THE IMPACT OF TRADE ON THE SOCIETY OF CYPRUS DURING THE LATE BRONZE AGE: SETTLEMENTS, ARTEFACTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is entirely my own work.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to examine the impact of trade on various aspects of Cypriot society during the Late Bronze Age. The study focuses on imports themselves rather than the modes of trade and, more specifically, on the use and consumption of imports in the recipient society. It examines the way in which imports and objects made of imported raw materials were used in Late Cypriot habitation contexts in order to illustrate how exogenous elements were treated by the local communities.

In order to understand the various archaeological approaches to trade and imports in Late Bronze Age Cyprus, it has been necessary to place the approaches in their proper historical context. Earlier interpretations of imported material in Late Bronze Age Cyprus considered it as useful for cross-dating and evidence either of colonisation of the island or of foreign control of Cypriot trade. Current approaches to trade concentrate on the role of trade in the politico-economic developments in Late Bronze Age Cyprus, the position of Cyprus in international trade and the development of social complexity. This study, however, follows a social, rather than politico-economic, approach to trade. Imports are seen as active carriers or transmitters of cultural information, often novel, to the recipient society. It is argued that in order to understand the way in which imports were perceived by the recipient society, we need to examine them in their context of local consumption.

A contextual analysis of imports and objects made of imported raw materials from habitation contexts is carried out in order to evaluate the different ways in which imports were used by the Late Cypriot society. A representative sample of seven Late Cypriot sites was chosen: Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Pyla, Athienou, Myrtou and Episkopi. The analysis and interpretation of the use of imports has shown that its active involvement in trade changed Cypriot society at a social, economic and ideological level.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A	Anatolia
Acts 1973	*Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium 'The Mycenaeans in the Eastern Mediterranean'*, Nicosia 27th March-2nd April 1972, Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.
Acts 1979	*Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium 'The Relations between Cyprus and Crete ca. 2000- 500 B.C'.*, Nicosia 16th April-22nd April 1978, Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.
AE	Aegean
AGP	Anatolian Grey Polished ware
BR	Base Ring ware
BS	Black Slip ware
C	Cyprus
CG	Cypro-Geometric
CR	Crete
E	Egypt
EC	Early Cypriot
EM	Early Minoan
HB	Handmade Burnished ware
I	Import
I/CM	Artefacts of imported raw material but of Cypriot manufa
I/UM	Objects of imported raw material/style but of uncertain place of manufacture
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LC	Late Cypriot
LH	Late Helladic
LM	Late Minoan
LI	Local imitation
LP	Local product
LP/E	Local products with external influence
M	Monochrome ware
MC	Middle Cypriot
MG	Mainland Greece
MM	Middle Minoan
Myc	Mycenaean-type pottery
Myc I-II	Mycenaean I-II pottery
Myc IIIA-B	Mycenaean IIIA-B pottery
Myc IIIC:1b	Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery
Painted WM	Painted Wheelmade ware
PHM	Plain Handmade ware
Pre BA	Prehistoric Bronze Age
Pro BA	Protohistoric Bronze Age
Proto WP	Proto White Painted ware
PWHM	Plain White Handmade ware
PWM	Plain Wheelmade ware
PWWM	Plain White Wheelmade ware
PWS	Proto White Slip ware
R/B	Red on Black ware
RLWM	Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware

RP	Red Polished ware
RS	Red Slip ware
S	Sardinia
SIMA	Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology
SR	Syro-Palestine
U	Rooms of unclear or unidentifiable use
V	Objects made of various raw materials
WP	White Painted ware
W Painted I	White Painted I ware
WS	White Slip ware

INTRODUCTION

A prime focus in studies of Bronze Age Cyprus **(figure 2)** is the investigation of the island's external contacts and trading activity with the surrounding areas in the Mediterranean basin **(figure 1)** during the Late Bronze Age **(figure 3)**. It is generally assumed that the driving force behind Cyprus's involvement in the international trade is its new role as a supplier of copper in the Mediterranean; external trade is considered as an important factor in the internal developments associated with the rise and maintenance of the newly found urban centres.

During the Late Bronze Age the Cypriot archaeological record demonstrates indisputable evidence for a number of significant changes and innovations. Included amongst these are: large-scale fortified coastal sites with public and ceremonial architecture; differential burial practices; intensification of metallurgical production; development of writing; and extensive trade relations with surrounding areas with the subsequent quantities of imported artefacts. The increase not only in the number of sites but also in their size provides clear indication of the demographic shift of the population.

The prestige-goods model, from which the wealth finance model is derived, holds a central place in studies of trade and social organisation. These are exotic goods, such as imported fine ceramics and precious metal jewellery, as well as organic materials such as perfumed oil. Their social significance has been interpreted as the main reason for their acquisition by élite groups who used them to secure and maintain their social rank and power.

However, little attention has been paid to the impact that these prestige goods had on Cypriot society overall, particularly within the main town settlements. The aim of the present thesis is to examine the impact of imports, prestige or not, on various aspects of Late Cypriot society and to investigate the different ways in which imports were used during the Late Bronze Age, *c.*1700-1100 BC. This topic, although it has been recognised as being priority research (Knapp 1993: 101; Manning and De Mita 1997: 115), has not yet been treated by scholars examining LBA trade in the eastern Mediterranean. This thesis attempts to resituate the study of imports and examine them from a social perspective away from the influence of wealth finance models. It investigates the way that imported material was involved in the socio-political and economic processes and influenced the behaviour of Cypriot material culture during the period in question. Moreover, unlike all past and recent studies, which examined imports from mortuary contexts, this study examines imports from Late Cypriot habitation (non-mortuary) contexts.

The thesis consists of two volumes: the first volume comprises the text and the database **(Appendices 1-5)** and the second volume comprises the figures and the tables. The text is divided into two parts. The first part comprises the author's view on past and recent studies of trade and settlement patterns in Late Bronze Age Cypriot archaeology and introduces the theoretical and methodological approach followed. The second part comprises the analysis of imported material from Late Cypriot habitation contexts and draws conclusions.

In regard to the first part, Chapter 1 sets the framework of the thesis. This chapter outlines the aims of the thesis and presents what the thesis hopes to contribute. I realised that, in order to explain why such a thesis is necessary or desirable, the ways in which trade and imports were perceived by different schools of thought within the context of the development of Cypriot archaeology required examination. With the use of explicit theoretical models in current archaeological research, it became clear that copper production and trade were important factors in the internal developments of the island and, particularly, in the rise and maintenance of the newly found urban centres in the Late Bronze Age. All proposed models of trade, which are used in Late Bronze Age Mediterranean archaeology, could be termed as politico-economic because their focus is the investigation of social organisation on political and economic terms. Although the initial intention was to follow such models, it became clear that their focus is quite different from the one adopted in this study.

More importantly, Chapter 1 introduces the basic theoretical premise of the study: imports are seen as carriers or transmitters of cultural information that is reinterpreted by the recipient society. In order to understand the various ways in which imports are used and evaluated by the recipient society, we need to examine their context of local consumption.

Chapter 2 illustrates the need for a contextual analysis of all imported material found in LC contexts, discusses the conceptual bases of the data categories examined in this thesis and outlines the methodological process of data analysis.

Turning, then, to the second part of the study, chapters 3, 4 and 5 comprise the contextual analysis of imported material from seven Late Cypriot settlements: Enkomi is examined in chapter 3; Kition and Maa are examined in chapter 4; and Pyla, Athienou, Myrtou and Episkopi are examined in chapter 6. The analyses are divided into three separate chapters based on three different levels of analysis applied in these data sets. These settlements were chosen on the basis that they are the only ones which are finally published and for which contextual information is available. Moreover, these sites comprise a representative sample of all types of LC sites, ranging from coastal urban centres such as

Enkomi to inland small sanctuaries such as Athienou. It is hoped that the contextual variation of data will be representative of most of the ways in which imports were used in Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age.

Chapter 6 discusses the distributional patterns of the main categories of imports and assesses their use and possible cultural significance. Chapter 7 draws together the various strands discussed in the analyses chapters (3-5) and chapter 6 and presents the concluding remarks. In writing a thesis, one naturally becomes aware of gaps in research. In this thesis, such gaps concern Late Bronze Age archaeology in Cyprus. These issues are addressed in the final chapter and comprise the overall conclusions.

One of the principles that had guided my research has been that data can only be understood within a theoretical framework but, at the same time, the data should always form the basis of any theoretical model. Although the thesis is divided into two parts one of which deals with theoretical approaches while the other with data analysis, these parts were not written separately. There is no sense in which I could have followed a set of theoretical premises and then proceeded to 'apply' them to the material under examination. In reality, I moved between theoretical issues, which were implied by the material and problems which derived from the material and that could only be understood with the use of theory. It was only after my interaction with the data that I understood why theory can better explain the material. It became evident that I could not have borrowed theoretical models from other social sciences and applied them unquestioningly. By this I do not mean to doubt that many of the more interesting developments within the discipline have stemmed from the consideration of the archaeological implications of philosophy and socio/cultural theory. In fact, archaeology could have not progressed without the use of such theoretical applications. What I want to stress, accordingly, is the need for archaeology to develop its own body of theory. In the end, however, I decided that the thesis is not the place to 'excavate' into areas that are more suited to social theorists and philosophers who surely can develop theoretical models more efficiently than I could ever do. Thus, I can only attempt to explain my 'thesis' in my own terms.

CHAPTER 1

THE ROLE OF TRADE AND SETTLEMENT STUDIES IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF LATE CYPRIOT ARCHAEOLOGY: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The idea that trade is an important politico-economic as well as social phenomenon has become a well-established concept in the study of Bronze Age Mediterranean archaeology. It is well understood that the study of production and exchange makes it possible to examine the organisation of society (Renfrew 1975: 3-4). The fundamental concept, which underlies the current archaeological research, is that changes in the material culture reflect changes in the politico-economic and social life of past realities. Current archaeological approaches to the research of Late Bronze Age society in Cyprus range from studies on social hierarchy patterns based on mortuary data (Keswani 1989a), to settlement patterns and local exchange networks (Keswani 1993; Knapp 1996a, 1997a, 1997b), and to state formation (Keswani 1996; Peltenburg 1996) and the identification of Cypriot élite controlling trade and copper production (Knapp 1993, 1994a).

The impact of imported material on Late Cypriot society, which is the topic of this thesis, has not yet been treated by scholars examining LBA trade in the eastern Mediterranean. Little attention has been paid to the impact imports, prestige or not, might have had on different aspects of Late Cypriot society. However, such an analysis has been recognised as a priority research issue (Knapp 1993: 101; Manning and De Mita 1997: 115) and holds the potential to reveal 'distinctive material behaviour with which élites differentiate themselves' (Knapp) as well as 'to point the way toward a richer understanding of the nature of Mediterranean trade and the operative forces behind its implementation' (Manning and De Mita).

This introductory chapter is divided into four parts which set the framework of the thesis. The first part (1.2) outlines the aims of the thesis. The second part is a brief outline of the general characteristics of each of the main phases of the Cypriot Late Bronze Age (1.3.1) followed by a discussion on any major controversies which have arisen from (or have bearing on) questions on trade and imports (1.3.2). The third part is a critical resume of the

kinds of investigations of imports and their impact on the society in Late Bronze Age Cyprus that have been carried out by other scholars and of their results (1.4). The literature review aims to provide an overview of the role of current trade and settlement studies in the understanding of Late Cypriot archaeology; also to indicate where the gaps in previous investigations lie and to demonstrate what this thesis can contribute. The fourth part (1.5.1) explains how the aims of this thesis are to be achieved and presents the theoretical approach followed in this study. The types of data examined in the analysis are also defined in this part (1.5.2) whereas the conceptual bases of the data categories will be discussed in the methodology chapter (Chapter 2). Finally, sites (or sectors of sites) chosen for study are described (1.5.3) in terms of their locations and any obvious differences in function or type of the site mentioned.

1.2 AIMS OF THE THESIS

The primary aim of this study is to examine the impact of trade on Late Cypriot society. More specifically, this study aims to examine the impact of imported material on Late Cypriot society, and the primary question it seeks to answer is whether and how trade has influenced Late Cypriot society.

Trade is defined as the 'procurement of material from a distance, by whatever mechanism' (Renfrew 1977: 72). This study follows Renfrew's definition of trade as his definition embodies the most basic concept of trade which is the transfer of things between people, or as Knapp and Cherry (1994: 152) pointed out, 'that goods change hands'. As exchange can also be defined as the transfer of things between social actors, this study uses both terms, trade and exchange, to define the same phenomenon. Imports are the material result of a trade/exchange transaction between at least two parties. The impact of imports is defined as the change in the material culture and its associated social activities caused by the use and incorporation of foreign goods and ideas into the local tradition.

Taking this as a starting point, in order to see the impact of imports, specifically on Late Cypriot society, or in other words to see the change in the Cypriot material culture and its associated social activities caused by the use of imports, this study aims to:

1. Examine the use of *all* imported material from a representative selection of LC settlements, or to be more precise from non-mortuary/habitation contexts and
2. Examine the distribution of imported material and possible association of

certain classes of imports with specific functions within LC settlement contexts.

Moreover, in order to see the incorporation of foreign goods and ideas into the Cypriot tradition and which classes of imports have been taken into the local tradition, this study aims to:

3. Examine the use of artefacts made in Cyprus which demonstrate foreign morphological elements found within LC settlement contexts and
4. Examine their distribution and their possible association with specific functions within LC settlement contexts.

Finally, based on settlement data, this study aims to assess the cultural significance of imports and the role that played in the construction of social realities in the Late Bronze Age Cyprus. Before proceeding to the discussion of past and current research on trade studies it should be stated that, unlike past and current research, this study attempts:

- To examine data from settlement contexts whereas most studies concentrate on data from mortuary contexts;
- To examine the context of objects and not only the distribution and the occurrence of objects;
- To examine all classes of imports whereas most studies concentrate on one class of artefacts and
- To follow social rather than politico-economic approaches to trade in order to provide further insights into how imports were integrated into Late Cypriot communities and how they may have changed Late Cypriot societies and its material culture.

1.3 The Late Bronze Age in Cyprus

1.3.1 Main Characteristics

The Late Bronze Age in Cyprus is a period of significant innovations and changes in the material record. Traditionally the Late Bronze Age is divided into three main phases: The MCIII-LCI period (17^{th}-16^{th} centuries BC), the LCIIA-B period (15^{th}-14^{th} centuries BC) and the LCIIC-IIIA/B period (13^{th}-12^{th} centuries BC).

The Cypriot material record of MCIII-LCI diverges markedly from that of the MCII period. The main characteristics of the first phase which signify the transformation of an

isolated, village-based culture into an international urban-oriented, complex society are: the appearance of coastal urban centers and the marked site hierarchy between large coastal settlements and small inland centres (see section 1.4.1); the occurrence of fortifications in the hinterland (Peltenburg 1996); the differential burial practices which marked social stratification (Keswani 1989b); the development of Cypro-Minoan writing (still undeciphered); the intensification of copper production; the further expansion of trade activity; and the steady and continuing flow of imports into Cyprus from Egypt, the Near East and the Aegean.

The LCIIA-B period is characterized by further urban development, the intensification of copper production (Muhly 1989) and the increase in the Aegean imports in LC contexts. Cuneiform letters sent from Cyprus (Alashiya) to the Egyptian pharaoh at Amarna (Knapp 1996b) indicate that the king of Cyprus wielded considerable authority over the copper industry and refer to royal exchange of goods between the two kings. The Ulu Burun shipwreck, dated to the 14th century BC, provides evidence of the range of Cypriot exports in the Mediterranean, including copper ingots, storage pithoi jars and White Slip, Base Ring and White Shaved jugs.

The archaeological record of the LCIIC-IIIA period demonstrates architecturally differentiated complexes such as the monumental ashlar ceremonial/public buildings and their association with metallurgical installations, and prominence of Aegean elements in Cypriot ceramics. The earlier single fledging state, which had emerged before the 14th century BC at Enkomi, fragmented into regional centres such as Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* during the LCIIA-B period and Alassa, Kition and Kouklia during the LCIIC-IIIA period. By the end of the 13th century BC (LCIIIA), a widespread collapse had affected most of the eastern Mediterranean and adjacent regions. In Cyprus, however, the material record provides evidence of cultural continuity between LCIIC-IIIA and industrial and economic intensification (Sherratt 1994). By 1100 BC, the settlement patterns and political organization that typified the Bronze Age had come to an end.

1.3.2 Major Controversies on Trade in LC Archaeology

The diverse nature of the Late Bronze Age material culture coupled with Cyprus' pivotal geographical position in the Eastern Mediterranean basin have prompted major controversies regarding the questions of imports in LBA Cyprus. Interpretations of Late Bronze Age trade and exchange range from the one-dimensional and descriptive to the explanatory and theoretical, each according to the current methodological approach to

archaeology.

Up to the mid 1980s, imported material in Cyprus was viewed by archaeologists as a means to unravel 'culture history', equating this material with peoples and events. Imported materials, by convention were considered simple reflections of the 'ethnic' identity of their producers, which was different from the identity of their users. The problem as to why imported material, either as a finished product or as a raw material, was found in LC contexts has, in the main, received two answers. Archaeologists have attempted to interpret foreign material either as a result of trade contacts between Cyprus and the surrounding areas, or as an outcome of colonisation incidents. The evidence of trade was employed as a simplistic approach and a convenient interpretation for the presence of imported material in LC contexts exchanged for Cypriot copper and pottery. Colonisation, as a more 'weighty' term, was used to interpret the presence of large amounts of imported pottery, for example Mycenaean pottery found in LC contexts, since trade was not 'enough' or appropriate to explain so many imports.

Within this conceptual and methodological framework of the culture-historical approach Cyprus' external contacts were divided into geographical areas and studied respectively: Cyprus and the Aegean, including Mainland Greece and Crete, Cyprus and the Near East, and Cyprus and Egypt. The relation between Cyprus and Anatolia had yet to be explored as well as that with Sardinia, these being dependent on later discoveries (cf. Knapp and Cherry 1994: 45 for Anatolia and Vagnetti 1999 for Sardinia).

The first major controversy which has arisen from questions of trade and relations between Cyprus and the Aegean, and frequently overshadowed other aspects of Late Cypriot archaeology creating biases to the archaeological interpretation, was the relations of Cyprus with the Aegean world; more specifically, the origin and presence of Mycenaean pottery found in Cyprus (see for earlier studies Åström 1973; Casson 1937; Gjerstad 1926; Sjöqvist 1940; Stubbing 1951).

The large amount of Mycenaean pottery that reached Cyprus during the LCIIB-C periods (the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries) together with the use of ashlar masonry in LC settlements in the thirteenth century BC had prompted few scholars (Dikaios 1971; Karageorghis 1965: 220-230, 1978: 53; Karageorghis and Vermeule 1982: 8-9) to believe that Cyprus was the home of the Mycenaean pictorial painting manufactured possibly by Mycenaean potters who had settled on the island. The majority of scholars, however, believe that the Mycenaean pictorial pottery was imported from the Aegean and that by the 13th century BC Cypriot potters may have begun to imitate such vessels (Catling 1964). Later chemical analyses of Mycenaean ceramics (Jones 1986) supported this argument.

Catling's comprehensive study on Cypriot bronzework outlined the two main trends of archaeologists examining LBA Cyprus and the Aegean. These trends were to be repeated many times in the subsequent twenty years and would become a commonplace in the history of Cypriot archaeology. Catling (1964: 33) argued that the wealth of Mycenaean pottery found on LC sites from 1400 BC onwards could be explained as the result of trade between the Aegean and Cyprus, and that copper was the main Cypriot exported material in the west. Despite the abundance of Mycenaean pottery in LC contexts until the 12th century BC, this type of pottery was not fully representative compared to what was simultaneously in use on the mainland; moreover, apart from this type of pottery there was no other class of artefact that showed strong Aegean influence. Consequently, Aegean settlers could not be identified on the island based on one class of artefact alone and, therefore, there was no Mycenaean colonisation of Cyprus before the 12th century BC. After the 12th century BC the picture of Cypriot material culture changes and more classes of artefacts, such as metal and ivory finds (see also Barnett 1982: 38; Poursat 1996: 1285), could be related to Aegean settlers with regard to the forms that are made and the techniques used as opposed to their actual occurrence (Catling 1964: 302). There were several types of evidence of Aegean migration eastwards: the flood of Mycenaean pottery, to the virtual exclusion of the local fine pottery at certain sites during the 11th century BC; the occurrence of objects of Mycenaean workmanship in material other than pottery (Catling 1964: 35); and the increasing disintegration at the centres of the Mycenaean world.

The Aegean colonisation of Cyprus was not conceived as a case of Aegean political control over the Cypriot native population although vague assumptions of the superiority of the Aegean culture have been made especially by earliest scholars (Gjerstad 1926; Casson 1937). The Aegean colonisation of Cyprus was rather understood as a process of joining forces with people of different cultures living together as equals and not dominating one another (Catling 1973: 34-39). Scholars used this rather convenient 'interpretation' to explain the shift in pottery types as a result of colonisation and to link historical documented processes with the archaeological record as was expected in a culture-historical approach. If the colonisation argument did not seem to work, then trade links could offer a more convincing explanation by arguing for an Aegean control of Cypriot copper. Catling (1964: 35-49, 1975: 198-201) was instrumental in discounting the existence of Mycenaean colonies in the thirteenth century BC, despite remaining firm on the preeminence of Mycenaean trade. One could argue that there was a main difference between the two theories, namely colonisation versus trade, in that the one theory refers to movement of artefacts (Catling 1964, 1980) whereas the other refers also to population movement, although both are

responsible for changes in the material culture (Dikaios 1971; Karageorghis 1982: 86-87). However, even though it might seem that there was a clear dissent among scholars over Mycenaean colonisation or Mycenaean control of Cypriot trade, the question was not whether or not Mycenaean colonisation happened on Cyprus but when. As Catling (1973: 34-39) pointed out 'the Aegean settlement of Cyprus in the 12th and 11th centuries BC were to be regarded as established beyond question'. The answer to such interpretations is the question whether or not Late Cypriot material record warrants such explanations at any stage of the LC period until LCIIIB, the 11th century BC, when apart from the distinctive Mycenaean and Minoan pottery so prevalent during the 14th-11th centuries BC, Aegean influences are non-existent. Such events are not easily or convincingly recognisable in the archaeological record at least in the Late Cypriot material culture.

As the prime focus was directed towards the relations between Mycenaeans and Cyprus, contacts between Cyprus and Crete had been regarded as an additional area to examine for the better understanding of Aegean's eastward trade expansion during the Late Bronze Age. Crete enters into the Aegean scheme of contacts, first independently and from LMII onwards, as part of the periphery of the Mycenaean milieu (Forsdyke 1911). The primary data upon which archaeologists established a direct trade between the two islands was again the Minoan pottery found in LC and earlier contexts, the few WS pottery sherds found on Crete as well as Cypriot copper (Cadogan 1979; Catling and MacGillivray 1983; Russell 1985; Tzedakis 1972). Although there was a distinction between the Mycenaean and the Minoan artefacts imported to Cyprus, and thus were not treated as exports from the same source, the motive was in both cases the procurement of Cypriot copper.

As Crete lacks usable copper deposits, Minoan exploitation of rich copper deposits elsewhere in the Mediterranean was a necessity (Branigan 1982). Various potential sources were considered by different scholars, but attention was paid to the island of Cyprus, the most suitable candidate as a source of copper for the rest of the eastern Mediterranean especially for the Aegean region. The contrast between the large amounts of Aegean pottery on Cyprus and the small quantities of Cypriot pottery in the Aegean during the Late Bronze Age coupled with the fact that Cyprus was a copper supplier, led to the conclusion that Cypriot copper was exchanged for Minoan pottery.

The second major controversy, which has arisen from questions of trade between Cyprus and Crete, pertains to this simplified explanation of Cypriot copper exchanged for Minoan pottery. According to Catling's *paradox* (1979: 69-75), during the LCI-II (1650-1450 BC) copper intended for the manufacture of bronze artefacts was abundant in Crete as is attested by the numbers, technology and wide distribution of metal finds in Neopalatial

Crete. However, the pottery record shows limited contact between Cyprus and Crete and intense Cypriot involvement with Syria-Palestine and Egypt. An additional fact is that Cyprus had not yielded enough evidence of the required technology for copper production in LCI. Therefore, Cyprus could not have supplied Crete with substantial quantities of copper. During the LCII-III (1450-1200) the Aegean trade activity was at its height. The Cypriot copper industry was very active, as it is exemplified by the copper production centres at various LC sites such as Enkomi (Dikaios 1969-71), Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 1982b), Apliki-*Karamallos* (Taylor 1952), and Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Catling 1957: 86-91). Additionally there is abundant evidence of contact with the Aegean as is attested by the large quantities of Mycenaean and Minoan objects that were exported to Cyprus during the LM/LHII-III. According to Catling's paradox, however, there are strong indications that the Aegean was faced by a metal shortage, which was never solved.

Since the publication of this article new archaeological evidence from Cyprus and the Aegean has come to light. The excavations of sites like Kommos (Shaw 1998: 13-25) provide us with a different picture from Catling's account of Cypriot pottery in LMIA-III contexts as well as for Cypriot copper (Niemeier 1998: 23-39). Two copper ingots from Kommos found in LMI contexts are of Cypriot composition (Watrous 1990: 172 *pace* Muhly, Maddin and Stech 1988: 283-84). Cypriot vases were found in LMIIIA1 contexts that were actually areas used for metalworking. This could indicate that the origin of this metal at Kommos is apt to be Cyprus. Knapp (1990: 55-59) reconsidered the basis of Catling's *paradox* ten years after and pointed out that fuller consideration of the archaeological data would reduce the discrepancies in the material record. Whilst more Minoan ceramic finds in Cyprus (Portugali and Knapp 1985: 60-61) found in LCI-II contexts, would strengthen the Cretan connection, by no means can the MCIII-LCI copper industry on Cyprus be regarded as poverty-stricken (Knapp 1990: 56). With regard to the LCII-III periods, the metallurgical evidence of large scale copper production on Cyprus has increased, where Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* (South 1987, 1996; South *et al.* 1989), Alassa-*Pano Mantilaris* (Hadjisavvas 1986, 1996), Maroni-*Vournes* (Cadogan 1988: 230-1, 1996) and Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninnas* (Maddin *et al.* 1983), should be added as likely copper production centres and the concept of a shortage of metal in the contemporary Aegean may be more apparent than real. Knapp (1990) concluded that before Catling's *paradox* becomes a dogma much more detailed analysis of the available archaeological record should be carried out. It should be noted though that neither Knapp in his article, nor Catling or Gale and Stos-Gale (1986: 83-84) have taken into consideration the abundance of bronzes found in LMII-IIIA1 tombs (Watrous 1990: 174) or the considerable amount of

metal objects recovered for instance in the LMIII tombs at Zapher-Papoura or Knossos on Crete (Evans 1905). Above all, the more practical problem of correlating the possible source of metal, Cyprus, with its actual recipient Crete still remains unsolved.

Similar questions were posed by scholars, who examined the trade relations between Cyprus, the Near East and Egypt. Despite the range and quantity of goods arriving in Cyprus from Syria-Palestine and Egypt, as well as the diversity of Near Eastern and Egyptian influences evident in Late Cypriot material culture (Gadogan 1998: 7-16), and in contrast to the work carried out on the Aegean side of Cypriot trade, Levantine and Egyptian imports have yet to be examined in great detail and to be explained within a theoretical framework. The Aegeo-centric features of Cypriot archaeology combined with the centripetal character of Near Eastern and Egyptian archaeology, which marked both disciplines before the late 1980s, constitute the two main reasons why the Levantine and Egyptian imports in LBA Cyprus were neglected and ignored. The culture-historical framework of Cypriot, Near Eastern and Egyptian archaeology emphasizing artefact-oriented reconstruction of cultures and their chronological sequences retarded the deployment of any theoretical framework in the explanation of relations amongst these three regions. As a result of these three components the focus of scholarly work discussing the relation between Cyprus and Syria-Palestine/Egypt has been directed towards the Cypriot imported pottery in those regions.

The occurrence of Cypriot pottery in Syria-Palestine was traditionally held by the Near Eastern archaeologists to be an argument for less Egyptian dominance over Palestine and Sinai. This was seen as a result of direct trade contacts between the two regions and was consequently, used as means to demonstrate the independent operation of local markets in northern Sinai and southern Canaan without active Egyptian control (Bergoffen 1991: 71-73; Gittlen 1981: 49).

The third major controversy has arisen from the discussion on relations between Cyprus and Egypt. Cypriot pottery found in Egypt was used as evidence of direct or non-direct trade relations from the Second Intermediate until the Ramesside period (Holmes 1973; Jacobsson 1994; Merrillees 1968; Peltenburg 1986a). Direct or non-direct relations with Egypt have traditionally been regarded by scholars to reflect Cyprus' primary or secondary role respectively in the widespread reciprocal exchange networks between East and West (Holmes 1973; Jacobsson 1994; Merrillees 1968).

Merrillees (1968: 190) argued for a cessation in all trade relations between the two regions given the lack of Cypriot exported pottery in Egypt during the post-Amarna period. Following Sjöqvist (1940), he assumed that Cypriot external trade to Egypt was conducted by Ugarit and further maintained that its take over by the Hittites entailed the discontinuance

of Cypro-Egyptian trade relations (Merrillees 1968: 190, 202). Merrillees accounted for Cyprus' relations with Egypt based on the absence or presence of one category of artefacts at the one end of reciprocal exchange and assumed that the change in material culture, which in this case was the demise of Cypriot pottery in Egypt after *circa* 1350 BC, could only be explained as a side effect of an external incident, which was the Hittite control of Ugarit. As Peltenburg (1986a: 150) rightly pointed out, Merrillees' argument was based on assumptions according to which pottery was the only indicator of communications between Cyprus and Egypt and that their existence or interruption depended on the interference of a major power such as Hittites at Ugarit. Based on the Egyptian or Egyptianising artefacts found in LCIIC-IIIA contexts, Peltenburg (1974: 137, 1986a: 166) argued for the continuation rather than cessation of trade relations between Egypt and Cyprus during the post-Amarna and Ramesside periods either by direct or indirect channels. Holmes (1973: 98) had already proposed that direct relations existed between Egypt and Cyprus and thought that this promoted Cyprus' active role in the international trade as well its political status in the diplomatic area of the Near East. By considering the differences of comparable Aegyptiaca found in Ugarit and Cyprus, Peltenburg (1974: 137, 1986a: 167) questioned the decisive role that Ugarit might have played in the Egypto-Cypriot trade, and argued that the political developments in Ugarit could have left Cypriot communications intact.

Since the end of the nineteenth century (J.L. Myres and M. Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899: 15-20), little progress has been made to integrate Near Eastern or Egyptian imports and local imitations into a systematic body of investigation until Eriksson (1995: 199-205), who re-examined Egyptian amphorae from LC contexts. The research work, examining Egyptian or Near Eastern imports in Cyprus, has been confined to mere description and distribution of finds providing useful lists of primary data without any further analysis. The main task of research work was and still is the identification of the origin of imports and their stylistic traits, which appear on locally produced artefacts in order to measure the degree of Near Eastern/Egyptian stylistic influences. This has always been the ultimate goal of culture history that shaped the archaeological research in the eastern Mediterranean and directed scholarly work on Cyprus until the late 1980s.

1.4 Current Research on LC Archaeology

With the introduction of theoretical and explanatory frameworks in LC archaeology it became explicit that copper trade is considered as an important factor in the internal developments of the island: particularly in the rise and maintenance of newly found urban

centres during the Late Bronze Age. It was realised that traded raw materials and artefacts could signify much more than a simplified equation of 'pots and people'. Earlier generations of scholars were too prone to interpret similarities between different cultures not only as a proof for contact between areas but also assuming a dominance-subordination relation between them. Current scholars stress the independent origin of 'things', sometimes underestimating the significance of interactions between neighbouring areas.

The realisation that social organisation and exchange/trade are different aspects of the same process, and that social structure may be defined as a pattern of repeated contact between people (Renfrew and Bahn 1991: 307), formed the basis of the theoretical framework within which current research is interpreting the material record. Based on this explanatory approach, archaeologists examining LBA Cyprus study the nature of trade as means to investigate the social and economic facets of Late Cypriot society such as urbanisation, site hierarchy and the development of social complexity.

1.4.1 Trade, Urbanisation and Site Hierarchy

The first attempt was made with Muhly's (1982) paper examining the nature of trade in the LBA Eastern Mediterranean and the role of Cypriot copper trade. Muhly (1982: 251-267) examined the nature of the metal trade in LBA Eastern Mediterranean and the role within it played by Cypriot copper. Two important novel concepts became apparent in his paper. Firstly, a Cypriot motive was recognised in Cyprus' external relations and thus Cyprus was not seen only as the passive receiver of foreign initiatives (Muhly 1982: 262). Although some degree of Cypriot involvement in eastern Mediterranean trade had already been proposed by previous scholars (Hankey 1979: 154-155; Merrillees 1968: 187-89), Muhly argued against any Mycenaean colonisation or control of Cypriot trade. Secondly, and of equal importance, he connected trade with the political organisation of LBA Cyprus. He noted that the study of copper production and trading activities could make it possible to investigate the organisation of a society in both economic and social terms.

Following this framing concept, Portugali and Knapp (1985: 44-78) raised for the first time the important issue of urbanisation and state formation in association with the development of long-distance trade during the early phases of Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. Despite the shortcomings of the material they used (the data are too few and not consistent), their real contribution was the introduction to Late Cypriot research of a different archaeological approach based on which changes in the material culture signified changes in socio-economic aspects of past societies. Portugali and Knapp did not merely investigate the

appearance of the objects but considered the implications of imported material in the Late Cypriot society thus shifting the character of research from descriptive to interpretative.

Research over the past decade into the Bronze Age Aegean and eastern Mediterranean led to the proposal of four types of trade mechanisms: centralised political control (regional or interregional), localised control by single polities with intermediaries linking different nodes, freelance trade and gift exchange (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 126-128). With specific reference to Cyprus, Enkomi operated as a coastal emporium facilitating the flow of goods between trade systems and thus fits to the model of localised control trade. The material evidence indicates that Enkomi's harbour served as the island's main trading port with the Aegean and the Levant. Enkomi's architecturally distinctive administrative, ceremonial and industrial buildings, as well as the extensive metallurgical production activities, suggest Enkomi's economic dominance until the 14th century BC at which time similar developments occurred also in other sites such as Maroni, Kalavasos and Alassa. With the emergence of other urban centres, during the 14th and the 13th centuries BC, some level of entrepreneurial involvement on local level is suggested (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 138).

Stech (1982: 105-115, 1985: 100-105) examined the internal organisation of Cypriot trade and suggested that involvement in the copper trade was based on local initiative rather than on island-wide administration. The island-wide distribution of coastal sites involved in copper production, the proximity of primary sites such as Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke, and the location of sites, such as Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios,* between the coast and the mines indicate that involvement in copper trade was probably a local enterprise and point to local patterns of administration.

Keswani (1993) also argued against any centralised authority on the island. On the basis of subsequent excavations and publications, Keswani (1993: 73-83) outlined a new version of Catling's (1962: 129-169) threefold settlement system (prosperous coastal towns, rural inland agricultural villages and inland production sites and associated with copper mining) for LBA Cyprus and proposed a fourfold system of site hierarchy. She distinguishes urban centres such as Enkomi and Kition, inland sanctuary centres such as Athienou, agricultural villages such as Ayios Sozomenos and/or Sinda (Keswani does not mention any examples) and mining sites such as Apliki. Utilising D'Altroy and Earle's model (1985), she proposed a two-level wealth and staple finance system to explain the island-wide transportation of copper and subsistence goods and the distribution of luxury items. She argued that the production and redistribution of subsistence and utilitarian goods (the staple finance) formed the core of relations between the agricultural and mining sites and the distribution of luxury goods (the wealth finance) formed the core of relations between the

coastal primary centres and inland sanctuary centres.

Knapp (1996a, 1997a, 1997b), building on Catling's (1962: 129-169) and Keswani's proposed settlement patterns, suggests a revised four-tiered settlement system and distinguishes the type of site according to the site function and the activities concentrated in each site. He distinguishes four types of sites (Knapp 1997a: 54-56, 1997b: 156):

- Primary coastal centres, such as Enkomi, with commercial, ceremonial, and production administrative functions.
- Secondary inland towns, such as Sinda, with administrative, production and transport functions.
- Tertiary inland sites, such as Myrtou-*Pigadhes*, with ceremonial, production, transport, and some storage functions.
- Agricultural support villages, such as Analiondas-*Palioklichia*, with production, storage, and transport functions, and mining sites, such as Apliki, or pottery-producing sites, such as Sanidha, with production functions.

As Knapp (1997a: 48) points out, the difference between his proposed system and Keswani's is that whereas both recognise the existence of secondary sites (agricultural, mining and sanctuaries), Keswani classifies the sanctuary sites as secondary sites and distinguishes the agricultural sites from the mining villages. Moreover, Knapp on the basis of site function distinguishes the secondary town centres from the sanctuary sites and groups together the mining sites and the pottery manufacture villages as production sites.

Knapp's functional criteria can more successfully explain hierarchical relations between LC sites and their role in the settlement system. However, he does not propose any basic revised model because he does not propose any new hierarchical relations between the sites. Relations between primary coastal sites and inland sites are regarded as hierarchical as in Keswani's model. With regard to secondary and tertiary sites, Knapp does not clarify whether functional distinctions are also hierarchical. Pertaining to his secondary sites, the available information on Sinda and Ayios Sozomenos, two out of his four examples (1997a: 54, 55, Table 2) do not provide evidence to meet the criteria for the secondary position. The other two examples that Knapp cites as secondary centres, Pyla-*Kokkinokremos* and Maa-*Palaeokastro* (if they have a defensive character as Knapp (1997a: 62) mentions) do not fit this settlement pattern. Therefore, although functional criteria should be used for hierarchical distinctions, their application is problematic.

Furthermore, 'problems' occur in the cases of the sites of Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* and Alassa. Although they are characterised as primary centres by Keswani and Knapp,

these sites not only have a multiplicity of functions overlapping those of secondary and tertiary centres but an inland location much closer to the mines than the coastal ones (Keswani 1993: 79; Knapp 1997a: 61-62). The existence of imported prestige goods, not just at inland centres as might be expected but also at sanctuary sites and agricultural villages like Athienou (see also recent survey work by Webb and Frankel at the site Analiondas-*Palioklichia* (1994: 5-26), dated to the 13th century BC), indicates that these sites were involved in wider networks of regional exchange (Knapp 1997a: 62). Also the lack of evidence of the religio-metallurgy connection at Kalavasos does not fit into the pattern of association between religion and large-scale metallurgy in large sites such as Enkomi, Kition and Kouklia (South 1996: 45).

Keswani (1993: 73-83) argues against the pre-eminance of Enkomi at any stage of the Late Cypriot period and proposes that several regional polities might have been responsible for trade and economic relations amongst the sites (see also Manning and De Mita 1997: 106-109). She supports her argument based on the absence of definite island-wide site hierarchy and the lack of stylistic and functional consistencies in public buildings and also of coherent iconographic symbols. In addition, Enkomi's estimated size does not either support her central place in the site hierarchy. Merrillees (1992a: 310-329), in his study of Late Bronze Age 'government' in Cyprus, also excludes any likelihood of a unitary state and instead suggests that various sectors of the island 'were dominated by autonomous settlements differentiated by size and wealth especially with respect to their commercial activity'. Nonetheless, Merrillees (1992a) had pointed out that each autonomous polity on LBA Cyprus might have had its own politico-economic and cultural status largely independent of site size and site location.

Keswani compares Enkomi with Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke but does not take into account the facts that Kition was founded in 14th-13th century BC (much later than Enkomi) and that little intra-site analysis has been carried out in Hala Sultan Tekke to determine how much was occupied during MC-LCI when Enkomi was founded and flourished (Peltenburg 1996: 28). In addition, most LC settlement archaeology comes from LCII-LCIII period and evidence of the LCI period unfortunately still remains scarce. Whatever the case might have been regarding the political administration of Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age, due to the nature of the available archaeological material and the limited evidence we have for the period MCIII/LCI, the assumption that the political economy of the LCII was obtained also in LCI cannot be tested on the basis of the current available archaeological record (see also Knapp 1997a: 48-52). Peltenburg (1996: 28) offers a different interpretation on Enkomi's place in site hierarchy during the early stages of LCI

and argues that a fledging state emerged during LCI, with a subsequent devolution of central authority to regional polities in the 13th century BC. This was based at the preeminent copper-processing site of Enkomi linked to hinterland MC-LCI newly established forts that were built to protect copper and timber transportation from the Troodos mines. He proposes that forts 'were introduced by Enkomi as a specific means to control the economic basis of its newly established power' and were seen as 'integral parts of Enkomi's robust expansionary policy to seize control of wealth production and distribution' (Peltenburg 1996: 31). This parallels Knapp's interpretation of Enkomi's preeminence during 16th-14th centuries BC (Knapp 1988b: 151-152, 1993: 99, 101; Knapp and Cherry 1994: 138) and Muhly's (1989: 299) interpretation of Enkomi's control of island-wide copper industry.

On the basis of present evidence, the emergence of several urban centres during the 14th and the 13th centuries BC (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 138; Negbi 1986) indicates that Enkomi's former dominance during LCI was superseded by intra-island political hierarchies in LCII. Keswani recognises eight semi-contemporaneous or contemporaneous copper producing polities (Keswani 1993: 76). If copper was the driving force behind the Cypriot economy then the concomitant need to formalise and integrate the copper industry are considered critical factors in the urban expansion and socio-political development in the Late Cypriot period (Knapp 1986a, 1988a: 159-161; Negbi 1986: 97-121). Manning and De Mita (1997: 108) argue that local economy become restructured from within emergent élites in order to gain and secure access in the wider world system. This parallels the discussion of Sherratt and Sherratt (1991: 351-386) where they posit that urban economy is seen as a contagious process and the growth of urbanism in LBA Aegean can be understood in the context of its interaction with the Eastern larger economic structures and the spread of consumer demand. Participation in long distance exchanges gave élites the opportunity to absorb some of the values and practices of the core areas, generating their own material requirements and adding a further diversity of finished products to the system. Sherratt and Sherratt (1991: 377) argue that the late appearance of urban development in LBA Cyprus by comparison with Crete, can be related to its relative underpopulation, its character as a single mountainous island rather than part of an archipelago and its lack of high value argentiferous ores.

Another novel and potentially more radical approach to the problems of explaining settlement hierarchy and complexity has been proposed by Keswani (1996: 211-250) utilising the concept of heterarchy which emerged from Crumley's (1995: 1-5; Ehrenreich *et al.* 1995) discussion on heterarchical systems. In the case of LBA Cyprus, Keswani defines a hierarchical polity 'as one having a clearly definable administrative complex or center of

control', and a heterarchical polity ' as one having a multiplicity of institutions and élite groups' none of which exercise preeminent control within the same urban centre. On the basis of differing patterns of internal organisation (examining the spatial distribution of administrative monumental buildings and industrial and storage areas) Keswani argues that two contrasting patterns of urbanisation can be seen in LBA Cyprus. The first pertains to sites such as Kalavasos, Alassa and Maroni, which may have developed chiefdome-like institutions with powerful élites exercising politico-economic control over their domains. The second urban configuration regards sites such as Toumba tou Skourou, Enkomi, Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke. Although Keswani (1996: 234) still argues against any preeminence of Enkomi, she states that Enkomi 'certainly seems to have risen to prominence earlier than many of the other LC towns' but was later superseded by the rise of other major centres such as Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke. Enkomi's internal organisation and mortuary data indicate that a confederation of semi-autonomous power groups had emerged rather than a chiefdom society. The theoretical concept of heterachy holds the potential to provide further insight regarding the administrative system of LBA Cyprus. Nonetheless, in order to evaluate the validity of heterarchy, or of any other model, scholars must identify the circumstances and historical realities which promote any administrative system.

1.4.2 Trade and Social Complexity

A prime focus of the archaeological study of Bronze Age Cyprus is the rise of social complexity and the role of trade in the establishment of social hierarchy during the Late Bronze Age. Explanations for the rise or collapse of social complexity revolve around socio-economic factors such as factors of subsistence and production and social factors of wealth and status. Ideally, these explanations should take into account the full range of exchange behaviour of resource, acquisition, production, transport, distribution and consumption. Nonetheless most of the previous studies examined only the distribution of the exchanged material. Attention was only recently drawn to other spatial aspects of trade with regard to supply, demand and consumption and we still know little with regard to factors of transport and technological constraints that might have affected transport.

The causative relations of copper production and exchange and the development of social complexity in LBA Cyprus are extensively discussed by Knapp (1986a, 1993, 1994a; Portugali and Knapp 1985). At the centre of this study, focusing on trade and social organisation, lies the examination of the so-called prestige items. These are exotic goods, most of them imported, the social significance of which has been interpreted by scholars as

the main impetus for their acquisition by emergent élites (Knapp 1994a; Sherratt and Sherratt 1991). In order to establish political and social preeminence, élite groups use 'prestige goods' they acquire through exchange to maintain positions of power and prestige within their particular societies. Cypriot élite groups would control copper production in order to secure the exchange of copper with exotic imports from Egypt, the Near East and the Aegean. The control of trade was thereby seen as a means for maintaining social stratification in Late Cypriot society.

With his article 'Production, exchange, and socio-political complexity on Bronze Age Cyprus', Knapp (1986a: 35-60) attempted to examine the rise of social complexity during the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, introducing a social perspective to the archaeology of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus and breaking the traditional barriers of scholarly research. According to the theoretical model he employed, adapted from development economics and political anthropology, traditional economies may react to the opening of new, or the expansion of old, market systems by shifts in the organisation and magnitude of production. That is, in order to meet increased demand for resources or goods capital factors are expanded, production is intensified and technological innovations occur (Knapp 1986a: 38).

Within this economic framework, Knapp (1986a) points out that innovations in the Cypriot material record during 1700-1400 BC appear in the form of island-wide fortifications, the rise of coastal emporia, differentiated architectural forms and burial practices, the development of an indigenous writing system and the participation in long distance trade. The expansion of capital factors, according to Knapp (1986a: 39), may be seen in the development of an effective intra-island transport system, the obvious increase in copper production and the concomitant advances in extractive and metallurgical technology. Also these innovations can be detected in the construction of boats that can be related to the export of copper from the island, the general concentration of newly founded sites and the overall increase in the size of sites in the island. In addition to the archaeological data Knapp considers contemporary written evidence which suggest that copper production intensified and expanded in response to demand from external markets.

Based on this evidence, Knapp (1986a: 39) suggests that increased foreign demand for Cypriot copper prompted the élites to formalise internal copper production thereby transforming a village-based culture into an international urban-oriented society. The political economy of the island matured as low level élites gained control over surplus wealth. Once the copper trade was organised to expand production in response to the demand from an interregional exchange system, positive feedback stimulated the continued growth of complex stratified society. Essential raw material, in this case copper, may

acquire a significant prestige value in addition to their utilitarian merit within the society.

Knapp, however, instead of explaining how social complexity developed in the early stages of the LC period with regard to the intensification of copper production, takes the emergence of élite groups as a fact. What Knapp attempted to explain with his model was how élites maintained their power through the control of copper and not how they developed it. Moreover, several inconsistencies are observed regarding the material evidence he uses to support his argument. Fortifications do exist in the early stages of the LCI, 1700-1400 BC, but are concentrated in the Mesaoria plain and do not appear on an island-wide scale (Fortin 1989; Peltenburg 1996).

Knapp argues for an association between copper and ideology. Developing his thesis in several following articles (Knapp 1986a, 1986b, 1988a: 149-169, 1988b: 133-163), he adds that during LCI religious sanctions provide a way to organise and develop economic strategies and to establish political configurations that direct these strategies. Several archaeological features of Late Bronze Age Cyprus, such as bronze statuettes and the miniature ingots, should be in fact regarded as ideological and not religious in nature. Knapp (1996c: 1-25; 1996d: 71-106) posits that these material icons served the politico-economic ends of a newly-established, secular élite that sought to legitimize control over copper industry. However, there is, as yet, no solid evidence in the material record to justify this argument. Most symbols attributed as relating to the legitimisation of power on the island are dated in the 14th-13th centuries BC and might rather be associated with peer polity interaction (as Peltenburg suggests 1996: 35) in the advent of several substantial urban centres during LCII period. Such evidence, as Manning and De Mita (1997: 108) also point out, does not exist, at least during 1700-1400 BC.

Sherratt and Sherratt (1991: 351-386), in their discussion on the nature of the Late Bronze Age trade, argued that the need for emergent élites to acquire prestige goods for social significance motivated the intensification of local production and the extraction of surplus which provided goods for exchange. Trade in luxury, rare or exotic goods formed the initial basis in the international Bronze Age Mediterranean whereas trade in bulk goods of low unit value developed later. Material goods are an essential part of cultural structures of meaning and symbolism, which can be used in social strategies of recruitment and exclusion and so form an important component of social change. The goods which moved long distances were undoubtedly small in relation to local production; but their importance was out of all proportion to their bulk, for it was the need to acquire supplies of valued materials which motivated the intensification of local production and the extraction of surplus in order to provide goods for exchange.

Following their interpretation and upgrading his initial model, Knapp (1993: 85-106, 1994a: 271-304) adopts a three-fold system of power strategies – establishment, stabilisation and legitimization (proposed by Earle 1991) – in order to explain the emergence and development of social complexity in Bronze Age Cyprus. Knapp (1993: 99-100) argues that during the ECIII-MCII periods (of following his terminology (Knapp 1994b: 381) the last phase of PreBA) and the MCIII/LCI period (the first stage of ProBA, 1700-1400 BC, **figure 4**), Cypriot élites would have consolidated their power base and excluded other sectors of society from certain metal goods that symbolised élite membership by controlling access to copper ores and manipulating the output of dependent smiths or artisans. Peltenburg (1996: 32) suggests that this period could rather be seen as a period of 'Enkomi's capture of the economic basis of power' based on the extensive intra-site copper-processing activities on the site of Enkomi and the hinterland MC-LCI newly established forts which were built to protect copper and timber transportation from the Troodos mines to Enkomi.

During the ProBA, the power insignias adopted by the Cypriot élites suggest redefined social relationships based on the exploration of natural and symbolic resources and indicate a politico-economic reality. Knapp (1993: 100) infers that the manipulation and use of imported or indigenous wealth objects which reflect limited access to other networks of power helped to proclaim a distinct social identity for the Cypriot élites and to maintain a high level in international contact (Schortman 1989: 59). Emergent state élites often seek to anchor their authority by dominating access to exotic goods associated with external ideologies (Earle 1989: 85). However, Knapp points out that in ProBA Cyprus the paraphernalia of power were essentially local in inspiration and form (even if represented occasionally on 'foreign' objects e.g. the copper oxhide ingots potrayed on Mycenaean ceramics). In addition, 'Cyprus' pivotal position ensured some impact from non-indigenous sources; but the establishment, stabilisation and legitimisation of élite authority on Cyprus were not linked to any external ideology, no matter how tightly Cyprus and foreign élite were bound in the economic sphere'(Knapp 1993: 101).

Manning and De Mita (1997: 103-142) argue, as Knapp did (1986a, 1993, 1994a), that if copper was actually the driving force behind the Late Cypriot economy, then copper production cannot be envisioned as a 'purely local phenomenon' because it involved foreign merchants from other regions in the Mediterranean world. Cypriot élites, in order to gain access to the wider trade network and to be engaged in inter-élite exchange with other rulers outside Cyprus, would have secured trade in either resources or finished goods with passing merchants from the core areas of the eastern Mediterranean through possession and

production of suitable exotica and prestige goods. Cypriot élites at the one end would exchange copper in return for exotica from Egypt and the Near East at the other end, a fact which would enhance Cypriot élite's social and political status within the local community. On this basis, Manning and De Mita (1997: 112) suggest that 'it may be that it was the merchants (from the surrounding areas) who shaped much of the form and organisation of the regional economies on an island such as Cyprus'. What they argue for is 'a de facto colonisation in the form of a professional merchant class' (see also Sherratt and Sherratt 1991 for trading missions), with each of Keswani's eight regions (1993: 73-83) being tied economically to a different group of traders acting as agents for commodities needed abroad, and at the same time being involved in the administration behind the organisation and mobilisation of production within each region. Although this could be an attractive scenario, it definitely needs further investigation to reveal the extent to which foreign merchants might have been involved in the local administration, taking into consideration the full exchange behaviour (not just consumption factors as in Manning and De Mita 1997) and also analysing further the imported material. As they point out at the end of their paper further analysis of imported material holds the potential to reveal the relative degree and extent of foreign interaction across different regions.

Knapp (1995, 1998), in his recent study on the role of the 'exotica' in Late Bronze Age Mediterranean, utilises what Helms (1988) has termed as conceptual distance and considers how distance and knowledge of the exotic might be manipulated to support specific ideologies. Knapp, following Helms, posits that knowledge forms an essential aspect of the exotica controlled and manipulated by élites to legitimise and maintain their politico-ideological status. The socio-economic and ideological transformations that characterise LBA Cyprus have been associated, partly, with a major expansion in interaction with the civilisations of the Near East and Egypt. Examining the Late Cypriot social hierarchy, Keswani (1989b: 68-69), concluded that the rise of social stratification with a symbolically differentiated élite is attested in the mortuary sample from Enkomi and that not only can a distinction between élite and non-élite groups be determined, but also a significant hierarchical differentiation within the élite itself. She also argued that towards the end of the 13th century BC, Cypriot élites distinguish themselves more obviously than before by using various prestige goods imported from Near East or the Aegean, or by imitating prototypes from those areas.

Based on Keswani's (1989b) analysis on mortuary data from Enkomi as well as considering data from mortuary deposits at Kalavasos, Knapp (1995) argues that prior to the 14th and 13th century BC, the display of wealth and status using 'exotica' had been

Enkomi's exclusive domain. It is, therefore, possible that the élites at sites of the 14th century BC, such Kalavasos and Alassa, sought to adopt Near Eastern or Aegean images of royal authority and exotica which could be used to link them with those distant civilisations. The knowledge of these exotica might have invested these new élites with the power that enabled them to compete with Enkomi. Further analysis, considering data from more than two sites, Kalavasos and Enkomi, as well as from non-mortuary deposits will reveal the extent of the impact of the exotica on Late Cypriot society. Knapp's insightful papers (1995, 1998) offered a different dimension in the nature of exotica – that of knowledge. His work utilised a novel concept for the use of ideological sanctions to legitimise power and status.

Within this conceptual framework, De Mita (1998) in his recent study, pays attention to the effect exotic imports may have had on their principal audience, the trading communities situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, and argues for a rethinking of the role of objects in the emerging complexity of LBA Mediterranean society. By examining the role of exotic objects he seeks to investigate how members of port communities may have come to construct new identities for themselves that altered their perception of their ability to act and interact in this expanded world. Influenced by Helm's model (1988), and utilising Seremetakis' view (1994: 135) that an object can transmit not only power as is seen in models of prestige economies, but also knowledge of the world and indigenous culture history, he argues that objects are going through three distinct modes of consumption: the conservative, the radical and the experimental mode.

Out of this tripartite structure, the object – from distant and alien to the user – becomes familiar and closer to his mentality perhaps resorting to deliberate imitation of otherwise unattainable objects in an effort to create a new identity. De Mita argues that this transformative process is visible in the shift from the mortuary deposition of imported Mycenaean chariot kraters found at Maroni-*Tsaroukkas* in Cyprus to a broader communal level of consumption of non-ritual contexts alongside the emergence of an industry of local manufactured imitations. Steel (1998) on the other hand, argues that imported Mycenaean drinking sets, found most frequently in ceremonial and more specifically in mortuary contexts, were associated with élite activities as they conveyed complex social messages and their use required specialised knowledge. The Mycenaean fine wares were quickly appropriated by élite groups and incorporated within a pre-existing funerary drinking ritual as an emblem of their status. She points out that these ceramic wares had a dramatic impact on indigenous repertoire during the course of the 14th century BC as they replaced completely the Cypriot fine wares in mortuary deposits. Nonetheless, this could not serve as evidence of introduction of an Aegean custom to Cyprus as the Mycenaean imports were

integrated within a pre-existing custom as one element in a package of élite display and consumption. Van Wijngaarden (2002: 267) further suggests that the significance of Mycenaean pottery in the LC material culture gradually changes from a rare, exotic, prestige good during LCI to a commodity that it is rather common element in LCII-III. This was seen as a result of the active role of Mycenaean pottery in social competition which led to the emulation and redefinition of the original status of this class of artefacts (van Wijngaarden 2002: 272).

These three studies signify a new approach to the study of LBA trade with specific reference to Cyprus. De Mita's proposed model comprises a rather radical and novel concept, though the impact of the exotic imports on the particular society cannot be adequately comprehended on the basis of evidence of a single commodity alone. The principle audience in port communities (although port communities are not clearly distinguishable on LBA Cyprus as are, for example, on Crete) act as the recipients of objects and ideas from across wider spectrum of polities of the east and west Mediterranean. What also should be examined is whether (how/why) these communities might have been predisposed to receive such messages and accept gradually to alter 'their perception of their ability to act and interact in this expanded world' (De Mita 1998) although this does not necessarily imply that the direction of process of change will be from the culturally conservative mode of consumption to the more radical one. The variations in the cultural meanings that consumers attached to one class of imported material, such as Mycenaean pottery (van Wijngaarden 2002), can be better understood by examining other imported material found in the same contexts. The examination of the dynamic relation between imports, objects made of imported materials and/or demonstrate strong foreign influence, and local products, carried out in the present thesis, will attempt to provide further insight on how imports, rare or frequent, prestige or not, are integrated in Late Cypriot communities and how they have changed Late Cypriot society.

1.5 THEORETICAL APPROACH

1.5.1 THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Most proposed models for LBA Mediterranean trade (e.g. Brumfiel and Earle 1987; D' Altroy and Earle 1985; Kipp and Schortman 1989; Knapp and Cherry 1994; Schortman and Urban 1992) fall within the category that could be termed as politico-economic as their focus is the investigation of social organisation in political and economic terms. These

models have been developed, effectively or not, to interpret trading mechanisms, the way that commodities are traded, and to examine how élite participation in these trade mechanisms translates into interregional or regional power.

This study, however, will not use any of the politico-economic models for the interpretation of the data analysed in the present study. Although the initial intention was to employ such models, it soon became apparent that these models have a different focus from this study and that the primary question of this thesis could not be answered or could only partly be answered by using these models. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of imports on Late Cypriot society and not to examine the way trading mechanisms operate in the LC context nor to see who controls the distribution of imports in LC society.

Imports, the material result of a trade/exchange transaction between at least two parties, can be either gifts or commodities. Modifying Appadurai's (1986: 16) sets of distinction for commodities, imports can be seen as objects intended by their producers to be exported or else as objects which although intended for other uses, were ultimately traded. Both these categories are contingent on the way imports were traded and can be understood within the context of the incentives for both production and trade. Yet this concept can partly be utilised in archaeological terms, and especially for prehistory, because trading mechanisms or motivations and intentions of people for trade are not always understood and cannot always be identified in the material culture. Moreover, various trading mechanisms were operating simultaneously in prehistory and, therefore, it is not always feasible to distinguish which categories of imports were the material outcome of a specific trade mode.

This thesis in order to achieve its aims (section 1.2) focuses on the objects themselves rather than the modes of exchange. More specifically, I will focus on the use and consumption of imports as soon as they arrive in the context of the recipient society. Taking this as a starting point, I think what should be examined as well is how these imports were received and therefore used by the recipient societies. Most importantly, in order to see the impact of imports, specifically on Late Cypriot society, this study aims to examine what imports could tell us about the 'adoption' or 'rejection' of certain foreign social practices, customs and habits by the Late Cypriot society or the integration of foreign elements into local tradition (see also De Mita 1999, and see Burns 1999 for the effect of import consumption on the Mycenaean society in Argolid).

Culture is situated in space and time, it is contextual and it is realised in practice (Hodder 1995; Thomas 1996: 19). The cultural context is what determines the function and the significance of an object and culture determines the context in which an object is interpreted (van der Leeuw 1983: 12). Therefore, determining the significance of objects

depends on the analysis of their context of recovery (Hodder 1995). Reformulating this statement we could argue that the recipient society determines the context, the use and the significance of imports. Imports, therefore, cannot be examined only in their contexts of production neither can they be understood by employing politico-economic models of trade. They have to be examined as well in their context of local consumption.

Trade has a social aspect in which items function as active carriers or transmitters of cultural information: 'cultural' in the sense of material culture and practices with fluid systems of social ideas and values (Sherratt 1999: 168). Imports are seen as carriers of cultural information often novel to the recipient society. This is the basic theoretical premise of this study. People and societies interact and exchange goods and ideas. The 'moving' of goods and ideas among groups of people has variable significance amongst the people to whom they are introduced (Schortman and Urban 1992: 237). People accept or reject goods and ideas. People use imports in various different ways which are indicative of how they treat them and how they perceive the 'information' that imports convey. People do not assign a uniformity of value, meaning or use in all imports just because they are imports. A relevant concept to this point is Appadurai's (1986: 16) distinction of primary and secondary commodities otherwise called necessities and luxury goods. These distinctions can potentially be attributed to any class of objects, imported and indigenous products, as this could more directly emerge from the use of objects rather than the mode of their acquisition. Appadurai (1986: 38) regards luxury and luxury goods, not so much in contrast to necessities or as a special class of things but rather as a 'register' of consumption. Consumption does not mean the end of objects, but it is a part of their overall biographies. Objects can be used in many different ways and in many different settings (Gosden 1999: 163). Imported luxury goods are identified as luxury because of their context of use. What characterise these luxury goods are: the restricted distribution, the complexity of acquisition, which may or may not be associated with rarity, and the capacity to convey complex social meanings. Finally, their use is closely connected with social identity (Appadurai 1986: 38). Therefore what distinguishes luxury goods from necessities is their context of use and not the kind of object (Appadurai 1986: 40).

Objects are active participants in the construction of social realities (Hodder 1996: 15). People create their world in physical form by making use of objects (Miller 1987; Gosden 1999: 165). Imports as objects embody the knowledge of production of the object and the knowledge of the consumption of the object (Appadurai 1986: 41). These kinds of 'knowledge' are concerned with the formal dimension of an object, its manufacture, stylistic traits or function and are associated with social practices, habits and customs, enacted by

people at both the loci of production and consumption of objects.

The nature, therefore, or the identity of imports is twofold. One is created by the producers and can be affected by many sorts of variables such as: the distance between producers, traders and consumers, whether producers had foreign consumption in mind, and the relation of producers to the circulation of goods. However, as Mauss acknowledged (1990 [1923-24]), in a transaction the object given cannot be completely separated from the people involved in it and it bears something of the identity of the giver. Imported objects are able to convey information: to receive information about social practices in the locus of production and to send this information to those who consume the objects. Therefore, imports always retain an element of their original owners (see also van Wijngaarden 1999: 4).

The other identity of an import is created by the consumers as they re-contextualise the object. The recipient society places the imported object in a new context and associates it with other objects and ideas and uses it for its own purposes. The information which imports transmit is evaluated against the preexistent context of the recipient society and against its own original ideas (van Der Leeuw 1983: 24). These attributes were not part of the imports' original identity (see also van Wijngaarden 1999: 5). As Thomas (1991: 4) has argued, 'objects are not what they are made to be but what they have become'. Imports and the information they convey are often re-interpreted in their new cultural setting. Imports are evaluated differentially by their new owners. Items which might function as symbols of prestige have a very different social significance from those which are used for domestic and everyday activities or from those which are associated with specific craft-working activities. On the other hand, objects may be both of everyday use and at the same time a prestige symbol. Imports may be received with or without causing any changes in the local context. The acceptance or rejection of imported goods and ideas is dependent on the degree of integration which implies the active involvement of imports into the local social activities. As such items become more familiar they may become less exclusive and are perhaps incorporated into local patterns of behaviour. They may introduce new ideas or symbols, customs and habits tied to their origins and the circumstances of acquisition. These inevitably also include the practices, ideas and aspirations of the people involved (Sherratt 1999: 169).

A concept close to the dual dimension of imported objects which is proposed here is Susan Sherratt's (1994, 1998, 1999) dimensions of exchange value in the Mediterranean world. Sherratt (1994: 62-63) has identified four primary dimensions of exchange value of objects: objects of convertible value which are literally convertible materials such as base

metals; objects of preciosity which are exotic and rare items such as precious stones; objects whose value is added by the manufacturer to the material which either have no other dimension of value or already possesses convertible or precious value; objects of cultural value which refers to the degree to which, within the system as a whole, an object or class of objects acquires a universally recognised social or ideological significance. It is along the dimensions of added value that an element of the original owner or manufacturer of an import can be understood and it is within and at the same time against the concept of cultural value that the re-interpretation of import in its context of local consumption will be evaluated.

The recipient society might choose to incorporate an imported object as a whole or might choose to copy its manufacture, style or function. Such items can be seen as the result of the receiving society's effort to incorporate new technology, ideas or symbols to its own local tradition. What is essential as far as imports and imitations are concerned is that the *difference* which is represented by imports is no longer perceived as such and members of the recipient society decide to produce local imitations themselves. If imports represent the *different* then local imitations may represent the *similar* or even *same* to the point that it becomes part of local tradition.

The primary question of this study is to examine the impact of imports on LC society. As already stated, imports are the material result of trade/exchange transactions but can also be ideas and symbols. Imports function as active carriers or transmitters of cultural information, often novel, to the recipient society. One could argue that the organisation of trade determined the flow of information within LC culture and partially determined how frequently people were exposed to new products and ideas and which products and ideas they were exposed to (cf. also Stone 1995: 23). Therefore, trade was a major mover and at the same time the means for diffusing/channeling new material culture objects and ideas. As these products move from their primary context to a new cultural setting, where they are immediately exposed and perhaps redefined, they go through various different stages of consumption. They may shift from ritual to domestic contexts and *vice versa*. They are accepted, used, absorbed or rejected by the local communities. They remain imports and distant or they become more familiar and locally copied. Cypriot society might choose to copy an imported artefact as a whole, or might choose to copy its manufacture, its stylistic traits or its function. This might result in the introduction of new technology, new symbols, new customs and habits. It is not only a matter of market accessibility that makes an object 'usable', but equally it is a matter of receptivity and acceptance by the local society. This is what permits new distant objects and ideas to be incorporated into the social activities of LC

society and become closer to its mentality. This is what also leads to deliberate imitations of otherwise unattainable objects. Perhaps, this is what ultimately lead to the displacement of old and traditional social activities with new ones.

The impact of imports as already stated (see section 1.2) is defined as the change in the material culture and its associated social activities caused by the use and incorporation of foreign goods and ideas into the local tradition. In order to examine the impact of imports on LC society, imports are seen as potential carriers of information which is evaluated differentially by the recipient society. Such an approach allows to understand and interpret imported objects in the context of their receiving society and to achieve the primary aim of this study which is to see whether trade has influenced LC society or not.

This thesis will attempt to use contextual information in order to examine the impact of imported material on Late Cypriot society. Such an analysis has been recognised as a priority research (Knapp 1993: 101; Manning and De Mita 1997: 115) and holds the potential of revealing the overall impact of imports on the indigenous material and its associated social activities. The value and function of imports in LC society is still poorly understood especially regarding imports that come from the Near East and Egypt.

I will attempt to use contextual analysis, as only such an analysis will indicate the use/function of an imported artefact as a part of its context (see methodology chapter 2). The characterisation of the contexts based on function cannot simply be translated in terms of social differentiation or differential access to imports. The function of contexts, with which objects are associated, indicates the variation of cultural meanings attached to each class of imported material by the recipient society. It is the contextual association and consequently the function of context that endows objects with specific meanings. Therefore, based on the function of contexts, the use of imports will be indicative of the stages of consumption, which these artefacts went through during the various phases of the Late Cypriot period. It should be made clear that although consumption includes the processes by which consumer goods and services are created, bought and used (McCracken 1988: xi), the focus of the present study is again the use/function of artefacts. Their functional variation will indicate whether imports remained distant, used as symbols of prestige and appeared only in administrative/ritual contexts, or were associated with everyday activities and appeared in domestic or utilitarian contexts.

To sum up the main points of the theoretical and methodological approach based on which the aims of the thesis are expected to be achieved:

- Imports are seen as active carriers of cultural information.
- In order to interpret imports we need to examine them in the context of local

consumption and use contextual analysis.

1.5.2 TYPES OF DATA

The data, which will be examined in the following analysis, are firstly artefacts imported in Cyprus as finished products. In an attempt to monitor the receptivity and acceptance of this imported material by Cypriot society and give an answer to the primary issue, that is, the impact of imported material on LC society, this study will examine the context of *all* imported artefacts from a representative selection of LC settlements, or to be more precise from non-mortuary/habitation contexts. It should be emphasised that all imported artefacts have to be analysed contextually as their impact on the society cannot be adequately comprehended on the basis of a single commodity (as in De Mita 1998, Steel 1998 and van Wijngaarden 2002 who all examine Mycenaean pottery).

This study will also use contextual information in an attempt to identify the function and assess the value of artefacts which were made on the island and were manufactured either of imported raw materials and/or show strong (obvious) external influences, within LC settlement contexts. This is the second type of data examined in the analysis. By definition, all these artefacts are the hybrid products of Cypriot tradition and of another culture. These objects might be partly the result of trade between Cyprus and another region, specifically when they are manufactured of imported raw materials, but they are also (or rather) the result of acceptance of non-indigenous traits by the Cypriot society and their integration in local production. This is exactly the reason why this group of objects is included in the following analysis. These products are indicative of how foreign attributes, such as new stylistic traits or foreign raw materials, are used by the local communities. They can be seen either as the result of Cypriot society's effort to incorporate new technology and new symbols to its own local tradition or as the result of what Cypriot society intentionally copied of otherwise unattainable objects. Alternatively, they might be indicative of what LC society perceived as more familiar and decided to use.

All artefacts examined in the following analysis derive from seven LC settlements (see section 1.7). The specific seven sites chosen for study are determined by the availability of published material in a final form. Late Cypriot settlements are used on the basis that most aspects of Cypriot society are represented and thus, LC settlements comprise a representative cross-section of social activities: ritual and ceremonial aspects are represented by ritual buildings and other aspects are represented by storage places, rooms with domestic activities etc. The reason why final publications have been chosen for this study is because

ideally they should represent the most final, definite and complete form of excavated data.

To sum up, two are the types of data examined in this analysis: artefacts imported as finished products or artefacts found in LC contexts that demonstrate external morphological elements (raw material and/or show strong, obvious external influences). All artefacts derive from non-mortuary contexts from seven LC settlements. The conceptual bases of these main two types of objects as well as the definitions of settlement contexts will further be discussed in the following methodology chapter 2.

1.5.3 THE SITES UNDER EXAMINATION

Material from seven sites has been chosen to comprise the database of this thesis. These are: Enkomi-*Ayios Iakovos*, Areas I and III (Dikaios 1969-1971), Kition-*Kathari*, Areas I and II (Karageorghis and Demas 1985), Maa-*Palaeokastro* (Karageorghis and Demas 1988), Episkopi-*Bamboula* (Benson 1969, 1970, 1972; Weinberg 1983), Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Du Plat Taylor 1957), Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas* (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983) and Pyla-*Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis and Demas 1984). The sites or sectors of sites differ in terms of geographical location and chronological duration and vary in terms of activities and functions identified in the material record as well as their place in site hierarchy.

Enkomi is situated on the east coast of Cyprus **(figure 2)**, northwest of Famagusta, and a few kilometres west of Salamis. It was inhabited from the MCIII but the first period of intense activity was during LCIB followed by a period of great prosperity in LCII, LCIIIA and the beginning of LCIIIB. Enkomi is the most extensively excavated LC site and its estimated size is 12-16 hectares (120,000-160,000 m^2). From the earliest period of occupation until abandonment at the end of the LC period, Enkomi was the only site that provided evidence of extensive metallurgical production in Cyprus throughout the Late Bronze Age. Based on functional criteria (see 1.4.1) Enkomi is characterised as primary coastal centre with commercial, ceremonial, production and administrative functions. The sectors of the site which will be examined, Areas I and III, provide evidence of all the above functions.

The remains of ancient Kition **(figure 2)** lie under the modern city of Larnaca located on the southeastern coast of Cyprus. Despite Kition's (70 hectares, Knapp 1997a: 54; Swiny 1981: 78) large size, its close proximity to other major LBA coastal centres, such as Hala Sultan Tekke, rules out the possibility that Kition as a large site might have had a predominant role compared to the neighbouring sites. Moreover, the excavated area represents only a small part of the estimated settlement area and therefore its relation to the

other sites cannot be fully understood, as there is limited evidence of the functions of the site. Based on functional criteria, during the LCIIC-LCIIIA periods, the site of Kition is also characterised as a primary coastal centre. Although Areas I and II, which will be examined, cover a shorter chronological period than Enkomi Areas I and III, they also provide evidence of commercial, ceremonial and production functions.

The settlement of Maa-*Palaeokastro* **(figure 2)** flourished during the same period (LCIIC-LCIIIA) as the site of Kition. Unlike Kition, Maa is a small site (4.6 hectares, 46,000 m^2) located on a promontory on the southwest coast of Cyprus. The defensive character of the site does not fit into any proposed settlement hierarchy system (see 1.4.1 and further Chapter 4.1.2). However, further analysis of the site is needed before its function, character and position in site hierarchy can be identified. Domestic activities are attested in the three areas (Areas I, II and III) under examination.

Unlike Maa, which is situated on the southwest coast of Cyprus, the settlement of Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*, is situated on a rocky plateau in southeastern Cyprus **(figure 2)**. The site of Pyla has also been identified as defensive (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 74) and, if its functions were actually defensive, then Pyla does not nestle well into the proposed hierarchy system, (Knapp 1997a: 62). Domestic activities were attested in the material record of the houses of Pyla. The limited excavation of the site, however, does not allow any assessments regarding the functions of the site.

Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas* **(figure 2)** is a small site (0.25 hectares, 2,500 m^2) situated on a low hillock in central-eastern Cyprus (mid-way between Nicosia and Larnaca, Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 1). Webb (1999: 21) has identified the site as an extramural site within the vicinity of a contemporary cemetery and a settlement which has yet to be located. During the LCIB-LCIIC periods, cult and metallurgical activities have been attested whereas during the LCIIIA period, the character of the site changed and the area was used for copper-working activities Athienou has been defined by various scholars (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 141; Keswani 1993: 77; Knapp 1997a: 57) as an intermediary station between the copper mines of Troodos and the eastern coastal centres of Cyprus.

The other cult examined here is the LBA sanctuary at Myrtou-*Pigadhes* **(figure 2)** located in northeastern Cyprus in a small inland plain southeast of Myrtou. Unlike Athienou which is a small site, Myrtou is a large sanctuary site with other possible functions yet to be clarified (see section 5.3.3) The settlement seems to be the most extensive in the area, with the possible exception of Ayia Irini, and occupies an area of 1.5 hectares (15,000 m^2) (du Plat Taylor 1957: 1; Knapp 1997a: 54).

The last site examined here is the walled settlement of Episkopi-*Bamboula* **(figure 2)**

also located in eastern Cyprus but in the southern part near Episkopi village in Limassol district. According to Weinberg (1983: 49, 56) the artefactual evidence from the settlement gives a complete picture of domestic economy with evidence of industrial activities during LCIIB-C. Although, Keswani (1993:78) and Knapp (1997a: 560) have both characterised Episkopi as a primary urban site the incomplete excavation of the site and of the so far excavated architectural remains have not produced such evidence (see 5.4).

CHAPTER 2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF TRADE IN LBA CYPRUS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter will outline the methodology in an attempt to provide the background for the following analysis. It will first review the methods for the interpretation of imported material in LBA Cyprus in order to illustrate the need for contextual analysis. Then, it will outline the main parameters that set the methodological framework for the present research and finally, in an attempt to facilitate the understanding of the following analysis, it will provide an outline of the methodological steps.

2.2 CURRENT METHODOLOGIES

In Cypriot archaeology there are two main 'interpretative' trends that characterise LC scholarly work: culture history and post-processual archaeology. Processual archaeology and its belief in explanation via explicit methods modelled on science were never widely espoused by LBA archaeologists (with two exceptions Portugali and Knapp 1985; Yannai 1983). Both – culture history and post processual approaches – co-exist in Cypriot archaeology and therefore the terms 'current and past research' cannot be applied in this case. The term 'interpretative' is used for both trends on the basis that even the primary description of data, which is considered as the methodological key of culture-history, is in itself an interpretation (Hodder 1999: 66-79). I believe that any given data description, which is chosen by the individual archaeologist, reflects his/her understanding of the archaeological record. Therefore, it cannot be separated from interpretation and clearly not from his/her theoretical belief.

Traditional culture-historical approach describes cultural similarities and differences in terms of invasion, diffusion or trade and builds up its argument on comparison of data, mostly artefacts (section 1.3.2). If the pottery in LBA Cyprus and another place, such as

Mainland Greece or Syria, is similar then, either this pottery was produced by the same people, or by people in close contact. The presence or absence of types of artefacts holds a central place in culture-historical methodology and it is the key to its archaeological reasoning (see 1.3.2). For example, Catling (1964), in his seminal book 'Cypriot Bronzework in the Mycenaean World', interpreted the presence or absence of certain types of metal objects, as well as of certain types of Mycenaean pottery, as evidence of the Mycenaean control of Cypriot trade during the Late Bronze Age.

The post-processual approach places its emphasis on social theory and uses theoretical models (e.g. D'Altroy and Earle 1985; Earle 1991; Helms 1988; Schortman 1989; Sherratt and Sherratt 1991: 351-386). Such models have been used to interpret changes in the Late Cypriot material record and to explain social differentiation in Cypriot society (e.g. Knapp 1993: 85-106). For the majority of scholars, imports have been viewed as prestige items and as a means for élites to differentiate themselves as well as enhance their status (Keswani 1989; Knapp 1993, 1994a: 271-304; Manning and De Mita 1997). Their interpretation is built upon models which maintain that prestige correlates with distance; and prestige correlates with wealth, social status and power (see Knapp 1986, 1993, 1994a; Sherratt and Sherratt 1991). The methodological key to the post-processual argument is again the presence and absence of certain types of objects, such as Mycenaean pottery and bronze artefacts, which are defined as prestige items.

The same emphasis on presence and absence is seen in culture-historical approach, as well as in post-processual approach, as evidence of their archaeological interpretations (apart from Keswani 1989 who examines mortuary data from Enkomi). A fundamental criticism of both methodologies is the lack of contextual evaluation. Post-processualists who examine LBA Cyprus have placed emphasis on theory rather than methodology. However well defined the theory, contextual aspects have to be taken into account for any evaluation to be made (Shanks and Hodder 1995: 14-15).

Interpretation is or should be theory and methodology dependent. Based on the dialectic relation between the context and the material objects, the meaning of the objects derives from identification of context, while the context is understood from the relation between objects. Therefore the interpretations of artefact and context depend on each other (Hodder 1999: 32-33, 194). The same material objects may mean different things in different contexts. Such parameters have been neglected by the majority of current Cypriot scholars whatever their theoretical persuasion. Whether imports can be used as evidence of colonisation or trade (e.g. Catling 1964), or as an indication of social complexity and differentiation (e.g. Knapp 1993, 1994a) is a matter of interpretation and theoretical belief.

But the question is whether or not, in the realm of cultural behaviour, the characterisation of the context of these artefacts provides grounds for such interpretations. What if imports initially identified as ritual or as prestige goods, in fact, came from domestic contexts.

Three recent studies have stressed the need for a contextual analysis of imported material in LC contexts (De Mita 1998; Steel 1998; van Wijngaarden 2002). These studies used contextual information to examine the use and evaluate the appreciation of Mycenaean pottery in LBA Cyprus (van Wijngaarden 2002), to assess the social impact of Mycenaean pottery in Cyprus during the LCII period (Steel 1998) and to examine the role and effect of exotic imports on LCIIC port communities (De Mita 1998). However, all these studies concentrated on one category of imported material, Mycenaean pottery and its local copies, while De Mita confined his analysis to the examination of Mycenaean chariot craters from the site of Maroni-*Tsaroukkas*.

2.3 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Contextual archaeology is explicitly related to post-processual archaeology and the views espoused by several archaeologists in the 1980s. To anticipate any possible vague statements of what post-processual archaeology is, I quote Hodder's (1999: 5) definition: 'A group of views based on a critique of processual archaeology...Emphasis was often placed on the individual, agency, historical context and meaning'. A central characteristic of post-processual archaeology is its multivocality which is reflected in a number of different perspectives which could be described as post-processual: Marxist and dialectical Marxist, feminist, interpretative, structurationist and phenomenological approaches (Hodder 1999: 5; Shanks and Hodder 1995: 4-5).

Contextual analysis was developed by Ian Hodder (1987, 1991, 1995, 1999) in a programme dedicated to the rethinking of archaeology (Barrett 1987: 469). The view that 'material culture is meaningfully and historically constituted' was key to this approach (Hodder 1995: 121). It has long been recognised in archaeology that the meaning of objects depends on context. Whether an object is defined as ritual or not depends on other things in the same context. Contextual archaeology is based on the associations of things. According to Hodder (1995: 143), context of an archaeological attribute is 'the totality of the relevant environment, where relevant refers to a significant relation to the object necessary for discerning the object's meaning'. The boundaries of the context are never 'given'; they are defined theoretically and have to be interpreted by the archaeologist (Hodder 1999: 48, 85). Therefore the context varies and it 'is constructed with the specifically located object (where

object could be an artefact, feature etc.) and the dimensions of variation being considered (either spatio-temporal, and/or depositional and/or typological), and with the questions being asked' (Hodder 1995: 129-143).

At all levels of archaeological practice and theory, from the description of classes of artefacts to the interpretation of social processes, two things have to be defined and evaluated. First the identification of context and second the recognition of the similarities and differences between the material data. The meaning of things can only be approached if context of use is considered and, if similarities and differences between things are taken into account (Shanks and Hodder 1995: 14). This study will attempt to approach the 'meaning of things' by using and applying these two aspects of archaeological reasoning which are object-centred and situation specific (Hodder 1995: 143).

Taking as a starting point the hermeneutic circle, which is the first component of the hermeneutic procedure, Hodder (1999: 86) argues that everything depends on everything else within it. According to the hermeneutic circle, the meaning of a part derives from its relationship to a whole, while the whole is understood from the relationship between the parts. Thus, in archaeology the whole of a context is understood in relation to its parts (artefacts, features etc.) and, at the same time, the context is itself a part within the wider context of a site. Therefore there is an interdependence of objects and contexts in the interpretative framework. The definition of objects depends on the interpretation of contexts while the definition of contexts depends on the interpretation of objects. Following hermeneutic reasoning, this study characterises an imported object based on its context and *vice versa*. An import found in LC contexts is identified as prestige based on its context and not its distant origin. Distance certainly creates prestige but this also has to be evaluated in terms of contextual terms.

The second aspect of archaeological reasoning can be described as comparison of similarities and differences (Hodder 1999: 45). The researcher argues for a context based on the assumption that two objects similar, at least, in their spatio-temporal dimension might have similar meanings. The researcher attempts to interpret contextual meaning from the similarities and differences between archaeological objects. In fact, context itself is a matter of interpretation, based on the definition of similarities and differences (Shanks and Hodder 1995: 15). As Hodder (1999: 48) maintains, 'The interpretation of context and of meaningful similarities and differences are mutually dependent'. Most archaeological arguments are based on such comparisons of data with or without taking into account contextual evaluations. This was the case of culture-historical and post-processual arguments regarding imports in LBA Cyprus (see above). However, the evaluation of the similarities and

differences between archaeological data has to be balanced against the interpretation of context (Hodder 1999: 48). Thus, different imported artefacts might be described as having similar use, based on similar contexts and same or similar imported artefacts might be of different use based on different contexts.

Having illustrated the benefits of contextual analysis, this thesis will attempt to use contextual information to examine the impact of imported material on Late Cypriot society. At a primary level, contextual and functional variability will be defined by examining similarities and differences between imports and artefacts manufactured on the island which demonstrate external morphological elements (imported raw material and/or style). At a secondary level, contextual comparisons will also be attempted with products that belong to the local tradition.

For the purposes of the present study, even though the use of an artefact might have a different meaning than its function, both terms will be used to indicate the way imported material was used in LC contexts. I deliberately avoid the terminological difference not only because for any specific cultural milieu one needs to establish the relevant conditions of distinction between use and function, but also because such distinctions might not be possible in the specific material culture. It is generally accepted in archaeology that the more complex a society is, the less difference can be detected between the function and use of an artefact as a result of craft specialisation. However, what is considered important here is not the purpose which the imported artefact was created for, i.e. a type of bowl to contain liquid (function), but rather whether that type of bowl was found in a domestic and/or ritual context and how it was used in LBA Cyprus.

The following analysis will:

1. Examine data from LCIA-LCIIIA settlements.
2. Be based on the information provided by the publications and will use the excavators' assessments of the material.
3. Use only final publications of the sites under study.

2.4 LCIA-LCIIIA PERIODS

The chronological framework of the study covers the period from MCIII/LCIA-LCIIIA in traditional dates, *c.* 1700-1100 BC in absolute dating and ProBA1 and ProBA2 following Knapp's (1994a, 1994b) revised dates **(figure 4)**. One could argue that each one of these chronological systems represents a different approach to archaeological dating, each one

serving different purposes. Obviously the traditional dates were constructed following the Three Age systems and based on ceramic seriations. The proposed revised system makes it possible to discuss data in terms of patterns and cultural changes.

The following contextual analysis will use the traditional chronological system as it is based on published data from LC settlements, which were published following the traditional divisions of relative chronology. For the purposes of this study there is no apparent reason to 'update' this system as this would be a change in nomenclature. However, I need to make clear that ceramic seriations do not represent changes in patterns. For example, the term LCIIA will be used as the label for a period of time and not to define a style of ceramics.

During the beginning of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, the MCIII/LCIA or ProBA1 period, which is dated *c.*1700 (Merrillees 1992b), a number of significant changes are evident in the Cypriot material record for the first time (see 1.3.1, 1.4). All of them have been associated, so far, with the expansion of Cyprus' copper production and involvement in international trade. However, Cyprus had already been involved in international trade during the previous periods through export of ceramics to the Near East and Egypt. The Late Bronze Age, though, is the earliest period during which urban coastal centres appear (see Catling 1962; Keswani 1993; Knapp 1997a) and there is a steady and continuing flow of imports into Cyprus from Egypt, the Levant and the Aegean. For these two main reasons, this study has as a chronological starting point the MCIII/LCIA period. The LCIIC period is widely considered as the last major phase of the Late Cypriot due to the destruction horizon *c.* 1200. For this reason many scholars treat the LCIIIA as a separate phenomenon (e.g. Steel 1998). However, for the purposes of this study and to monitor possible changes in the material behaviour of imports, the LCIIIA phase will be included in the analysis. Moreover this would be consistent with many elements of cultural continuity at the LCIIC/LCIIIA juncture that have been emphasised by various scholars in recent years (Kling 1989, forthcoming; Sherratt 1991: 191). Therefore, the LCIIIA period is the last period under examination, which is the last major phase of the Late Bronze Age.

2.5 Late Cypriot Settlements and Final Publications

This study will use data from final publications of Late Cypriot settlements in order to examine the impact of trade on Late Cypriot society. Much of this research trend has been devoted to the study either of artefacts, without taking into account their context, or of mortuary data. Imports from Late Cypriot settlements or non-mortuary data have not yet been examined mainly due to their fragmentary nature and the effect that archaeological site

formation processes have on the record of prehistoric settlements. The lack of detailed comparative inter-site analysis of prestige goods consumption has been recognised by Knapp (1993: 101) and the need for contextual analysis of imports has been addressed in recent studies (see Chapter 1).

Late Cypriot settlements are used on the basis that most aspects of Cypriot society are represented and thus, LC settlements comprise a representative cross-section of social activities: ritual and ceremonial aspects are represented by ritual buildings and other aspects are represented by storage places, rooms with domestic activities etc. Subsequently the contextual variation of data under examination will be representative of most ways in which imports were used during the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. Imports or artefacts manufactured on the island which demonstrate foreign elements from mortuary contexts are not examined because different depositional processes are operating in sealed contexts, such as tombs, than in habitation contexts, such as rooms and houses. Thus any comparison of the quantity of objects across mortuary and habitation contexts will be extremely biased because objects deposited in tombs are more likely to be recovered than objects found in settlements (Voutsaki 1999: 28). However, a comparison between the types of imported artefacts found in non-mortuary contexts in the seven sites examined and types found in contemporary tombs at the same sites will be attempted in the last chapter to show differences or similarities in occurrence patterns. In addition, comparisons will be made between the types of imported artefacts found in non-mortuary contexts in the seven sites examined and other contemporary settlements in different parts of the island.

The way in which the archaeological record is presented and can be examined is conditioned by several parameters that are 'situation specific'. By this, I mean that the present condition of published archaeological data has been defined by the orientation of archaeological research and practice of each period during which a site was excavated, recorded and published. Cyprus with its well-published and excavated sites has always been considered as a good area for current archaeological research (e.g. Knapp and Cherry 1994). However, little attention has been paid to the ways in which archaeological data are constructed and re-constructed and stratigraphic relationships of analytical units are defined (Frankel 1998: 242-256). Several problems then arise, which are related to the quality as well as the potential of published material, because issues of stratigraphic analysis and depositional processes have not received sufficient attention.

This is especially the case with the available information in final publications of LC settlements, all of them produced before the 1990s. Although archaeological site reports provide a 'full' account of finds and architectural remains, the lack of consideration of

depositional processes creates problems for any further explanation of the material contained within the sites. Moreover, current archaeological projects which ideally are paying/should pay attention to such aspects, have not yet produced final publications (e.g. Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* project, South 1996). Only 9 out of 28 LC excavated sites **(figure 5)** have produced final publications, a fact that might be indicative of the current priorities of Late Cypriot research.

Given the limitations of the material, this study, then, will attempt to use contextual information from Late Cypriot settlements that have been published in a final form. The reason why final publications have been chosen for this study is because ideally they should represent the most final, definite and complete form of excavated data. Out of nine final publications only seven have been published in a form which contains the necessary contextual and stratigraphic information for the purposes of the study. These are Enkomi-*Ayios Iakovos* (Dikaios 1969-1971), Kition-*Kathari* (Karageorghis and Demas 1985), Maa-*Palaeokastro* (Karageorghis and Demas 1988), Episkopi-*Bamboula* (Benson 1969, 1970, 1972; Weinberg 1983), Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Du Plat Taylor 1957), Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas* (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983) and Pyla-*Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis and Demas 1984). Toumba tou Skourou and Hala Sultan Tekke are also published in a final form, but will not be included in the analysis. At Toumba tou Skourou the high degree of destruction by bulldozers in 1950s and the forced interruption of the excavation in 1974 made it difficult to 'read the history of the buildings and the walls' (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 3) as well as to provide contextual information for non-mortuary data. Hala Sultan Tekke is published in 10 SIMA volumes by P. Åström *et al.* (Åström 1989, 1998; Åström *et al.* 1976, 1977, 1983; Engvig and Åström 1975; Hult 1978, 1981; Öbrink 1978, 1979). However, these 10 volumes do not represent the final publication of the site, but rather preliminary reports, as no attempt for any synthetic work regarding either its stratigraphy, or its architectural remains and artefacts has been made. All material is published according to excavation trenches or areas and no overall picture of the excavated site can be obtained. For example, no plans are available for the chronological phases of the site and a complete catalogue or index of artefacts is absent. As revealed in Fascicle 9, the excavation of the site still continues and 'it seemed premature to publish a synthesis before the extension (of the site excavation) is completed' (Åström 1989: 5).

2.6 Methodological Process

The main objective of the methodological process is to use the contextual information to

investigate and detect the behavioural changes in the distribution and use of imports as well as local products with foreign morphological elements and the relationships between them in habitation contexts during each phase of the Late Cypriot period. In other words, to examine the change in the use of imported material as well as local products with foreign morphological elements in LC contexts. Contextual analysis will be carried out in order to identify the different modes of consumption of imported goods and locally made products which demonstrate foreign elements. Based on the contextual information, different groups of imported material and of objects manufactured on the island with foreign morphological elements will be compared in order to monitor different stages of receptivity. The analyses are subject to the available information given by the excavators' assessments on the context and the morphology of artefacts.

2.6.1 DATA COLLECTION

Definition of the categories of artefacts examined

The data examined in the present analysis, is divided into eight broad categories: imports; objects found in LC contexts but whose place of manufacture is not certain; objects of imported raw material whose place of manufacture is Cyprus; objects of local raw material with external stylistic elements, whose place of manufacture is Cyprus; local imitations; objects of raw material from various sources (imported and local) and/or various technological and stylistic elements (local and imported); indigenous (local) products and miscellaneous. The two main criteria for dividing the material included in this database into eight categories are first the identification by the excavators or specialists of what is imported and what is not, in other words what can be characterized as local and non-local, and second the available information for each object, class or type of artefact. The analysis is based on the first criterion and it is subject to the second criterion.

Criteria and conceptual bases

The first criterion concerns the excavators' or the specialists' attempt to discern the origin of an artefact, or of a type of artefacts, or of a class of artefacts. Their identification is based on either typological examination of the objects or on analytical studies on a small sample of each artefact class or ideally both methods of examination. An 'import' could be an artefact which is imported to Cyprus as a finished product. An 'import' could also be a morphological element of an artefact, such as the raw material, the technology and/or the style, which has been characterised by the excavator or the specialist as non-local and

therefore must have been 'imported'.

It could be suggested that an imported object either as a 'whole' or as 'parts', which comprise an object (the imported raw material, the imported technology and the imported style) are or could be associated directly or indirectly with trade. This association between object and trade, both seen here as means of exchange of ideas, expresses relationship but not necessarily cause. By this I mean that an imported object could be the direct result of trade between Cyprus and another area. However, as already stated (section 1.5), the strong foreign stylistic elements of an artefact made of local raw material might also be the result of the acceptance and receptivity by the recipient society of the 'import'.

The 'import' is related to the 'external' but its incorporation into the local tradition is related to the 'internal'. The coexistence of these two elements, the 'external' and the 'internal', could be seen in an artefact of imported raw material, manufactured in Cyprus and for which imported technology might have been applied for its manufacture. It could also be seen in the use of both imported and local raw materials for the manufacture of a local product. In all cases, although the imported element varies (raw material, technology) and it is treated differently by the recipient society, this may show that the properties of the imported material have been well understood by the local population of Cyprus who exercised 'choice' in what they used and in the way they used it. Therefore, the study of the use of the artefacts, which have been characterised by the excavators/specialists as 'imports' or which demonstrate non-local elements, facilitates the understanding of how imports were integrated into LC society and might have influenced the local communities.

The second criterion regards the extent to which an artefact or an artefact class has been examined and the availability of published information regarding the origin either of the artefact or of a morphological element of the artefact. Certain objects or classes of artefacts have been examined in greater detail by the excavators/specialists than others and consequently the level or the quality of the available information is not the same for all classes of artefact. Therefore, the information regarding the source of the raw material and the place of manufacture or the technology and the style of an artefact or of certain classes of artefact might be incomplete and unequal. Ideally each artefact class requires specialist study to identify its origin, but this has not been the case for all types and classes of artefacts. The detection of the origin of an artefact is not always feasible, nor the distinction of originals from copies and their various sources even for classes of artefacts that have been extensively examined (i.e. Mycenaean pottery). Ideal data rarely exist especially when the information derives from data of relatively old site publications.

The question, which arises then, is whether published material data can be examined

and interpreted on the basis of current theoretical approaches. The position taken in this study is that archaeologists need to make the most of the available information whilst remaining aware of its limitations. Therefore, any artefact that has been identified as an import found in Late Cypriot settlement contexts from the seven sites examined and any artefact that has been manufactured on the island but with morphological elements (raw material, technology and style) that have been identified as non-local by the excavators/specialists are included in this database.

The identifications of artefacts

As mentioned above, the identifications of artefacts used in this study are based on the excavators' assessments. Recent specialists' studies (such as Kling's (1989) study on Mycenaean pottery or Xenophontos' *et al.* (1988) on basalt tools), which have been published after the publications of the seven sites examined in the present study, have altered and advanced our knowledge regarding the provenance of certain classes of artefact. Thus several artefact classes, which in earlier publications had been regarded as locally made products, were in fact imported and others, which had been identified as imports, were in fact locally made products. These studies have also been taken into consideration.

Where a different identification of an object is accepted other than the excavator's own assessment or the attribution of an object to a category might be contentious or does not seem self-evident this is mentioned in the analysis of each site. It is also indicated in the 'Comments' column in the appendices of artefacts from each site where the attribution of an individual artefact to a particular category or origin is explained by citing a reference noting the scholar whom the author has followed to attribute the specific artefact to a certain category. For example, the 'e1905/9' clay sealing of a cylinder seal in the Artefacts Appendix for Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIA has been identified as LP/E (local product showing external influence) following, as it is cited in the Comments column, Webb 2002. In another example in the Artefacts Appendix for Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIB, the entry for the 'e5447/7' Mycenaean IIIC:1b fragment of bowl is local imitation 'LI'. This means that in the present analysis the artefact e5447/7 is identified as local imitation by the author and the reason is explained in footnote 8 as it is indicated in the Comments column. In this case, the author has followed Kling's (1989) analysis of Mycenaean pottery and not the excavator's original identification. The reference citing the scholar or a footnote, in case further explanation was needed, have been considered as the briefest ways possible indicating the grounds on which individual artefacts have been classified to a certain category.

Typological analyses of data, used in site publications, help in the classification of

artefact classes. Analytical studies contribute specifically to the classification of common types of artefacts (for example plain pins or needles), fragments or amorphous lumps or to the identification of the origin of the raw material. However, objectivity does not necessarily apply to all provenance studies and the limitations of either analytical techniques or typological examination of artefacts become apparent long ago (see Knapp and Cherry 1994). In practise, and especially in prehistory, it is often impossible to link a specific object to the source of the raw material and/or the place of manufacture of the object or to define the exact birthplace of a specific style or technology.

However, the aim here is not to determine whether typological or analytical studies have identified accurately and precisely the origin of an artefact or of its morphological elements. This is beyond the scope of this thesis as it utilises non-original, published data subject to availability.

The present analysis focuses on all classes of imported artefacts or artefacts with non-local/imported morphological elements subject to the available published information. Although aware of the advantages and shortcomings of each method of identification, the goal here is to attempt to interpret the distributional patterns, which will derive from the analysis, on the basis of concepts related to contextual archaeology and social aspects of trade. The aim is to use the theoretical premises proposed in chapter 1 in order to attempt to provide meaningful cultural interpretations on the use of imports in LBA Cyprus.

The problem of the identification of the origin of an artefact or of its morphological traits is a difficult and debated area of scholarship, and different opinions amongst scholars exist. What I have adopted here is what appears to be a consensual position in current research regarding the origin of imports or of imported morphological elements (e.g. that Mycenaean pictorial pottery was imported from the Aegean and that by the 13th century BC Cypriot potters may have begun to imitate such vessels, see section 1.3.3). I am aware, however, that major attributional changes may occur in the future that could affect the conclusions pertaining to the occurrence of imports of this study.

Categories of artefacts

1. Imports are artefacts, whose material, technology and style are exogenous to the local Cypriot tradition. These artefacts were manufactured outside Cyprus and they were imported to Cyprus as finished products. Such classes of artefacts are, for example, faience and alabaster vessels, glazed ware vessels, scarabs and amulets, Mycenaean IIIA-B pottery, LMIIIB pottery, Canaanite pottery, glass vessels, carnelian and crystal beads, limonite and heamatite weights, basalt and vesicular

lava tools and ostrich egg shells. The place of manufacture of imports, either for specific finds or for classes of artefacts, has been identified by the excavators or specialists in terms of geographical regions or cultural entities (such as Egypt, Crete or Syria-Palestine). The abbreviation used in appendices/tables for the identification of this category is 'I'.

2. Objects found in LC contexts but whose place of manufacture is not certain. These are artefacts for which the only information we have so far is that the raw material the artefacts were made of is inconsistent with Cypriot ores and/or it has not been found in Cyprus as a raw material and therefore must have been imported. These are also artefacts which although they have been identified as non-Cypriot developments, their place of manufacture is still uncertain. These artefacts are usually lead items (earrings, bowls), chlorite/steatite items or small finds, such as faience/glass beads (Åström L. 1972: 591 considers faience beads as of non-Cypriot manufacture), whose typology does not help to identify their origin or to classify them. Recent studies regarding lead (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 162) have shown that lead items from various LC sites are fairly consistent with possible Sardinian or Anatolian ore sources. However, the place of manufacture of these items remains unidentified. Elliott (1985: 312, 1988: 415-425) has identified that chlorite/steatite was imported to Cyprus. However the question whether such stone artefacts were manufactured in Cyprus, or were imported ready-made, remains. It has to be stressed that artefacts, which belong in this category, are not treated as exotic commodities or prestige items because of the material from which these artefacts are made or of their style. These artefacts could be considered as 'exotic' or prestige only after the examination of their context of recovery, and where the identification of their context permits such characterisation. The abbreviation used in the appendices for their identification is 'I/UM' which stands for *imported raw material/style but of uncertain place of manufacture*.

3. Objects of imported raw material whose place of manufacture is Cyprus. These are artefacts, which have been identified of Cypriot production but the material used for their manufacture has not been found in Cyprus in a raw form and therefore it had to be imported. Artefacts, which belong to this category, often demonstrate external stylistic elements or foreign technology, which had to be applied for their manufacture. Examples of artefacts, which have been included in this category, are ivory items or gold and silver jewellery made of imported raw material but typologically the artefacts have been identified by the specialists as locally made.

The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'I/CM' which stands for artefacts of *imported* raw material but of *Cypriot manufacture*.

4. Objects of local raw material with external stylistic elements. These are usually metal, ceramic or stone artefacts which were manufactured in Cyprus of local raw materials but demonstrate foreign stylistic elements. Such items are bronze artefacts (knives, spearheads, pins), seals, terracotta figurines which show strong external influence. The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'LP/E' which stands for *local products with external influence*.

5. The category 'Local Imitations' includes only pottery which has been identified as Mycenaean-type pottery manufactured in Cyprus. Although it concerns finds of local production, this is kept as a separate category from the previous one (objects of local raw material with external stylistic elements) because Mycenaean-type pottery comprises the only class of artefacts so far which did not simply demonstrate external stylistic elements but rather imitated foreign prototypes - and at the same time it occurred in great quantities. Therefore, the analysis of this class of artefacts might reveal different patterns of receptivity to external elements. Here it has to be stressed that the author follows Kling's view (1989: 68) on the identification of the fabric of Mycenean-type pottery and regards Late Mycenaean IIIB, Mycenaean IIIC:1, Mycenaean IIIC:1b and Decorated Late Cypriot III wares as indistinguishable. All these wares have been included in this category and are characterized in tables as Mycenaean-type pottery. The original terminology used by the excavators in site publications has been kept for practical reasons in the appendices. The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'LI' which stands for *local imitations*.

6. Objects of raw material from more than one source (imported and local) and/or various technological and stylistic elements (local and imported). The main characteristics of this category is the use of local and imported raw materials for the manufacture of objects found in LC contexts (whose place of manufacture was probably Cyprus) and the co-existence of foreign and local stylistic elements. Such items are mostly seals, jewellery items (glass, stone and faience beads) or even bronze statuettes with lead attachments. Local bronzes, which contained imported tin, could also be added in this category. However, very few bronze items have been analysed from the seven sites examined here (see Knapp and Cherry 1994: 97, 116)

and thus the information regarding locally manufactured bronze items containing imported tin is limited. Bronze items are considered as local products unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'V' and stands for *various*.

7. Indigenous products belonging to the Cypriot local tradition. The occurrence of these artefacts traditionally signifies the beginning of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus and they have been considered by most scholars as local developments. Most probably these classes of artefacts also demonstrated foreign elements in earlier periods. However, by the beginning of LBA these classes of artefacts (e.g. White Slip ware and Base Ring ware) typologically are considered indigenous products. The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'LP' and stands for *local products*.

8. Miscellaneous. The published information regarding the typology of the artefacts included in this category is incomplete. The abbreviation used in the appendices for the identification of this category is 'M' and stands for *miscellaneous*.

The above eight categories are used in this database. Three further points need to be made. First, not all categories of artefacts apply necessarily to all sites. Second, the analysis is based primarily on the first six categories and third, categories 3-6 (I/UM, I/CM, LP/E, LI and V) are subsumed within a larger category termed 'Hybrid Products'. This term is used mostly for practical reasons in order to refer to all categories other than imports and local products (in contrast to imports and local products). It also denotes a group of different categories, which have a common characteristic: the artefacts included in all these categories combine the external and the internal element (i.e. Cypriot manufacture and imported raw material or Cypriot raw material and external typology). However, because these elements co-exist in different ways, these artefacts cannot be treated nor will they be interpreted as one homogenous group. The different ways in which the 'external' and the 'internal' elements co-exist in one artefact may point out to various degrees of integration of imported material or information. Therefore, these categories of artefacts will be discussed or appear in tables and figures according to the aforementioned categories but also as 'hybrid products' in order to produce certain general patterns. Indigenous material will be considered only for comparative reasons. Miscellaneous material has only been included in the appendices and tables of artefacts.

The artefacts examined in the analysis have been distinguished as objects, which are finds and ceramic vessels, complete or nearly complete, and sherdage. These distinctions are arbitrary and conventional and are made for practical and quantitative purposes. The

terminology used for the identification and classification of artefacts in the publications of the sites is followed in this study in order to allow easy correlation between the analyses and the final publications.

Definition of context: minimum unit of analysis

The minimum unit of analysis is the 'room' as this has been defined by the excavator. Corridors, entrances, passages or other areas, which have been inventoried and treated by the excavator of the site as 'rooms', are also included in the analysis. The room is what is considered as the boundaries of context of the eight categories of artefacts examined in this study. Thus, all the artefact data sets of this database are associated with a 'room'. Artefacts, either imports or hybrid products or local products, which have been recorded by the excavator, but are not associated with a room, are not included in this database. Consequently, the material included in the database does not represent the total material assemblage of a site, but only the artefacts associated with rooms. At all sites, apart from Athienou, all artefact data sets have been associated with rooms. The artefacts from Athienou have not been associated with rooms and therefore could not be included in this database and appear only in a table format. Neither have the data sets from Myrtou as, although the artefacts had been associated with rooms, the information on the context and quantity of artefacts is incomplete. The function or the use of the rooms is based on the excavator's own assessment (unless stated otherwise) and provides the grounds on which individual spaces have been identified as associated with particular functions. This is mentioned in the analysis of each site and in the 'Comments' column in 'Context' Appendices, where a reference is cited indicating the excavator's or any other scholar's assessment, which the author has followed to attribute a specific function to the minimum unit of analysis: the room (for example, 'room 10, floor IV' with context number E107 has been identified as 'administrative' following 'Dikaios 1971: 173-177'). This has been considered as the briefest way possible indicating the grounds on which individual spaces have been identified as associated with particular functions.

A number of terms are used in this study to describe the functions of rooms identified by the excavators. These are:

1. Domestic is used to indicate spaces where living or working activities (cf. Kent 1990) have been identified by the excavators.
2. Working space is used to indicate spaces where activities such as grinding or weaving (cf. Kent 1990) were recorded by the excavator.

3. Craft-working spaces indicate areas where specific craft-working activities, such as a stone workshop, were recorded by the excavator.
4. Industrial indicates spaces where copper working activities have been identified.
5. Administrative indicates areas used as public buildings.
6. Ritual is given where cult activities have been identified (see Webb 1999).
7. Defensive indicates where structures, such as fortification walls or casemates, were used for defensive purposes.
8. Unclear or unidentifiable is used when the evidence of the use of areas could not be identified or is unclear.

The analysis is based primarily on the first six types of contexts as the material found in defensive contexts was extremely limited and very rarely in primary depositions. The material from unclear or unidentifiable contexts cannot provide any information with respect to the use of artefacts and it is only discussed when the classes of imports/hybrid products are different to those found in other types of contexts. The functions of the areas/rooms are also discussed in the analysis for each site separately.

Definition of depositions: primary and secondary

The depositional contexts of each phase of each settlement are divided into primary and secondary. The artefacts found on and just above floor depositions are considered as primary because they provide the most 'secure' evidence of contextual analysis. Primary depositions of material are considered of relatively high contextual value, especially, when there is evidence of sudden destruction (Peltenburg *et al.* 1998: 6) of an occupational phase of site. Destruction processes are regarded as leaving behind a relatively 'less' distorted picture of the material record which is closer to its 'original' location of use (Webb 1995: 64-70). Therefore, primary artefacts are used in this study for a straightforward contextual analysis, the aim of which is to examine whether different types of imported and hybrid material can be associated with different groups of contexts in order to identify their use (for example imported Mycenaean pottery is associated with domestic rooms and therefore it is likely to have been used for domestic purposes). Special consideration needs to be given to sherds material found in primary depositions because of its mobility. Sherds found on or just above floor depositions are also considered as primary artefacts. However, primary depositions of sherds are rare and are more frequently identified in the later phases of the Late Cypriot period rather than the earlier ones. Secondary depositions of artefacts are artefacts from the fill of the room. This material will also be considered but taking into account that it has less

contextual value. Material from secondary depositions has to have chronological and spatial association with the context of the room. Thus, the following examination of the material is primarily concerned with primary artefacts and considers secondary artefacts only for comparative purposes. Material from secondary depositions, which has been found 'below/under a room' or 'below the floor of the room' but it is dated to earlier occupational phases than the phase of the room, has not been included at all in this analysis. This is because there isn't any actual temporal association between these secondary artefacts and the room, as the room was constructed in a later period.

Objects will enter the material record in different ways sometimes depending on their use in social practices (Voutsaki 1999: 28) but sometimes reflecting processes still unknown to us. Several studies (e.g. Cameron and Tomka 1993) have been carried out with respect to site formation processes and scholars working on settlements of earlier periods of Cypriot prehistory have attempted to understand how objects entered the archaeological record (e.g. Frankel and Webb 1996; Peltenburg *et al.* 1998). The divisions of primary and secondary depositions of material used here are acknowledged as simplistic, however unavoidable, due to the lack of consideration of taphonomic processes by earlier and more current archaeologists working in LC archaeology. Sudden destruction processes do not necessarily secure the integrity of the material assemblage from a destruction level nor 'guarantee' that the material was left 'intact and unused' after the sudden abandonment of the site. Gradual and planned forms of abandonment of settlements have a profound effect on the amount and the original location of artefacts (Webb 1995: 64-70).

Given the fact, that such issues did not receive the attention they deserved, the credibility of primary artefacts and concomitantly the validity of the conclusions of the following analysis might be questioned. The author is aware that the material assemblage of any settlement is fragmented and that this is largely due to the implications of depositional factors which old publications have failed to assess. I think that the varied ways in which a site has been formed is the main reason for this fragmented picture we have. This is probably why many of the artefact types, other than pottery, which were found in habitation contexts, are represented only once in either primary or secondary depositions in all rooms and levels (this can be easily seen in tables, **Appendices 1-3**). This can be seen in imports, as well as hybrid products and local products and therefore it could reflect similar effects of abandonment or destruction processes on all categories of artefacts.

It is my strong view that, even though the material is fragmented, varied patterns of this fragmented material can be seen and varied meanings can perhaps be understood. We never have ideal data and we simply have to start from somewhere and make some

assumptions. The purpose of this analysis is to examine the context and distribution of imported and hybrid material and to see whether they are associated with certain groups of rooms. Throughout the analysis, primary depositions are thought to represent the context 'closer' to the location of use and the context of secondary depositions will be used only for comparative purposes. The broad divisions of groups of rooms (or types of contexts) which are used in the following analysis, such as domestic, ritual, industrial and craft-working, the analysis by level and not floor and the distinction of depositional locations into primary and secondary can provide a fair degree of reliability. Moreover, the examination of the wider data sets, including the broadest possible area sampling not only from one site but also data from other sites, can allow the examination and the recognition of differential treatment of imports and hybrid material found in LC habitation contexts. Thus, for this reason, a contextual analysis could provide the 'most secure' basis for any attempt at archaeological interpretation. The following interpretation of the results of the analysis is far from any 'truthful' and objective reconstruction of past realities; it represents only my view of archaeological reality. All patterns observed are only archaeological patterns and are subject to further research.

2.6.2 PROCESS OF ANALYSIS

The analysis will be carried out separately for each site **(chapters 3-5)**. First a brief review of the history of excavations of the site will be given as this is considered necessary for the understanding of the 'environment' within which each site was excavated, recorded and published. Then a brief discussion on the architectural layout of each settlement will follow providing information on its location, size, stratigraphy, chronology, and main architectural buildings, which determined its function.

The contextual analysis of the material is divided into two levels and is based on the published stratigraphy and relationships between depositional contexts of each site. The first level of analysis is horizontal and examines the context of imported and locally made material by phase. The objective of the horizontal analysis is:

- To examine the distribution of imports and the distribution of objects, which were found in LC contexts and demonstrate foreign morphological elements, in primary and secondary depositions.
- To see whether certain types of imports or of objects, which were found in LC contexts and demonstrate foreign morphological elements, are associated with certain groups of rooms.

The criteria used to define these groups are based on the activities attested within the rooms. The distributional patterns from the horizontal analysis will comprise the comparative unit of the second level of analysis.

The second level of analysis is vertical and compares the contexts of imports and the contexts of objects, which were found in LC contexts and demonstrate foreign morphological elements, between successive phases, in order to detect the changing patterns of distribution within a site. These changing patterns of occurrence and distribution will:

- Provide the evidence of the changing behaviour towards the use/consumption of imports and hybrid material from the earlier to the later phases of a settlement.

The conclusions at the end of the analysis of each site pertain to the patterns of occurrence and distribution of artefacts and discuss the use of imports in each site. These patterns will comprise the basis for the discussion in chapter 6, the aim of which is to draw the distributional patterns of the main categories of imports and hybrid products by material or class of artefacts across sites. The final chapter 7 aims to illustrate how exogenous traits, either as finished imported products or 'borrowed' and used in hybrid products, are treated by the local people.

The sites will be examined in three separate chapters. This is because the condition of recorded material and available information conditioned three different levels of analysis. The first chapter of analysis (chapter 3) examines the context of imports and hybrid products from Enkomi during MCI/LCI-LCIIIA periods. This constitutes the most detailed contextual analysis from a site because Enkomi still provides the best example of final publication of a LC site (see also van Wijngaarden 2002: 132). The analysis of imports and hybrid products from Kition and Maa during LCIIC-LCIIIA constitutes the second chapter of analysis (chapter 4). Although contextual analysis has been carried out in these sites as well, several problems regarding the stratigraphy of the sites as well the recording system allowed a less detailed contextual analysis. The third and final chapter of analysis (chapter 5) includes the analysis of Episkopi, Myrtou, and Athienou during the MCIII/LCIA-LCIIIA periods and Pyla in the LCIIC period. The analysis examines the distribution and the presence or absence of imports and hybrid products and in very few cases their context because these site publications do not provide sufficient contextual information. The chronological order of the sites is

1. Enkomi-*Ayios Iakovos*, MCIIIC-LCIIIB
2. Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas*, MCIIIC-LCIIIA
3. Myrtou-*Pigadhes*, MCIIIC-LCIIIB

4. Episkopi-*Bamboula*, LCIA-LCIIIA
5. Kition-*Kathari*, LCIIC-LCIIIB
6. Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*, LCIIC
7. Maa-*Palaeokastro*, LCIIC-LCIIIA

2.7 SUMMARY

The analysis will be conducted in two levels in each site. First horizontally and then vertically.

Intra-site horizontal contextual analysis

1. Each chronological phase of a site will be examined by room.
2. The analysis will search for spatio-temporal and typological associations between the eight broad categories of artefacts in each room.
3. The analysis will identify the use of artefacts based on their contexts.
4. The analysis will draw a distribution map of imported material and of objects, which were found in LC contexts and demonstrate foreign morphological elements, by searching differences and similarities in their use in each chronological phase of each settlement.

Intra-site vertical analysis

1. The horizontal distribution pattern will be used as the comparative unit for comparing diachronically the differences and similarities in use of imports and of objects, which were found in LC contexts and demonstrate foreign morphological elements, in all chronological phases of each settlement.

CHAPTER 3
THE ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED MATERIAL FROM ENKOMI

3.1 ENKOMI

3.1.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

The first soundings of the site, which were solely aimed at the discovery of the tombs, were carried out by British archaeologists in 1896 (Murray, Smith and Walters 1900) and by Swedish archaeologists in 1930 (Gjerstad *et al.* 1934). In 1934, C. F. A. Schaeffer began the excavations at the Late Bronze Age site of Enkomi on behalf of the French government and the Louvre Museum. Schaeffer's excavations at Enkomi brought to light the architectural remains of a large, Late Bronze Age town that was missed by previous excavators (Catling 1964: 4). The French-Cypriot mission was formed with C. Schaeffer in charge of the French mission and Porphyrios Dikaios in charge of the Cypriot team. The excavations were conducted separately by the two excavators and the joint exploration lasted for ten years (1948-1958). Dikaios excavated two sections of the site, out of 24 in total (Area I or Quartier 4W and Area III or Quartier 1W), the results of which were published in four volumes and gave a clear picture of the stratigraphy of the site.

Schaeffer and his successors published several monographs and articles on various aspects of the excavations at Enkomi (Courtois 1981; Courtois 1984; Courtois, J. Lagarce and E. Lagarce 1986; Courtois and Webb 1987; J. Lagarce and E. Lagarce 1985; Schaeffer 1952; Schaeffer *et al.* 1971) but never produced a complete and final publication of the site. J. Lagarce (1993: 97, 102) noted that the '15,000 m^2 excavated by Schaeffer, were not observed precisely enough to provide material for an entire publication' as carefully and methodically as were observed, recorded and published by Dikaios. The rapid clearance of large surfaces by Schaeffer, uniquely aimed for the discovery of buildings with significant historical information, proved to be a less productive and more a destructive procedure of excavation. The excavation of the site was stopped in 1974 by the Turkish invasion of the northern part of the island (Knapp and Antoniadou 1998).

The excavations at Enkomi came to fill a gap of Late Cypriot settlements and provided for the first time sound evidence of the changes and developments occurring in the material record. Until then, the only available material was provided by the fortresses excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, belonging for the most part to the Middle Cypriot, and the sanctuaries in Ayia Irini and Ayios Iakovos. Evidence from Late Cypriot settlements was practically non-existent. Although the excavations of the British Museum in the 1890s, and of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in the late 1920s, had already brought to light several rich tombs with many imported luxury items from the Levant, Egypt and Aegean suggesting Cyprus's involvement in the international trade, the picture revealed was still very fragmentary. The information for the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus until then was confined to funerary material and texts from Amarna and Ugarit. The results from Enkomi excavations can be appreciated in terms of the historical development of Cypriot archaeology where it appears as a pioneering effort to the understanding of the material culture and history of the Late Bronze Age Cyprus (Lagarce 1993: 97). Dikaios's (1969-1971) publication of Enkomi still remains the best and most coherent final publication of Late Cypriot site. The present analysis will concentrate on data from Dikaios's work: comprising the final publication of Areas I and III from Enkomi.

3.1.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

The MCIII settlement of Enkomi was established 'on a gentle slope bordered on the east by the edge of the low rocky plateau...and outlined on the west by the Mesaoria plain' (Dikaios 1969: 10). During the 2nd millennium BC, the site must have had direct access to the sea by the valley of the Pidiaeos river, close to the southern edge of the site. The subsequent LBA towns continued to develop on the same slope. The last occupational phase of the site is dated to the CGI period.

During the LCI period and the beginning of LCII, the early plan of the settlement was one with dispersed houses and buildings which contained explicit evidence of copper working on a large scale (Courtois 1986: 5; Keswani 1996: 222; Peltenburg 1996: 29). Copper refining activities were carried out in the building called the 'Fortress' by its excavator (Dikaios 1969: 16-34) and 'industrial complex' by Fortin (1989:248), which is located at the north end of the site in Dikaios's Area III (Q1W based on the later street system). This building yielded the first Cypro-Minoan tablet, still undeciphered, which might be indicative of the link between copper production and any kind of 'official' activity. It is

important to note that another area, Q5E, in the centre of the settlement during the same period has provided evidence of metallurgical activity (Courtois 1982: 161). In LCIIA-B, the Fortress was replaced by another building which yielded less evidence of metallurgical activity (Courtois 1986: 10; Dikaios 1969: 34-43).

During the later phases of LCIIC or beginning of LCIIIA the plan of the settlement changed completely, with the establishment of a grid street system and the construction of fortification wall. The settlement was 'divided' into two sectors with a main north-south axis. Subsequently, the two sectors were divided by 11 parallel streets with an east-west orientation, creating in total 24 'quartiers/squares'. These were numbered by the French team from 1-12, beginning from the north, with an indication E (east) or W (west) according to their sector. Dikaios excavated two sections: Area I or Quartier 4W and Area III or Quartier 1W.

During the LCIIC-LCIIIA periods, extensive copper workshops were established in the western sector of the Area III building along with rectangular tripartite 'megaron'-type halls located at the centre of the building. These halls may have served as the centre of élite control over the copper workshop during the LCIIC period (Keswani 1996: 224). Other buildings of the same period, which have been identified for similar or ritual purposes, are: the enormous Ashlar Building 18 in Q5W, the Ashlar Building with an impressive central megaron in Q4W (Courtois 1986: 14), which later housed the Sanctuary of the Horned God, the LCIIIA Sanctuary of the Ingot God, the flag stoned central square (or paved town square) in Q5E and the building 'with a column' in Q6E, which is considered as another cult place. Keswani (1996: 222-226) has argued that the existence of more than one 'administrative' and cult place indicates the lack of a single central hierarchical authority at Enkomi during the LCIIC period. The wider distribution of metallurgical workshops in the settlement, such as in Q6W and Q5E (Courtois 1986: 23, 30), which is in contrast to the previous periods when such activities were evident mainly in the 'Fortress', can be seen as additional evidence of Keswani's argument.

A number of scholars have suggested that various groups of immigrants may have been residing at Enkomi during the various periods. Two, however, have identified immigrants in Enkomi in spatial terms. Based on the similarity between the ashlar tombs at Enkomi, constructed in LCIIA or LCIIB, and the 'pre-Mycenaean' tombs beneath the élites' residences at Ras Shamra, Schaeffer suggested that the ashlar tombs at Enkomi were the burial chambers of Syrian inhabitants (cf. Courtois 1969: 97). However, Schaeffer (1939: 91) himself, as well as Karageorghis (1966: 344) noted that these tombs lacked the elaborately vaulted roofs of the later 14th-13th century BC Syrian tombs. Keswani (1989b: 55) argued

that the artefact assemblages, which appeared in these tombs, are 'not notably dissimilar from those observed in other contemporaneous chamber tombs with rich assemblages' and that this could be explained as a phenomenon of emulation rather than of immigration or ethnicity. Dikaios (1971: 515-523) argues, on the other hand, that instead of Syrian immigrants occupying the site during Level IIIA, Mycenaean immigrants introduced ashlar masonry, attested in Area I, and Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery from Argolid, attested in Areas I and III. However, as already discussed in Chapter 1, no evidence could support such conclusions, as both arguments favouring such positions have been dismissed by the earlier appearance of ashlar masonry at other sites and by scientific analyses of the Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery, proving its Cypriot manufacture.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Dikaios has identified eight occupational phases **(figure 6)**, in Areas I and III, which were adopted and used by the French team (Courtois 1984: 8, 1986: 2). The stratigraphy and chronology established by Dikaios is followed in this analysis as well. Dikaios defined as a 'Level' the occupational (structural) phase of the site that was archaeologically and chronologically distinct (Dikaios 1969: 8). He identified three main levels, Levels I, II and III with subdivisions marked A, B and C. Each level includes several floors, the numbering of which varies in each room (see Ionas 1984). The earliest level of the site, Level A, is dated to the MCIII period.

These levels correspond with the main chronological divisions of the Late Cypriot periods and were identified in both Areas I and III. In fact, for many years, the main chronological divisions of the Late Cypriot period were based primarily on Dikaios's work at Enkomi and Furumark's (1965) at Sinda. Their chronological divisions, which were based purely on ceramic distinctions of Mycenaean pottery, created several ceramic classificatory puzzles as well as chronological problems. This was especially the case with the 'clear-cut' distinction of the LCIIC period from the LCIIIA period which corresponded to changes in ceramics, mainly the locally made Mycenaean-type pottery, observed at Enkomi. Interpretative problems have accompanied this distinction as the beginning of the LCIIIA was seen as a sharp cultural break, which was associated with the Mycenaean colonisation of the island. Although current research does not associate such historical events with ceramic changes and new discoveries do not provide evidence of such associations, the question of whether these two periods should be distinguished from one another and on what grounds is still unresolved (for recent discussion see Kling 1989, 1991:181-184; Sherratt 1991:185-198). A growing number of scholars now tend to see no practical or interpretative reason to

draw a neat line between these two periods (Sherratt 1991: 191). In the present study, Levels IIB and IIIA, which correspond to LCIIC and LCIIIA periods respectively, will be treated only as two separate occupational phases and no particular historical form of interpretation will be rendered.

3.1.3 ANALYSIS

The present analysis examines the contexts of imports and hybrid products by Level in Areas I and III. The examination of the material will start from Level IA as no imports or hybrid products have been found or recorded in the MCIII Level A of Areas I and III. The analysis will mostly concentrate on later levels of the site as earlier deposits are under-represented. Level IIIC will not be included in the examination as it is dated after the chronological limits of the thesis. The material from Area III, which is the northwest area, will be examined first and the material from Area I second. The terminology used by Dikaios in distinguishing the occupational phases will be followed for practical reasons.

As already stated in section 2.6.1, the functions of rooms will be attributed following the excavator's assessments. Dikaios used definitions, such as domestic and residential for the characterisation of sectors/rooms of buildings without explaining the difference between them or setting the criteria on which these definitions were based. Whilst conducting this study, it became evident that Dikaios used 'domestic' to describe sectors/rooms where there was evidence that working activities, such as grinding, were taking place and 'residential' to describe sectors/rooms where people were 'living' and presumably not 'working' (e.g. Dikaios: 1969: 43-44, 173). However, the use of these terms was not consistent; most probably because such a distinction was not easy to make based on the material record. For example, in one instance, the southern wing of the Level IIA building in Area III was initially described as the residential part of the building (Dikaios 1969: 44) but, according to Dikaios (1969: 44), various rooms in that wing showed evidence of domestic use. This could mean that, possibly, some rooms were used for both purposes.

It is likely several rooms were used specifically as working spaces, such as Room 5 in Level IIA/Area III (described by Dikaios as a kitchen) as opposed to living spaces; such as probably the rooms of the upper layers of buildings. It should be noted that in all levels of Enkomi there is evidence of the existence of an upper layer. However, the author cannot distinguish any clear-cut difference between the use of terms 'residential' and 'domestic' in the material record of Enkomi as the upper layer of the buildings has not survived and the use of these terms has not been clearly defined. Therefore, the terms domestic and residential used by Dikaios are abandoned and instead the term 'domestic' will be used to describe

rooms with evidence of living and/or working purposes as opposed to industrial, where copper working activities were taking place. Rooms where specific craft-working activities have been recognised by Dikaios, such as stone workshop, are defined as craft-working spaces and ritual rooms are rooms where cult activity was attested. Administrative buildings, which serve as public places, have not been identified other than the Ashlar Building in Area I/Level IIIA and the subsequent cult places in Level IIIB.

According to Dikaios, Levels IA, IB, IIB, IIIA and IIIB in Areas I and III provide evidence of severe and abrupt destruction accompanied by conflagration (Dikaios 1971: 499-523). Level IIA provides evidence of destruction as well, but the transition from Level IIA to Level IIB in Area I took place with no abrupt event. However, no actual stratigraphic relationship was established by Dikaios in Area I between the Level IB and IIA buildings. It is only upon the basis of ceramic evidence that the building of Level IIA was assigned to Level IIA (Dikaios 1969: 162). In Area III, Level IIA building provides evidence of severe destruction accompanied by conflagration (Dikaios 1969: 46). Although, most levels of Enkomi are destruction levels or catastrophically abandoned this does not ensure the integrity of material assemblages (see 2.6.1 on the distinction of primary and secondary depositions of artefacts). For example, in Area I/Level IIB building, Dikaios (1969: 170) noted disturbance in the debris presumably carried out by the people of the Level IIIA Ashlar Building searching for building material. For precisely these reasons the distinction between depositions of artefacts in primary and secondary contexts was considered necessary in this study.

LEVEL IA/LCIA

Area III

The 'Fortress', also known as the industrial complex, was a large independent building **(figure 9)** with 19 rooms. Two periods are discernible in the Fortress: Level IA, which corresponds with the original erection of the building and Level IB, which corresponds with its reuse. These levels are dated to LCIA and LCIB respectively. In most rooms of the 'Fortress' the bedrock surface was used as the original floor (Dikaios 1969: 33). During Level IA, there is evidence of copper smelting activities on a small scale in room 101 but evidence of domestic use is scanty. Although rooms 102 and 104 show no evidence of use, Dikaios (1969: 18) assumed that these rooms were used for defensive purposes.

Distribution of imports **(tables 1-5)**

Ten rooms out of 19 contained material assemblages found mostly in secondary depositions **(table 1)**. All ten rooms produced local products. The only imported object was a single glass bead (e1889, **table 3)** from a secondary deposition in room 104, where no evidence of specific use can be attributed; unless we accept Dikaios's assumption supporting the defensive character of the room. Room 101, where industrial activities were attested, contained mainly local Cypriot pottery and tuyères. Room 111, which functioned as a court, contained most of the recovered material found in secondary depositional contexts. Dikaios (1969: 226), following Sjöqvist (1940), defined the Painted Wheelmade ware, found in Rooms 111, 113 and 118, as imported from Syro-Palestine on the basis that the ware is wheelmade. As such arguments have been refuted by current research (see Artzy 1973 on Bichrome ware or Eriksson 1993 on Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware) and, moreover, similarities of this ware with WSI had already been recognised by Dikaios (1969: 226), its Levantine manufacture or origin as a style is questioned in this study. If we assume that this ware is a local imitation of a foreign ware then this comprises the only evidence together with the glass bead for foreign traits in Level IA, both associated with the Levant. So far, the evidence produced for the function of the rooms as well as for imported material is scanty. Most of the material comes from secondary depositions and no inferences can be made.

Area I

The building of Area I/Level IA **(figure 10)** formed an independent building with 17 rooms arranged in three wings in a 'Π-fashion' including Courts A and B (Dikaios 1969: 154). As in Area III, two periods are identified in Level I: Level IA, which corresponds with the erection of the building, and Level IB, which corresponds with its rebuilding. In several rooms (118A, 124-126A, 112, 136) the bedrock surface was used as the original floor. The Level IA building is 'distinguished' in two sectors: the northern and the southern, the latter being more substantial. None of the rooms of the building showed evidence of any specific use apart from room 135 which had been identified as a main hall, with room 119 as the vestibule, and was probably used for domestic purposes.

Distribution of imports **(tables 6-9)**

Imports were found only in secondary contexts, whereas hybrid products are absent **(table 6)**. The only import found in this Level was a sherd of Tell el Yahudiyeh ware in room 136 (e2283/1, **table 9)**, where no specific use can be attributed. Tell el Yahudiyeh wares were imported from Egypt and Palestine (Kaplan *et al.* 1984). As in Area III, the evidence of the

function of the rooms as well as for imported material is scanty.

LEVEL IB/LCIB

Area III

During Level IB, the 'Fortress' was re-built on the same plan as the previous one but with many internal re-arrangements **(figure 11)**. The building had 19 rooms, including a central court, and evidence of the use of the rooms is more substantial than in Level IA. The central court (room 111) 'distinguished' the western sector of the building, where there was evidence of copper smelting in almost all rooms, and the eastern sector which was mainly used for domestic purposes. According to Dikaios (1969: 27), room 113 in the eastern sector was used as a house sanctuary. However, Webb (1999: 140-141) has argued that this room has been misidentified and that it was probably used as a storeroom.

Distribution of imports **(tables 10-16)**

During Level IB, 16 out 19 rooms contained material assemblage all of which produced local products **(table 10)**. Very few imports were found in this Level and hybrid products are still absent. The only imported material found in primary deposition is a Mycenaean IA sherd from an alabastron (e4102/1) found in room 114 **(table 13)**. In secondary depositions, two LMIA/LHIA cup rims (e1793/2, e1805/1) were found in rooms 115 and 118 **(table 16)**. Although no specific use is attested for these rooms, they are all located in the eastern sector which Dikaios (1969: 21) had identified as the residential and domestic part of the building. Alabastra were mostly used for the transport of unguents and honey (Mountjoy 1993: 163) and cups were used for drinking purposes. The Aegean imported pottery comprises a different repertoire of shapes to Cypriot pottery; which consists mostly of bowls, jugs and jars **(tables 12, 13, 15, 16)**. However, both wares appear in the same rooms which might suggest that they were used for the same purposes.

During Level IB, copper smelting activities were intensified and evidence of the distinction of the two sectors of the building is more substantial. Moreover, the first Cypro-Minoan tablet was found, in association with room 103, where industrial activities were recognised. The imported material was not found in association with industrial contexts but with rooms that were used probably for domestic purposes. Although the Level IB building shows greater variability in the use of the rooms, the number and the distribution of imports are very limited.

Area I

The Level IB building consists of 21 rooms and was built on the original plan of Level IA with many internal re-arrangements **(figure 12)**. As in Level IA, Dikaios identified two rooms, 119 and 135, which formed a main hall and vestibule and comprised a single unit. This structural association was made by analogy with Aegean prototypes. Evidence of the use of rooms is still scanty, with the single exception of room 136, which was probably used for domestic purposes.

Distribution of imports **(tables 17-23)**

Imports are distributed in 3 rooms out of the 9 rooms, which contained material assemblages **(table 17)**. There is a small increase in numbers **(figure 8.1)** of imported material. Imported objects comprise three faience beads (e2105, e2221, e2121) whose origin is associated with Egypt or the Levant **(table 23)**. The steatite cylinder seal (e2131, **table 20**), which was found in room 113, despite its early context, is not considered as an import (Webb 2002: 114). Although steatite is considered as an imported raw material (see Elliott 1985: 315 for chlorite/steatite), the unfinished condition of the seal prevents the identification of its provenance. No inferences can be drawn as all imports come from secondary depositions and are associated with rooms of unidentifiable use.

Discussion for Levels IA and IB

The architectural remains from Area III are more substantial than those of Area I. Area III shows a greater degree of variability in relation to the function of the rooms in both levels, whereas Area I shows very few traces of domestic activity in Level IB. Imports are very few in both areas and are associated with rooms of unidentifiable or possibly domestic use. However, in Area I imported material has a Levantine or Egyptian origin in both Levels as opposed to Area III, where imports in Level IA come from the Levant and in Level IB come from the Aegean. It could be observed that in Level IA, where the differentiation in the use of rooms is minimal and no evidence of industrial activities is attested, imports have a Levantine origin in both Areas. During Level IB, in Area I, where there is still little evidence of room differentiation and only a domestic room has been identified, imports continue to arrive from the Levant/Egypt. By contrast, Area III, where room use varies considerably, industrial and domestic activities are identified and, Aegean imports appear, introducing different shapes of pottery. All imported materials, however, are associated with domestic rooms.

LEVEL IIA/LCIIA-LCIIB

Level IIA covers the LCIIA and LCIIB periods. Dikaios has distinguished an early and a late phase of Level IIA, which accordingly correspond with the LCIIA and LCIIB periods. The initial attempt was to carry out the analysis by level and chronological period in both areas in order to detect any changing patterns between these two periods. However, the available information permits such chronological distinctions only in Area I and not in Area III. The absolute and relative chronology of Level IIA/Area I is based mainly on the chronological and typological sequences of Mycenaean pottery which allowed the dating of each floor of the building to a specific phase/subphase of this Level (Dikaios 1971: 482). Therefore, the analysis will be carried out by Level in Area III and by Level and chronological period in Area I.

Area III

The construction of the Level IIA building **(figure 13)** followed the destruction of the Level IB building (Dikaios 1969: 34). According to Dikaios (1971: 506), the new building was completely rearranged and followed approximately the arrangement of the Area I/Level I building but maintained its independent character. The Level IIA building had 19 rooms, arranged in three major wings enclosing a central area, which was used as Court (Dikaios 1969: 37). Although Dikaios (1971: 507) distinguished the three wings as industrial, domestic and residential, no clear-cut division can be made on the basis of their uses. The western wing was used for copper smelting, although some domestic activities were attested as well. Industrial and domestic activities were attested in the eastern wing and also in the Court. Only in the southern wing is there a complete absence of evidence of copper smelting. Domestic activities were attested in most rooms and copper smelting activities, when compared with Level IB, had been reduced and conducted on a smaller scale. Although Dikaios (1969: 38) had identified rooms 13 and 13A as ritual, Webb (1999: 143) argued that these rooms were probably magazines rather than a cult place.

Distribution of imports **(tables 24-37)**

The distribution of imports in Level IIA/Area III is wider than Level IB and the number of imported material increases **(figure 7.4)**. Imports occur in 8 out of 17 rooms of the building **(table 24)** which contained material assemblage. With the single exception of room 55, all other rooms, which contained imports, contained local products as well. The number of imported objects found in primary depositions is approximately the same as the number of imports found in secondary depositions **(figure 14)**. All imported pottery was found in

secondary depositions **(figure 15)**. Imports are concentrated in domestic contexts rather than industrial **(figure 16)**. In primary contexts, all imports are of Near Eastern/Egyptian origin and are concentrated in domestic room 5 **(table 31)** and the Court **(table 34)**. Imported objects are more widely distributed in secondary depositions **(tables 32, 33, 35, 36)**. Imported pottery found in secondary depositions is associated with domestic and industrial rooms **(figure 17, table 30)**.

Near Eastern/Egyptian imports from primary depositions consist of haematite weights, basalt tools, and jewellery items, including the ivory comb (e1765) and faience/glass beads **(table 25)**. The same material and artefact types, with the exception of the silver armlet (e1816), a fragment of Canaanite jar and a lead lump (e3494), are also found in secondary depositions **(table 28)**. All Near Eastern/Egyptian imports are associated either in primary or secondary depositions with domestic rooms. A concentration of imports occurs in room 8, however, all found in secondary deposits **(table 36)**. Chlorite beads were found in secondary depositions in rooms of unclear use **(table 37)**. According to later studies (Elliott 1985: 312, 314, 1988: 415), it has been suggested that chlorite (or steatite as it is known in the archaeological literature) is imported to Cyprus from the Near East. The question remains whether chlorite beads or such imported goods were brought to Cyprus ready-made or as raw material (Elliott 1985: 315). In this study chlorite objects are considered as artefacts made of imported raw material whose place of manufacture is not certain.

Comparing the artefact types of Near Eastern/Egyptian imports with the local products, only weights are imported and locally manufactured as well **(tables 25, 28)**. In particular, elliptical haematite weights are considered as imports from Mesopotamia to Cyprus via Syria, or directly from Syria (Courtois 1984: 114-115; see Elliott 1985: 315 for Kition haematite weights). Basalt tools (pestles) are also considered as imports from the Levant (Xenophontos *et al.* 1988). The ivory comb is unique and no locally made pestles have been associated with rooms. Jewellery is represented exclusively by Near Eastern imports and the silver armlet is the only object of precious metal. Therefore, jewellery items, tools and weights are associated with domestic activities.

Aegean imports are represented exclusively by Mycenaean pottery found only in secondary depositions in rooms with domestic and industrial activities. Mycenaean pottery shows an increase in numbers **(table 30)** and a greater variety of shapes, compared to the previous level **(tables 13, 16)**, but it still occurs in low proportion compared to the Cypriot pottery. Fragments of amphoroid kraters (e3649/3, e3649/1) are associated with domestic contexts whereas jars (e1797/1, e3491/1) are associated with rooms with industrial activities. However, no secure differentiation can be seen as all the pottery comes from secondary

depositions.

Discussion

An increase in numbers **(figure 7)** and a wider distribution shows the imported material from the Level IIA building in Area III. In primary depositions, imports are associated with the Near East or Egypt and are distributed in domestic room 5 and the Court, where domestic and industrial activities were identified. Near Eastern imports cover a wider range of artefact types, including tools/weights and jewellery items, whereas Aegean imports consist only of Mycenaean pottery, which is associated with domestic and industrial contexts. However, as already mentioned the secondary deposition of the imported pottery weakens its associations with specific rooms. The same can be said about the use of the silver armlet and its association with the only room (13A) of the building with possible ritual use. Its secondary deposition does not permit exclusive association with the 'ritual' use of the room and especially when the cult character of the room is under question (Webb 1999: 43).

Area I

During Level IIA, a new building was erected northwest of the destroyed area of the Level I building which, remained unoccupied **(figure 18)**. Only a small part of the Level IIA building was unearthed as the building lay at the edge of the Cypriot team's excavation area. Stratigraphic evidence comes mainly from one room, room 142, where Floors XII-XI are dated to LCIIA and Floors XI-VIII are dated to LCIIB. As already mentioned, the dating of Level IIA was exclusively based on the typological sequences of Mycenaean pottery found within room 142. Although three rooms were excavated in total, artefacts were recovered (or recorded) only from room 142 **(table 38)**. Therefore, the analysis will be limited to room 142.

Distribution of imports **(tables 38-41)**

The finds found in primary and secondary depositions in room 142 consist almost exclusively of Mycenaean pottery, with the exception of one fragment of WSII bowl. Therefore, all the artefactual evidence from room 142 consists of Aegean imports **(table 39)**. During LCIIA, pottery was found only in secondary depositional contexts. Drinking vessels and containers consist of cups, kraters, stirrup jars and jugs. Therefore, the shapes and functions of the Mycenaean pottery found in Area I are the same as in Area III **(table 30)** but greater amounts of material occur in Area I. During LCIIB, varieties in shape of the Mycenaean pottery increase but the number of sherds decreases **(tables 40, 41)**. In primary

depositions, two sherds of amphoroid kraters were found, one with a depiction of a chariot (e1987/1). In secondary depositions, containers and drinking vessels occurred; including fragments of piriform jars and a flask.

Discussion

The material from room 142 shows a different pattern than the earlier levels of Area I and earlier and contemporary levels in Area III. The use of room 142 is unclear but the material indicates a domestic, rather than industrial or ritual, use. Whether the concentration of Mycenaean pottery, and the almost complete absence of Cypriot pottery or any other material, may be interpreted as a marker for differentiation, cannot be inferred as Area I has not been fully excavated and most of the material comes from secondary depositions. However, the difference between the material from room 142 and any other room in Area III may indicate that people 'using' room 142 had a preference for Mycenaean pottery rather any other Cypriot pottery. Moreover, it could indicate that imported Mycenaean pottery was possibly more accessible/used in Area I than Area III. It is not possible to make any further tentative conclusive remarks due to the limited excavation of Area I.

LEVEL IIB/LCIIC

Area III

The main characteristics of Level IIB in Area III are the expansion of the building and the construction of the fortification wall. The building contained 59 rooms **(figure 19)**, and according to Dikaios (1969: 67), it maintained its independent character until the end of Level IIB. The area of the central court, which had remained vacant during Level IIA, was covered with new structures which formed the core of the new building. Two long rectangular halls with tripartite 'megaron'-type plans in the centre of the building may have been the residences of élite groups who controlled the copper workshops (Dikaios 1969: 67; Keswani 1996: 224). New structures were built in the northern and western areas of the preceding building. The western area included the new copper workshops. The northern part of the area beyond the workshops remained vacant and was used for dumping copper slag from the adjoining buildings. Certain structures were found in the southern part but their excavation remained incomplete (Dikaios 1969: 46).

Dikaios identified three major sectors in the building: the eastern sector which was used for domestic purposes and minor copper workshops, the central sector for domestic purposes and the western sector which was entirely devoted to copper workshops. This

division was not clear-cut as there is evidence of copper smelting in the central sector and for domestic use of rooms in the western. However, it can be noted that, based on their use, sectors in this level are more clearly defined compared to the preceding building. The construction of the fortification wall is dated to LCIIC and was built soon before the final destruction of Level IIB. Although the fortification wall has been associated with certain historical events, no such association is made in the present study.

A different 'division' of the building is put forward by Pickles and Peltenburg (1998: 88) who, instead of three major sectors, divided the building 'into four discrete multi-roomed units constructed around the core rooms 87, 27/3C, 1/59 and 47' thus dismissing the 'megaron'-type rooms. These four units are defined as a group of Enkomi Quartier 1W houses. Their division, which is based on the fact that these four groups of rooms are not interconnected, can better explain why metallurgical activities are attested in areas other than Dikaios's western sector and why industrial as well as domestic activities were both identified in the western sector.

The following analysis is conducted by room and by groups of rooms. This facilitates the examination of the distribution of imports/hybrid products either based on Dikaios's sectors or following Pickles and Peltenburg's division. The 'megaron'-type rooms will be examined separately in order to investigate any differences in the distribution of imports between them and any other rooms or group of rooms. Furthermore, it may be possible to establish whether Pickles and Peltenburg's rejection of the 'megaron'-type rooms can be supported on the basis of distribution of imports.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 42-61)**

In Level IIB, in comparison to the previous level, the percentage of imported objects and vessels associated with rooms decreases **(figure 7.4)**. Specifically, the percentage of imported objects decreases from Level IIA **(figure 7.1)**, whereas the percentage of imported pottery, including vessels and sherds, increases from Level IIA **(figures 7.2 and 7.3)**. Imports are widely distributed in this Level as with Level IIA and, in either primary or secondary depositions, occur in 22 out of the 48 rooms containing material assemblage **(table 42)**. In Level IIA, 8 out 17 rooms, which contained material assemblage, had produced imports **(table 24)**.

In all primary and secondary depositions, imports are found with local products; with the exception of a single Mycenaean sherd from a secondary deposition in room 63, which was the only recorded find from this room. Proportionally, imported objects comprise a larger percentage of the total number of finds from primary depositions than imported

objects from secondary depositions **(figures 20, 21)**. The same pattern is also seen in imported pottery (vessels **figures 22, 23** and sherdage **figures 24, 25**). Imported objects, vessels and sherdage in primary depositions are concentrated in domestic contexts **(figures 26-28)**. In secondary depositions, imported objects and ceramic vessels are mainly associated with domestic contexts **(figures 29, 30)** but sherdage is associated with industrial contexts **(figure 31)**.

Hybrid objects, the majority of which come from secondary depositions **(figures 32, 33)**, appear in considerable numbers for the first time in this level. As stated in section 2.6.1, this term refers to a group of different categories of objects which have neither been identified as imports nor as local products but are either made of raw materials imported in Cyprus or demonstrate external stylistic traits. Objects made of imported raw materials, whose place of manufacture still remains undetermined, are also included in this category (see section 2.6.1). The first classes of artefacts, which were manufactured locally and have references to external traits or were made of imported raw materials, are cylinder seals of Mittanian style, ivory artefacts and Mycenaean pottery, including fragments of kraters and dishes. Faience and glass beads as well as chlorite beads could also have been manufactured in Cyprus, however, the place of their manufacture still remains undetermined. Objects from these artefact classes, as well as Mycenaean-type vessels found in primary depositions, occurred mostly in domestic rooms **(figures 26, 27, tables 43, 44)**. In secondary depositions, hybrid products including ivory items, faience and glass beads as well as lead items, also occurred in industrial rooms **(figures 29, 31, table 46)** however the majority is distributed in domestic rooms. Locally produced cylinder seals, which show foreign influence, found in secondary depositions occurred only in domestic rooms **(table 46)**.

'Megaron'-type rooms **(tables 52, 53)**

There is a clear association of imports with the central sector of the building, however not exclusively with the 'megaron'-type rooms 2 (A, B, C) and 3 (A, B, C), but with other rooms as well, such as the copper workshop in room 1, domestic rooms 32A and B, and room 33 which may have functioned as a court for the 'megaron'-type rooms. These rooms were associated spatially and probably functionally with the 'megaron'-type rooms. All imports, which occur in rooms 2 and 3, come from primary depositions, most of which are of Egyptian and Near Eastern origin or are associated with the Near East/Egypt. They consist of a silver ring, a faience bowl and a basalt pestle. A fragment of Canaanite jar was the only Near Eastern imported pottery found in these rooms. Imported Mycenaean pottery is represented by two fragments of stemmed bowls found in room 3A. The stemmed bowls, the

silver ring and the basalt pestle are artefact types which are found only in rooms 2 and 3. A faience bowl was also found in room 27 **(table 54)**, which was possibly of domestic use.

Two cylinder seals were found in the 'megaron'-type rooms 2 and 3: one of Mittanian style (e1714) and one probably showing Aegean traits (e1591). Both cylinder seals were found in primary depositions. A locally made Mycenaean-type dish comes from primary deposition in room 3B. Glass and faience beads are found both in the 'megaron'-type rooms and in other domestic rooms.

Domestic rooms **(tables 54-60)**

Imports in domestic rooms are of similar material and type as the imported material from the 'megaron'-type rooms. These consist of a faience bowl (in room 27 in the central sector), haematite/limonite weights (from rooms 32A in the central sector, and 46 and 60 in the eastern sector) and a basalt mortar (in room 35). Canaanite jars are absent from all domestic rooms. Imported Mycenaean pottery occurs in 9 out of 17 domestic rooms in all sectors of Area III. Fragments of bowls, cups and dishes occur mostly in domestic rooms of the central and western sectors. Fragments of kraters, jars and jugs are distributed in the eastern sector. This distribution is mostly reflected in primary depositions rather than secondary. A fragment of a Mycenaean rhyton comes from room 13 and a Mycenaean bird figurine from room 27.

Despite the concentration of faience beads in room 32B, where the first carnelian bead was found **(table 56),** glass/faience beads are also distributed in other rooms of the central and eastern sector (rooms 16, 26, 32B, 33 of the central sector and rooms 46 and 47 in the eastern sector). Two ivory discs and a cylinder seal of Mittanian style come from secondary depositions in room 7, which was used for domestic purposes although it is located in the western industrial sector of the building. The only fragments of Mycenaean-type pottery come from primary deposition in room 7. Room 13 has produced another cylinder seal (e1230) of Mittanian style with Aegean stylistic traits (Porada 1971: 794-795). A necklace of stone, terracotta and glass beads was found in room 12A **(table 54)**.

Industrial rooms **(tables 50, 51)**

The majority of imports and hybrid objects in industrial rooms come from secondary depositions (**figure 26** for objects from primary depositions and **figure 29** for objects from secondary depositions). A haematite weight, from room 79A in the western sector and a fragment of Canaanite jar, in room 1 in the central sector, are the only imports from primary depositions **(table 50)**. The first alabaster bowl and the first Psi type figurine were found in

secondary depositions in room 1. The majority of imported pottery from secondary depositions comes from industrial rather than domestic rooms **(figure 31)**. Similar shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery associated with industrial rooms are also found in domestic rooms. In addition, the first LMIIIB fragment of a stirrup jar was found in room 1. Four beads of different materials (faience, glass and chlorite) and a chlorite mould for jewellery were all found in secondary depositions in room 79A whereas an ivory bead was found in room 8. The only lead weight was found in a secondary deposition in room 79.

Discussion

The first observation is that imports are as widely distributed in Level IIB as in Level IIA. A wider repertoire of material and artefact types are represented but imports or hybrid products still consist of established types of imported pottery (including containers, eating and drinking vessels), jewellery items, luxury vessels, metal and stone weights and stone tools.

The second observation is that there is no differentiation in the distribution of imports or objects which belong to the hybrid products categories but rather that different classes of imported/hybrid artefacts are associated with different rooms. Jewellery items such as faience, glass and carnelian beads and the silver ring, all of them of Syro-Palestinian/Egyptian origin (or associated with the Near East/ Egypt) are associated mainly with domestic rooms and in particular with the rooms of the central sector of the building. Limonite/haematite weights are found in domestic rooms of the central and eastern sectors (32A and 46) and in the industrial room 79A of the western sector. Room 79A also produced a lead weight. Basalt tools are associated with domestic rooms (2A and 35). A differentiation can be seen in the distribution of Egyptian imported vessels. The two faience bowls were found in domestic rooms (rooms 3A and 16) but the only alabaster bowl was found in industrial room 1. Imported Mycenaean pottery is more often associated with domestic rooms, other than the 'megaron'-type rooms. A possible differentiation in shapes can be seen between those which occur in the domestic rooms of the western and central sectors and the eastern sectors; although all shapes were drinking, eating and container vessels.

The first conclusion that can be drawn is that imports or hybrid products are widely distributed in the area and cannot clearly be seen as markers for social differentiation. This shows that these objects were (to a certain extent) used in different ways but were not necessarily used by different social groups. As already mentioned, jewellery items, faience bowls and Mycenaean pottery occur in the 'megaron'-type rooms and in domestic rooms. Only the silver ring in room 3C, which is a personal item, could have served as a 'prestige' item indicating higher social status. It is a unique artefact type found in primary deposition in

a room of possibly distinctive architectural style. The clear association of imports and hybrid items, mainly jewellery (the silver ring, faience/glass beads and cylinder seals), with the central sector could indicate that the people who lived there might have access to a greater number of imports than those of the other sectors. Following Pickles and Peltenburg's division, it could be said that the house, which is formed around the core rooms 27/3C, produced the majority of such material. However, it is important to note that imports or hybrid products were used by the other domestic as well as industrial sectors of society. They were used not only by the upper tiers of Late Cypriot social hierarchy who were living in the 'megaron'-type rooms but also by the lower who probably were living in the eastern or western sectors of the building. This supports as well Pickles and Peltenburg's (1998) division of the building as there is no clear differentiation between the 'megaron'-type rooms and other domestic rooms.

Hybrid products from primary depositions occur mostly in domestic rooms and co-exist with local as well as imported material. Cylinder seals, which demonstrate external stylistic traits, occur in the 'megaron'-type rooms in primary depositions and in secondary depositions in the domestic room 7 of the western sector and room 13 of the central sector. None of these rooms have cylinder seals that belong to the Cypriot tradition. However, local cylinder seals do occur in other domestic rooms. Cylinder seals exhibiting external traits do not occur in industrial rooms. Their domestic contexts probably indicate that seals were used as jewels or as amuletic objects (see Webb 1987: 25-32). Therefore, local objects, which show mostly Levantine influence, could be jewellery items. Near Eastern/Egyptian imported jewellery items also occur in domestic contexts. Consequently, Levantine imports and local products with Levantine influences are used for similar purposes. The fact that cylinder seals were not restricted to the 'megaron'-type rooms shows a similar pattern of distribution of local products with external influences with the pattern of distribution of imported material. The necklace, made of terracotta, stone and glass, found in room 12A might be an example of the way in which materials, such as glass, are being used and incorporated into the production of a possibly locally made jewellery item.

Similar patterns of distribution and access can be seen in imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery. Locally produced Mycenaean dishes and bowls were used for eating and drinking. These were manufactured while imported Mycenaean pottery was in use and were distributed in domestic rooms. Therefore, it could be argued that imported and locally made Mycenaean-type pottery were used for the same purposes.

The presence of imports and hybrid products in certain structures and spaces indicates their use in particular activities which concern the domestic and industrial domains.

However, the distribution of imports cannot simply be translated in terms of social differentiation or differential access to imports but it also demonstrates the choice and preference in the use of these items. Items of jewellery, imported or not, are exclusively associated with the Near East and Egypt. Luxury alabaster and faience vessels are imported from Egypt. Weights and tools and imported Mycenaean pottery or Mycenaean-type pottery occur in domestic and industrial rooms. Therefore, imports or hybrid products are used for working activities, economy, drinking and eating habits as well as items for personal adornment. Levantine jewellery and Egyptian vessels could be seen as markers of social differentiation as these have restricted use. Imported Mycenaean or locally made pottery was not an item of restricted use and it cannot be seen as a product used exclusively by one sector/group of Cypriot society.

Area I

The building of Level IIB **(figure 34)** covered both the areas of Level I and IIA buildings. Although the building expanded, the basic plan of a court, surrounded by rooms on three sides, remained the same in this level. Due to the destruction episode at the end of Level IIB/LCIIC and the construction of the ashlar building in Level IIIA the architectural remains of this level in Area I were highly disturbed. As the artefactual evidence is limited in Area I, in contrast to Area III, it does not provide much evidence of the use of the rooms. The building contained 36 rooms and three courts, with Court B functioning as the core of the building. Domestic as opposed to industrial use of the rooms is most probable (Dikaios 1969: 166). Therefore, all the material assemblage of Area I/Level IIB, imported and indigenous, is associated with rooms of domestic use. Consequently, the following analysis attempts to examine the variability in the occurrence of imports in the domestic rooms of Area I/Level IIB building and not to associate imports/hybrid products with different types of rooms, as the only identified type of room is domestic.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 62-74)**

Imports and hybrid products occur in most of the rooms of Area I. Out 39 rooms **(table 62)**, 24 contained finds and 17 rooms have imports and hybrid products. Imports and hybrid products are distributed in more than half of the rooms (71% of rooms). No actual comparison can be made between Levels IIA and IIB in order to see whether there is a wider distribution of imports in this level than the previous one, as the excavation of the Level IIA building was extremely limited. In almost all rooms, imports are found with local products in either primary or secondary depositions. Imports are the only finds associated with room

102, which functioned either as an inner court or a wide corridor, in Court A and in room 144 (of unidentifiable use).

Local Cypriot objects outnumber imports and hybrid products **(figure 8.4)**. Only 11% of the total number of the imported objects comes from primary depositions whereas 89% comes from secondary depositions **(figure 36)**. Similar proportions are seen in local Cypriot objects **(figure 36)**, a fact that could be indicative of similar depositional processes. A different pattern is observed in the imported and locally made pottery. In either primary or secondary depositions the amount of imported pottery is greater than local Cypriot pottery and comprises a larger proportion of the material assemblage associated with rooms **(figures 37, 38)**.

All hybrid products and locally imitated pottery come from secondary depositions **(figures 35, 37, tables 65, 67)**. The first classes of artefacts made of imported raw material or with references to external traits are ivory items, bronze weaponry and jewellery, gold jewellery and Mycenaean pottery. This is the earliest level that local products of imported material and local products with foreign influence are associated with rooms in Area I. A similar pattern is also observed in Area III/Level IIB.

Domestic rooms **(tables 68-70)**

Very few imports and local products were found in primary depositions. The only imported object was a haematite weight, found in domestic room 113 **(table 68)**. No locally made weights were found in primary depositions in either domestic rooms or rooms of unidentified use **(table 63)**. This is the first haematite weight found in Area I, unlike Area III, where haematite weights occurred in previous levels as well. Imported pottery is absent from primary depositions in domestic rooms **(table 64)**.

All imported objects from secondary depositions (an Egyptian alabaster bowl and a haematite weight) come from room 104 **(table 69)**. Mycenaean imported pottery also occurs in room 104 and consists of very few sherds of dishes, bowls and jugs. Similar as well as different shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery occur in other domestic rooms (rooms 139, 140 and 142, **table 70**). As in the previous Level IIA, there is a concentration of Mycenaean pottery in room 142, where a greater variety of shapes appears than other domestic rooms **(table 70)**. This 'repeated concentration of Mycenaean pottery in room 142 could justify a connection between Mycenaean pottery and room 142; however nothing was found in primary depositions. Room 142 produced the only fragment of a Canaanite jar found in a domestic context as well as fragments of LMIIIB stirrup jars **(table 70)**.

Local objects of imported raw materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) and local

objects with external traits have a wider distribution than imported objects in secondary depositions **(table 69, 70)**. Room 105 produced a gold bead (**table 69** not a cylinder; see Goring 1983), which was probably manufactured in Cyprus and has evident Levantine stylistic traits (Goring 1983). According to Dikaios (1969: 256), following Catling (1964), a bronze pin (e2165) from room 114 and a bronze dagger (e2253) from room 138 demonstrate Levantine traits as well. Ivory discs were also found in rooms 116 (e2104, **table 69**) and 138 (e2253, **table 70**). This might suggest that Levantine stylistic and technological traits are preferred to be 'copied' in jewellery and weaponry. Locally produced Mycenaean pottery appears in very low numbers **(table 67)** only in secondary depositions in two rooms (rooms 137 and 142, **table 70**). All the locally produced vessels in Area I are dishes **(table 67)**. Similar patterns are seen in Area III/Level IIB **(figures 23- 25 tables 45, 49)**.

Rooms of unidentifiable use **(tables 71-74)**

As already mentioned, these rooms, including the three Courts, produced insufficient evidence of their use. The imports/hybrid products associated with these rooms are discussed here because imported/hybrid objects are different from the material found in domestic rooms (see 2.6.1). Imported objects, other than pottery, are all found in secondary depositions and consist of 3 basalt pestles (e5374/2, e1015/1, e2071/2), a carnelian bead (e1032), a silver ring (e1997) and an alabaster amphoriskos (e808). Two lead items (a weight e5327/5 and a female statuette e2090) are exclusively found in Court B. Faience beads are the only common artefact type found in both domestic and unidentifiable rooms. The silver ring was found in room 144 and the alabaster amphoriskos was found in 124. Room 136 produced 2 basalt pestles, the carnelian bead and circular gold earring, which was locally manufactured. Imported Mycenaean and Minoan pottery comprises similar shapes with the imported pottery found in secondary depositions in domestic rooms **(tables 71-74)**.

Discussion

The first observation, which can be made, is that, during Level IIB, imports are widely distributed throughout Area I. Although deposits in Level IIB are disturbed, due to the Level IIIA ashlar constructions, it can be noted that similar proportions of imports, hybrid and local objects appear in primary or secondary depositions **(figures 35, 36)**. Imports are dispersed within the area and no true concentration of imports can be observed in any room. Despite the fact that imported artefacts accumulated in two domestic rooms (Egyptian alabaster bowl, and a haematite weight in room 104 and Mycenaean pottery in room 142), the secondary deposition of most of the imported material restricts any attempt to differentiate

distinct distributional patterns.

Imports, objects of imported raw materials (manufactured locally or not), and local objects with external influences occurring in Area I are similar to those found in Area III. This indicates that, during Level IIB, there is no differentiation in the occurrence of imports and hybrid products between the two areas. However, imports and hybrid products are distributed more widely in Area I than in Area III as they appear in 71% of the rooms. Imports in both areas consist of Egyptian luxury vessels, Levantine tools and weights, Mycenaean drinking, eating and container vessels, Minoan and Canaanite container vessels. Most of these artefact classes were found in domestic contexts. Similar patterns of use of imported material emerge from both areas.

Local objects of imported raw materials in Area I/Level IIB comprise mainly jewellery items and local objects with external traits comprise mainly weaponry. Cypriots chose to copy Levantine technology and stylistic traits in jewellery and weaponry, as this was probably closer to their own concept. This could indicate that Cypriots are more receptive to Levantine influences regarding items of personal use. Aegean influences are absent from such items and local copies of Mycenaean pottery are very few. The amount of imported Mycenaean pottery associated with rooms is greater than local Cypriot pottery however marginally **(figure 39)**. This could indicate that imported pottery was as frequently used as the local pottery.

LEVEL IIIA/LCIIIA:1

Area III

According to Dikaios, the building of Area III/Level IIIA **(figure 40)** was based around an extensive scheme of reconstruction, which followed the destruction of the Level IIB building. In the reconstruction, the new layout of the building included the previous Level IIB building with two major transformations. Firstly, while the Level IIB building had been identified by the excavator as an independent structure, the new layout of the Level IIIA building appears to be that of continuous buildings and lose its independent character (Dikaios 1969: 93). Secondly, the extensive copper workshops of the western sector of the Level IIB building declined and were 'replaced' by rooms of domestic use. As Dikaios (1969: 93) noted 'all the copper workshops were left out...since they have been transferred to another part of the town away from the fortification'. Evidence of other metallurgical workshops during this period, LCIIIA:1, is attested in various other areas: Q6W, Q5E, Q4E (Courtois 1982: 155-164).

The Level IIIA building in Area III expanded beyond the western limit of the Level IIB building and new structures were erected along the inner face of the fortification wall. The Level IIIA building contained 74 rooms and Dikaios (1969: 93-94) has distinguished 4 sectors of mainly 'residential and domestic' character. The Level IIB long rectangular halls (rooms 2 and 3) with the tripartite 'megaron'-type plans, located in the central sector of the building, were rebuilt but incorporating several internal changes. The same architectural plan seems to be repeated in the new rooms 72 (B, C, and D), 89A and room 77, all in the western sector. It is important to note that, during Level IIB, room 77 was a copper workshop whereas in Level IIIA evidence of domestic use is attested.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 75-109)**

Imports and hybrid products are distributed in 53 out of 61 rooms of Area III **(table 73)** which contained artefact assemblages (87% of rooms). Their distribution is wider when compared to Level IIB, where imports and hybrid products occurred in 22 out of 48 rooms. Imported material occurs in most of the rooms together with local products. Nine rooms contain only imports or hybrid products. The total number of material assemblage, including objects, ceramic vessels and sherds, increases in this level **(figure 7)**. In fact, what increases is the number of sherds and vessels of local imitations of Mycenaean pottery **(figure 7.2-3)**. Imports, hybrid and local products remain approximately at the same level with the previous Level IIB whereas local pottery decreases. Specifically, local products, other than pottery, comprise the biggest percentage of objects found in either primary (68%) or secondary depositions (78%, **figure 41**). Different patterns are observed in pottery including vessels and sherdage. In primary depositions, 60% of vessels are local imitations of Mycenaean pottery, 20% are local wares and 20% are imports **(figure 42)**. In secondary depositions, 50% of vessels are local imitations of Mycenaean pottery, 43% are vessels which belong to the Cypriot tradition, whereas imported vessels comprise only 7% **(figure 42)**. A different pattern is observed in sherdage, where in either primary (64%) or secondary (53%) depositions local Mycenaean-type sherds comprise the bigger percentage **(figure 43)**.

The first observation, which can be made, is that imported objects continued to arrive; local objects of imported raw materials and objects of local raw materials with external stylistic traits continued to be produced on the island with no effect on demand for the local traditional repertoire **(figure 41)**. However, compared to Level IIB **(figure 21)**, the percentages of these categories found in both primary and secondary depositions increase. Local imitations of Mycenaean pottery are in greater demand than the imported and locally produced ones. This indicates that Mycenaean-type pottery is more frequently used than the

others. Therefore, it can be observed that the increase of Mycenaean-type pottery coupled with the increase of locally produced objects with external traits and/or imported raw material shows that Cypriot society started to incorporate more external traits to the local tradition.

'Megaron'-type rooms **(tables 87-90)**

Dikaios identified eight rooms as 'megaron'-type rooms (2 and 3 in the central sector and 89A, 89B, 72B, 72C, 72D, 77 in the western sector). Rooms 2, 3, 77, 89A and 89B were of domestic use whereas 72B, 72C and 72D were of unclear use. It is possible that rooms 72B, 72C and 72D were of domestic use as well, but this had not been identified by Dikaios. Imports or hybrid products have been found in all of the 'megaron'-type rooms apart from 72D. Certainly, there is an association of imports with the 'megaron'-type rooms but their distribution is not restricted. Imports are also dispersed in other rooms, which are spatially (and possibly functionally) associated with the 'megaron'-type rooms, in both the central and western sectors, but also in rooms which are not related at all to the 'megaron'-type rooms. A similar pattern was seen as well in the previous Level IIB building, where imports were distributed in other domestic rooms apart from the 'megaron-type' rooms.

Examining the imports and hybrid products found in the 'megaron'-type rooms, the only lead earring from this Level was found in room 2 together with a Mycenaean animal figurine, both from secondary depositions **(table 88)**. A Mycenaean animal (bull) figurine was also found in domestic room 77, from a primary deposition **(table 89)**, whereas a Mycenaean rhyton, a Mycenaean female figure and an ivory spindle whorl were found in secondary depositions **(table 90)**. An ivory spindle whorl was also found in room 89B **(table 90)**. Two Egyptian imported items – a carnelian bead and the faience amulet of Thoth – occurred in room 72C and comprise the only finds from that room. An imported faience cylinder seal of Mittanian style, possibly from Beth Shan (Porada 1971: 784), a limonite pestle, 2 fragments of Canaanite jars and a Mycenaean-type conical bowl were found in secondary depositions in room 72B **(table 90)**. A basalt tray and a carnelian bead were found in room 3 in primary depositions **(table 87)**. Most of the imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery comes from secondary depositions in rooms 2, 3, 72B, 77 and 89A. The greater variety of shapes, consisting of eating and drinking vessels, is concentrated in room 2 and especially in room 77. Rooms 72B and 72C have no Mycenaean pottery apart from a fragment of a Mycenaean-type bowl from secondary deposition in room 72B.

The first observation is that two Egyptian imports are the only finds from room 72C **(tables 89-90)**. Most importantly, the faience amulet is unique in Area III/Level IIIA and

therefore it could indicate that exclusively room 72C had access to such luxury items of 'prestige', which could function as indicators of social differentiation. This could also be the case for the imported faience cylinder seal found in room 72B, although another faience cylinder seal, which was carved in Cyprus (Porada 1971: 80), was found in the domestic room 27 **(table 94)**. This might indicate that, although, faience cylinder seals could be items of 'prestige' or 'trinkets', however, not only the people who lived in the 'megaron'-type rooms had access to them. It could also indicate that imported faience cylinder seals were found in 'megaron'-type rooms, while locally made faience cylinder seals (carved in Cyprus but with possible foreign stylistic traits and/or made of imported raw material) were found in other domestic rooms. However, both cylinders were found in secondary depositions and therefore no 'secure' patterns can be displayed.

The second observation is that a personal item of jewellery, the lead earring, which is a unique artefact type, appears in room 2 **(table 88)**. However, another lead jewellery item, a ring, was found in secondary deposition in room 47 **(table 86)**, where there was some metallurgical activity attested at a reduced scale. Moreover, the amount of locally made bronze jewellery, in either primary or secondary depositions from other domestic rooms **(tables 77, 81)** increases. However it has not been examined yet in detail whether locally made bronze jewellery from Area III shows any foreign influence in manufacture or decoration (see Catling 1964: 224-247 for bronze jewellery; see Goring 1983 for goldwork; Matthaüs 1982 for bronze tools/vessels).

The third observation is that imported and locally made Mycenaean-type pottery co-exists in either primary or secondary depositions in the 'megaron'-type rooms. Locally made Mycenaean pottery is found in greater quantity than imported Mycenaean pottery **(tables 87-90)**. New shapes of locally made Mycenaean pottery are associated with rooms but mainly they have the same functions as the imported vessels (drinking, eating and storage vessels). All shapes, which occur in the 'megaron'-type rooms, occur in other domestic rooms as well. Therefore, there is no differentiation in the use of Mycenaean pottery, imported or locally made, between 'megaron'-type rooms and other domestic rooms. More importantly, this indicates that imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery is treated/used in the same way as both occur in contexts of the same use and in shapes of the same function.

However, there is differentiation amongst the 'megaron'-type rooms. Mycenaean pottery is concentrated in rooms 2 **(table 88)** and 77, and in particular 77 where a Mycenaean rhyton and a bull figure and a female figure were found as well **(table 90)**. These rooms contain other objects made of imported raw material associated with the Near East or Egypt (a faience bead, a chlorite bead and ivory spindle whorl in 77 and lead earring in 2)

but not cylinder seals or amulets. Room 72B contains only one sherd of Mycenaean pottery and none occurs in room 72C. This could indicate a preference and choice in use of imports and locally produced objects of imported raw material amongst people who 'used' the 'megaron'-type rooms. In specific reference to room 77, the change in its function, from industrial to domestic, resulted to a shift in its material assemblage. During Level IIB it contained only local products, but in Level IIIA imports and objects of imported raw material appear in both primary and secondary depositions as well as concentrations of greater numbers of Mycenaean-type pottery.

Domestic rooms **(tables 93-103)**

The majority of imported objects from primary depositions (66%) are distributed in domestic rooms (including the 'megaron-type rooms' which are of domestic use, **figure 44**). There are no imported objects from primary depositions in either industrial or craft-working rooms. The remainder of imported objects is found in defensive rooms or rooms of unidentifiable use **(figure 44)**. In secondary depositions, the majority of imported objects are still found in domestic rooms (but the percentage decreases to 57%) and they also occur in industrial (7%) and craft working spaces (7%) **(figure 46)**. The only imported vessel, a Mycenaean IIIA-B krater, was found in a secondary deposition in the domestic room 27 **(table 94,** e3671/1). Imported pottery (sherdage) from primary depositions is found mostly in rooms of unidentifiable use and only 29% is found in domestic rooms **(figure 47)**. However, in secondary depositions the majority of imported pottery (69%) is distributed in domestic rooms **(figure 48)**. In domestic rooms, objects made of imported raw materials from primary depositions as well as objects with external stylistic traits manufactured of local raw materials occur in low percentages (3%, **figure 45)** are absent. In secondary depositions, the proportions of objects made of imported raw materials (50%), as well as of objects of local raw materials with external stylistic traits (25%), increase **(figure 46)**. In primary depositions, most objects of these two categories are distributed in craft-working or industrial rooms, whereas 50% of objects made of various raw materials (imported and local) occur in domestic rooms **(figure 44)**. The pattern changes in Mycenaean-type pottery, including complete vessels and sherdage, as it is distributed primarily in domestic rooms, in either primary or secondary depositions **(figures 47-50)**.

Specifically, imported objects or hybrid products found in primary depositions in domestic rooms, other than the 'megaron'-type rooms, consist of a carnelian bead **(table 102)** and a limonite grinder **(table 102)**. Both imported objects from primary depositions have a Near Eastern or Egyptian origin. In secondary depositions, the number of imports or

hybrid products increases and the variety is greater. Imported/hybrid objects consist of carnelian, limonite, faience/gold beads, **(tables 94, 101, 103)** a faience jug in room 26 **(table 94)**, a Mycenaean bull figurine **(table 96)** and a Mycenaean female figurine in room 32 **(table 94)**. Imported Mycenaean pottery is distributed in 15 out of 26 rooms with imports/hybrid products. Minoan pottery occurs in 3 rooms, which also contained Mycenaean imported and locally made pottery as well. Fragments of Canaanite jars occurred in 2 rooms.

Objects of imported raw materials manufactured on the island and objects of local raw materials with external traits, found in domestic rooms, are mainly personal items that could serve as jewellery, tools or have a talismanic character. These items are: a gold and silver pendant (recognised as the Astarte pendant) with Levantine influences (Goring 1983), found in room 78 **(table 100)** in a primary deposition; a faience cylinder seal, probably carved on the island, found in room 27 **(table 94)** and a stamp seal, found in room 5A **(table 96)**, which bears Mycenaean traits. Items of ivory are 2 ivory spindle whorls, found in room 42 **(table 102)** and 32 **(table 94)** in primary and secondary depositions respectively, and an ivory pommel of a dagger, found in room 87 (court, **table 98**). Two bronze pins of Near Eastern type (Dikaios 1969: 277) were found in secondary depositions in rooms 44 **(table 103)** and 70 **(table 101)**. Mycenaean-type pottery was found in 18 out 26 domestic rooms, the majority of which is concentrated in rooms 32, 78, 85 and 87 (defined as a court).

The first observation is that imported objects in domestic rooms, from either primary or secondary deposits, occur in greater numbers than objects of imported raw material locally manufactured. Lead and chlorite items or glass/faience beads, whose place of manufacture is uncertain, occur in the same numbers as imports. However, if we consider that lead and chlorite items as well as glass/faience beads could have been manufactured in Cyprus, then the number of objects, which were made of imported raw materials (or in the case of faience/glass beads might be copies of original imports), increases **(tables 76, 80)**. This indicates that while imports were still accessible and in demand in domestic rooms, objects, which 'invoke the foreign', were further incorporated into the local tradition.

The second observation is that, unlike the 'megaron'-type rooms, imported Mycenaean and locally made objects in the domestic rooms do not co-exist in all rooms. However, as most sherdage comes from secondary depositions any attempt to distinguish a pattern will not be secure. In domestic rooms (such as Court 87, rooms 27 and 32), where there is a concentration of Mycenaean pottery, imported or locally made, both types of pottery co-exist. A different picture is revealed in room 78 **(tables 100, 101)**, where the pottery from primary depositions was only Mycenaean-type pottery. In the same room, the

gold/silver pendant with strong Syro-Palestinian influences was found. This could indicate that the people 'using' room 78 had a preference for local products with strong external influences.

The third observation is that Mycenaean-type pottery is distributed mostly in domestic rooms. This demonstrates that locally made Mycenaean pottery is associated mostly with the domestic rooms; in particular with drinking and eating habits and storage. Objects of imported raw materials (or technology) manufactured on the island, which are distributed in domestic rooms, show mostly Near Eastern or Egyptian influence and are primarily personal items of jewellery such as the gold pendant in room 78 **(table 100)** and the faience cylinder seal **(table 94)** in room 27. They are also tools, such as the ivory spindle whorl in room 32 **(table 94),** which are associated with working activities such as weaving. Therefore foreign traits are seen in personal items, items of 'admiration', vessels for eating and drinking, vessels used in social activities and tools for working activities. This indicates that Cypriot society absorbed and channelled foreign traits in most facets of domestic life.

Craft working rooms **(tables 91, 92)**

Three rooms have been identified as craft-working spaces in Area III/Level IIIA by the excavator: room 34 as an ivory and stone workshop, room 35 as a cylinder seals workshop and room 59 as craft workshop, possibly for stone working (Dikaios 1969: 100). Room 35 is the only seal carver's workshop so far identified in a LC settlement and it has been argued by the excavator (Dikaios 1971: 812) and by other scholars (Frankel and Webb 1998: 9) that this workshop appears to have produced Common Style seals. Rooms 34 and 35 concentrate 61% of objects of imported raw materials manufactured on Cyprus and 14% of objects of local raw materials exhibiting external traits **(figure 44)**. Both categories are concentrated in primary depositions whereas there are none in secondary depositions **(figures 44, 46)**. Room 34 **(table 91)** has produced 5 items of ivory: a rod, a disc and 3 plaques, as well as a locally made Mycenaean animal figurine (ram, **table 92**). Room 35 has produced a bronze cylinder seal of Mittanian Common style, carved in Cyprus, whereas a marble mace-head was found in room 59. Imported objects are completely absent from primary depositions except for a part of an imported Mycenaean squat jar found in room 59. In secondary depositions, room 34 has produced a limonite grinder. A Mycenaean-type bowl and a few sherds of bowls were also found in secondary depositions.

The first observation is that the majority of objects of imported raw materials manufactured on Cyprus from primary depositions are distributed in craft-working spaces. These objects exhibit foreign traits in style or manufacture, mainly Levantine. Imported

objects from secondary depositions also have a Levantine origin. It is important to note that these rooms have produced a small amount of Mycenaean pottery, mostly bowls. Therefore, an association of Levantine traits and craft-working activities could be observed.

Industrial rooms **(tables 85-86)**

Industrial rooms in Area III/Level IIIA have produced evidence of metallurgical activity at a reduced scale than in earlier levels. Two rooms, out of four in total, with reduced metallurgical activity, have produced imports: rooms 1 and 47. Fifty per cent of the locally made objects exhibiting external stylistic influences found in primary depositions are found in industrial rooms **(figure 44)**, whereas in secondary depositions they decrease to 25% **(figure 46)**. All objects from primary deposits occur in room 1 **(tables 85-86).** They consist of 3 bronze spearheads of possible Aegean type/origin (Dikaios 1969: 278) and an ivory rod. Three bronze spearheads of possible Aegean type/origin (Dikaios 1969: 278) were also found in secondary deposits in room 1 together with a gold sheet. Room 47 produced a Psi-type figurine, a lead ring, a chlorite spindle-whorl and a bronze pin of Near Eastern type (Dikaios 1969: 277). All imported and locally imitated pottery was found in room 1. Even though the amount of imported pottery is very small, it is important to note that a variety of wares occurred, including imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery, a fragment of Canaanite amphora (possibly jar) and a fragment of LMIIIB stirrup jar.

The first observation is that there is a concentration of locally made objects with external traits in the one 'major' copper workshop of Area III/Level IIIA. If we consider industrial rooms as another type of craft-working room then the majority of objects, which exhibit external traits, made of local materials, and the majority of objects manufactured in Cyprus of imported raw materials are both associated with craft-working and industrial activities and thus technology. There are differences between objects in craft-working and industrial rooms. Firstly, the objects from craft-working spaces concern mostly personal items whereas the ones from industrial rooms are items of weaponry (as these were classified by the excavator). Secondly, the objects from craft-working spaces show Levantine influences, whereas those from industrial rooms have Aegean influences. The extent to which these stylistic attributes are 'correct' can only be evaluated through a detailed stylistic analysis. As this has not been yet done for the specific artefacts from Area III, the only information comes from the excavator's own assessments.

Discussion

In Area III, Level IIIA is the period during which local products made of imported raw

materials and products made of local raw materials with external stylistic traits increase, the distribution of imports is wider and local products decrease. Imports are associated with industrial as well as craft-working and domestic rooms, showing the wide distribution of imports in Area III/Level IIIA. The model of exotics functioning as devices of social status cannot be applied to this Level and Area (for similar conclusions drawn from the tombs, see Keswani 1989b: 63). Imports seem common to all sectors of society and the 'distant' becomes 'familiar'.

Original imports and hybrid products occur in the same contexts and there is no distinction in their distribution. This probably indicates that both these categories were used for the similar purposes. Cypriot society deliberately incorporated into all its facets imported material (finished products or objects made of raw materials), as these were probably familiar and not distant. The fact that imported pottery decreases and locally imitated pottery increases may indicate that imported pottery was gradually becoming unattainable. The fact that emulated pottery increases and local pottery decreases may indicate that emulated pottery is replacing local pottery.

Area I

In Level IIIA, Area I underwent some major changes, the most important of which was the rearrangement of rooms and the use of ashlar blocks in the greater part of the building. The building contained 46 rooms **(figure 51),** most of them with evidence of domestic use. The ground plan comprised a central sector, including a large rectangular hall, which Dikaios called the 'megaron' (also known as the Ashlar Building) and formed the core of the whole building. Dikaios (1969: 173-178) identified several similarities between the Area I 'megaron' and the Mycenaean megaron, such as the use of ashlar masonry and the installation of a hearth in room 14. In fact, based upon this comparison and analogy, Dikaios (1969: 172, 176) called rooms 10, 13 and 14 a 'megaron' (with room 21 as a reception hall) and assigned to these rooms a Mycenaean character. However, Hult (1983: 89), who examined the use of ashlar masonry, showed that no specific Mycenaean traits can be found in any LCIIIA:1 buildings.

The use/function of the Ashlar Building has not been clearly defined yet. Although, and probably rightly so, it is treated by most scholars as the 'official part of the complex' (e.g. Hult 1983: 6) and has been characterised as a 'quasi-palatial building' (Keswani 1996: 226), its use has not been clearly understood. Certainly, these characteristics attribute an administrative function to the building. This raises the question: 'What is an administrative building?' And if the answer to this is 'a public access building' then the question becomes

how and whether the Area I/Level IIIA material culture supports this? What I mean is that although the Ashlar Building has a different architectural structure from the other rooms of Area I, this might not clearly indicate its 'quasi-palatial' or official use and subsequently the non-official and non-quasi palatial character of the rest of the ashlar rooms. Moreover, the domestic use of the 'reception hall' (room 21) had already been identified by Dikaios (1969: 173-4). Is the official character of the Ashlar Building in contrast to its domestic use or could both functions be identified at the same time. Certainly, such issues could only be better understood by considering the developments that occurred simultaneously in other areas of the settlement as well. What I wish to bring to attention is that the distinction in function between the rooms 10, 13, 14, as administrative, and the other ashlar rooms, as domestic, is not so clearl. Moreover, the material contained in these rooms is not different from any other room in Area I. This study will treat rooms 10, 13, and 14 as of distinctive architectural type and of administrative use but keeping in mind the above reservations.

The distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 110-133)**

In Level IIIA, imports and hybrid products occur in 33 rooms out 35 **(table 110)** which contained material assemblage (94% of the rooms). There is a wider distribution of imports and hybrid products in Level IIIA when compared to Level IIB, where 17 rooms out 26 produced imported and hybrid material (**table 62**, 65% of the rooms). Imports and hybrid products are found in most rooms in either primary or secondary depositions with local products. Of the three rooms (15, 39A and 51) that produced only imported material, only the finds from room 39A came from a primary deposition. The total number of objects, vessels and sherds increases in Level IIIA **(figure 8)**. Comparing the percentages, and not the actual numbers, of imported, hybrid and local artefacts of Levels IIB and IIIA, one can observe the following: a) the proportion of local objects increases in Level IIIA (68%) whereas the proportions of imported (8%) and hybrid objects (23%) decrease **(figure 8.1)** and b) the amounts of imported and local pottery decrease but locally imitated pottery increases **(figure 8.3)**. A similar pattern was also seen in Area III/Level IIIA.

The similar proportions of all categories of artefacts in either primary or secondary depositions observed in **figures 52-53** indicate two things: First that most of the material assemblage, including objects and pottery, comes from secondary depositions and second that whatever the mode of abandonment or destruction process was for Area I/Level IIIA, it had the same effect for all categories of material assemblage, imported or not, pottery or objects in either primary or secondary depositions.

Specifically, the proportions of imports, objects made of imported raw materials

manufactured in Cyprus and local objects from primary depositions are similar to the proportions of the same categories from secondary depositions **(figure 54)**. Local objects comprise the greatest percentage of objects in either primary (75%) or secondary (66%) depositions **(figure 54)**. In primary depositions, imported objects comprise 13% and objects made of imported material manufactured in Cyprus comprise 4%, whereas in secondary depositions imported objects comprise 7% and objects made of imported material manufactured in Cyprus comprise 6%. However, the pattern shifts when it comes to pottery, incorporating both vessels and sherdage. Local imitations **(figure 55)** comprise the highest percentage of pottery in either primary (55%) or secondary (78%) depositions, while imported pottery comprises 35% in primary depositions and 14% in secondary. Local pottery comprises only 10% in primary and 8% in secondary depositions **(figure 55)**.

The first observation, which may be made, is that although the numbers of imports and hybrid products, including objects made of imported raw materials manufactured or not in Cyprus, increase, their proportion in relation to the entire assemblage decreases **(figure 8)**. This shows that although, imports and hybrid products continued to arrive, they had no effect on the demand for local objects. In complete contrast, locally imitated pottery comprises the highest percentage of the pottery assemblage **(figure 8)**. Therefore emulated pottery, which is in fact locally made Mycenaean pottery, becomes the most frequently used pottery, with a dramatic effect on the demand for imported and local pottery.

Administrative rooms **(tables 118-121)**

The administrative rooms include rooms 10, 13, 14 (identified as the 'megaron' of Area I/Level IIIA), and rooms which have been functionally associated by the excavator with the 'megaron'. These are rooms 15, 27 and 29 (identified as waiting rooms for megaron) and room 21 (A+B) which has been identified as the vestibule of megaron (Dikaios 1969: 177-179).

Very few imports or objects made of imported raw materials (in Cyprus or not) were found in either primary or secondary depositions. The only material from primary depositions comes from room 10 and consists of a faience bead and a gold ring shape bead; also from room 29, consists of a single sherd of a locally made Mycenaean jug. Faience and ivory beads come from secondary depositions from rooms 10 and 14 and a marble mace head from room 14. A basalt grinder, a lead bead and a Mycenaean bull figurine were found in rooms 15, 21 and 27. Mycenaean-type pottery is mainly found in rooms 14 and 21 in secondary depositions, consisting of pouring/drinking and eating vessels. Imported pottery is only represented by a single Mycenaean bowl sherd in room 29 and a fragment of Canaanite

jar found in room 27. Both were found in secondary depositions. It should be noted that local pottery is completely absent from 'administrative' rooms.

The first observation is that objects found in the 'megaron'-type rooms differ from those found in the rooms which are associated with them. Jewellery items and the marble mace-head are the only objects made of imported raw materials found in either primary or secondary depositions in the 'megaron'-type rooms, whereas tools, a Mycenaean animal figurine and a lead item were found in the 'waiting' rooms. More importantly, the material from primary deposition was found in room 10. These comprise jewellery items which are associated with Egypt or the Near East. The gold ring-shaped bead is a unique artefact type and indicates that only room 10 had access to precious metal items of jewellery. A similar case was seen in the 'megaron'-type room 72C, in Area III/Level IIIA, where Egyptian jewellery items were the only material contained in that room. This could indicate that Egyptian finished products or raw materials imported from Egypt (in specific reference to room 10 where these were found in primary depositions) could have functioned and been used as items of social differentiation.

Locally made Mycenaean pottery comes mainly from secondary depositions and therefore no secure inferences on its distribution can be made. However, it could be observed that the locally made shapes, which occurred in this level, were used for similar functions (such as for pouring/drinking and eating), as the imported ones from AreaI/Level IIB and Area III/Level IIIA. It should be noted that hydriae are associated with rooms in Area I for the first time in Level IIIA and are locally made.

Domestic rooms **(tables 123-131)**

All imports from primary depositions are distributed in the domestic rooms **(figure 56).** In secondary deposits the pattern changes, but still the majority of imports **(figure 57,** 66%) occur in domestic rooms. There are no imports or hybrid products in the single craft-working space (room 13A) of Area I. Imported pottery from primary depositions is distributed only in domestic rooms **(figure 58)**, whereas in secondary depositions it is also present in low percentages in administrative rooms **(figure 59)**. Locally imitated pottery is also mainly distributed in domestic rooms in primary and secondary depositions **(figures 58, 59)**.

Imports from primary depositions consist of an Egyptian amulet of the god Bes (from room 12, **table 122**) a basalt tool and a limonite weight (in rooms 24 and 33, **table 124**). Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery is found in almost all domestic rooms which contain material in primary depositions. A larger number and greater repertoire of imports and objects made of imported raw materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) appear in

secondary depositions. These consist of a luxury faience bowl (room 24 **table 125**), a gold rod (Court 64, **table 127**), ivory items (including an ivory box from room 34, **table 127** and an ivory comb from room 3, **table 123**) and items of lead, faience beads and a Mycenaean bull figurine in room 46 **(table 131)** where a Cypro-Minoan tablet was also found. The single clay impression (e1905/9, **table 125**) from the site was found in a secondary deposition in room 24. The sealing, originally identified as an import, is now believed to have been made in Cyprus (Smith 1994; Webb 2002) and shows Western Asiatic traits. A haematite cylinder seal (e446, **table 123**), with Minoan and Mycenaean traits, is associated with room 6, and a scarab with the depiction of the mummiform Ptah (19th Dynasty) was from room 44 **(table 131)**. Locally made Mycenaean pottery, consisting of drinking pouring, eating, storing or carrying vessels, is found in most domestic rooms. The greatest variety of shapes and the largest amounts of sherdage are associated with room 12 **(tables 122, 123)**.

There is no marked difference in the occurrence and distribution of imports, objects manufactured of imported raw materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) and local objects with external traits, found in domestic rooms and 'megaron'-type rooms. Moreover, there is no distinct difference amongst rooms with ashlar walls, rooms with rubble walls and rooms with ashlar and rubble walls. In terms of materials and labour expended, the construction of ashlar walls/rooms would have been most costly (see Hult 1983 for ashlar masonry and Keswani 1989b for ashlar tombs), which might be suggestive of their use by wealthy and high rank groups. However, this is not reflected in the imports or objects manufactured of imported raw materials or local objects with external traits found in these rooms. Imports and objects locally manufactured of imported raw materials in domestic rooms from primary depositions are very few but they all come from rooms with ashlar and rubble walls (rooms 12 and 24) or solely rubble walls (room 33). Similar patterns can also be seen in the distribution of the same categories of objects from secondary depositions. These are all, with exception of the sealing, items of personal use and adornment (the scarab and the ivory box come from rubble rooms 44 and 34, the sealing and the ivory comb from ashlar and rubble rooms 24 and 6 and the gold rod and haematite cylinder seal from ashlar rooms 6 and Court 64).

Discussion

The above analysis shows that the distribution of imports and hybrid products has considerably increased (33 rooms out of 35, 94% of rooms). This demonstrates that imports/hybrid products do not have a restricted use in Area I/Level IIIA. This is also reinforced by the fact that there is no a clear differentiation in the occurrence of imports or

any other category between administrative and domestic rooms and/or rooms with ashlar and rubble walls from either primary or secondary depositions.

Imports or objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured (or not) are mostly jewellery items. They have primarily an Egyptian or Levantine origin (either as finished products or as raw materials) and both categories are found in rooms of similar use. The same pattern was also observed in Area III/Level IIIA. In both areas, imports and objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured remained more dependent on Near Eastern and Egyptian sources, either through the import of raw material or the 'borrowing' of stylistic traits. It seems that people living in both areas shared a common way of personal expression that had strong external references to Egypt and the Near East. This is evident in domestic rooms in both areas and craft-working rooms in Area III only, as the single craft-working room (13A) in Area I produced only local products in secondary depositions (**figure 57**). In addition, local items of jewellery do not occur as frequently in Area I.

Similar patterns of distribution of locally imitated pottery are observed in both areas. Locally made Mycenaean pottery is widely distributed and commonly used. During the previous level, Level IIB, imported Mycenaean pottery comprised the highest percentage in Area I (**figure 8.3**), whereas in Area III local pottery occurred most frequently. In Level IIIA, in both areas, locally made Mycenaean pottery comprised the greatest proportion. This indicates that the distinction in the occurrence of the pottery, which existed in Level IIB, faded in Level IIIA.

LEVEL IIIB/LCIIIA2

Area III

The reconstruction of the Level IIIB building followed the destruction of the Level IIIA building. In contrast to the extensive scheme of reconstruction in the Level IIIA building, the Level IIIB building was built on the ruins of the previous building with no attempt to reconstruct any of the rooms/sectors of the previous Level. Dikaios (1969: 136) mentions that the inhabitants of Level IIIB 'made no effort to clear out the debris...and only *some* clearing must have taken place'. The ground plan of Level IIIB followed roughly the Level IIIA building but sectors/rooms cannot be clearly distinguished. According to Dikaios, the creation of large internal courts, surrounded by smaller units/rooms, is the most characteristic architectural feature of Level IIIB building. These were large vacant areas of ruins, which Dikaios identified as courts, whose creation may have been necessitated by the vast amount of damage. The tripartite 'megaron'-type halls were abandoned and replaced by

smaller rooms.

The Level IIIB building **(figure 60)** contained 55 rooms, including 3 courts, one in the central sector and two in the western sector. Dikaios identified 5 sectors all of which provided scanty evidence of their use. All the identifiable rooms of the sectors were used for domestic purposes. Therefore, as there is no differentiation in the use of identifiable rooms, the analysis of Level IIIB building will examine the variability in the distribution of imports and artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories within the domestic rooms.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 134-154)**

In Level IIIB, imports and hybrid products are distributed in 31 rooms out of the 43 **(table 134)** (72% of the rooms) which contained material assemblage. There is a decrease in the occurrence of imports when compared to Level IIIA where imports and hybrid products occurred in 53 out of 61 rooms (84%). Imports and hybrid products are found in most rooms with local products; apart from 8 rooms, which contained only imports and/or hybrid products. These came all from secondary depositions. The total number of the material assemblage from Area III/Level IIIB decreases rapidly 48% compared to the material assemblage of Level IIIA **(figure 7.4)**.

Most of the material assemblage comes from secondary depositions. The high proportion of secondarily deposited material occurs mainly as sherdage **(figure 61)** while objects and ceramic vessels occur in relatively high percentages in primary depositions **(figures 62, 63)**. Specifically, the percentages of objects (12%) made of imported raw materials (whose place of manufacture is uncertain) and of local (83%) objects from primary depositions are similar to the percentages of the same categories of objects from secondary depositions **(figure 64)**. Imports appear in low percentages in both primary (3%) and secondary depositions (7%) **(figure 64)**. Local products with external traits and local products made of imported materials appear in low percentages **(figure 64)**. Thus, based on the patterns observed the rates of occurrences of objects are similar in both primary and secondary depositions.

This, however, cannot be seen in pottery and therefore inferences are drawn based on proportions of locally imitated (66%), imported (17%) and local (17%) pottery from only primary depositions **(figure 65)**. Comparing the percentages of all categories of material assemblage from primary and secondary depositions between Level IIIA and Level IIIB, one can see that the proportions of emulated pottery (80%, **figure 7.3**) and local objects increase (82%, **figure 7.1**). Imported objects (5%, **figure 7.1**) and local pottery remain approximately at the same levels (15%, **figure 7.3**), whereas hybrid products (13%, **figure 7.1**) and

imported pottery (5%) decrease considerably **(figure 7.3)**.

The first observation to be made is that imports and hybrid products are less widely distributed in Level IIIB when compared to Level IIIA. The number of imports decreases, especially imported pottery, which occurs in the lowest percentages since it first appeared in Level IB. Hybrid products also decrease. The increase of locally imitated pottery, already seen in Level IIIA in both areas, and the high percentages of local objects, indicates that these two categories were more frequently used than other categories of the material assemblage.

Domestic rooms **(tables 142-149)**

Imported objects from primary depositions in domestic rooms consist of one basalt mortar and a carnelian bead **(table 135)**. Objects of imported raw materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) consist mostly of jewellery items, such as glass/faience/chlorite beads, stone tools and items of lead (**table 135**) as well as a haematite cylinder seal of Mittanian style (**table 142**, found in the central Court). These comprise 13% (11% I/UM plus 2% I/CM) of the total number of objects found in primary depositions in domestic rooms **(figure 66)**. Similar artefact types are also found in secondary depositions **(table 138)**. The only local product with external influences is a stamp seal, which shows Egyptian stylistic traits (**table 148**, found in room 70 of the western sector) found in primary depositions. A single Mycenaean cup (**table 146**, from room 42) is the only piece of imported pottery from a primary deposition in the domestic rooms. Locally imitated pottery (sherdage) from primary depositions comprises 75% **(figure 67)** of the total amount of pottery. In secondary depositions locally imitated vessels comprise 75% of the total number of vessels **(figure 68)** while 84% of sherdage belongs to locally imitated pottery **(figure 69)**. Kraters, jars, cups and bowls, comprise common eating, drinking/pouring vessels of locally made Mycenaean pottery which had already occurred in Level IIIA in both areas **(tables 136, 137, 140, 141)**.

The first observation, which can be made, is that most of the objects of imported raw materials from primary depositions **(table 142)** are concentrated in the central court including the haematite cylinder seal and the Cypro-Minoan tablet; which was also found in a primary deposition. The majority of locally made Mycenaean pottery from secondary depositions is also distributed in the central court **(table 141)**. However, the central court covers a large vacant area of ruins and, coupled with the fact that most of the material comes from secondary depositions, no secure inferences can be made about this concentration of imports.

Imports and hybrid products (including objects of imported materials, objects whose

place of manufacture is not certain and local objects, which exhibit external traits) are very few in the domestic rooms and dispersed in both primary and secondary depositions. Jewellery items and stone tools from domestic rooms continue to arrive from the Levant or Egypt but in smaller numbers and range of artefacts. Imports from the Aegean are almost completely absent, with the exception of one imported Mycenaean cup which might have been an heirloom. Items of precious metals, ivory items and Mycenaean animal/human figurines, which occurred in primary depositions in domestic rooms in Level IIIA, are completely absent from Level IIIB domestic rooms. Mycenaean-type pottery increases in secondary depositions and is again dispersed in all domestic rooms. Although this could indicate that locally Mycenaean pottery was easily accessible in all domestic rooms, its secondary depositions restrict any further inferences.

Discussion

The above analysis shows that imports and hybrid products are less widely distributed in Area III/Level IIIB than Level IIIA. The decrease of imports and of all categories of hybrid products is not related to any particular groups of rooms or sector but it is a general trend and observable in all rooms of Level IIIB. Local bronze items decrease as well. This indicates that, whatever the reasons for the decrease, it affected all categories of artefacts and their associated activities in Area III/Level IIIB.

Mycenaean-type pottery reveals a different pattern. It becomes more popular and its usage more common than any other type of pottery. If we compare the gradual decrease of certain imported or hybrid products (such as ivory, metals or precious stones) and the gradual increase of Mycenaean-type pottery we can observe how integrated the locally made Mycenaean-type pottery was in the local community.

Area I

The reconstruction of the Level IIIB Ashlar Building followed the Level IIIA destruction and shows similar architectural changes to the Area III/Level IIIB building. According to Dikaios (1969: 209) 'one of the most salient features in the reconstructed Ashlar Building is the disappearance of the clear-cut features in the original layout', similar to the 'new, rather confused, scheme' of the Area III building (Dikaios 1969: 136). Smaller units/rooms and large areas were also common architectural characteristics in both areas. However, the Level IIIB building in Area I provided ample evidence of its use as opposed to the minimal evidence attested in Area III building. The general layout of Level IIIA is followed in Level IIIB but with major internal rearrangements. According to Dikaios (1969: 210), the official

and residential quarters of the building were accommodated in the southern part, in contrast to the northern part in the Level IIIA building, a fact that reflected the different architectural concepts of Level IIIB inhabitants. Ashlar masonry is still in use and ashlar blocks are re-used for the construction of new walls but no new ashlar paving was laid (Hult 1983: 6).

The Level IIIB building contained 53 rooms, including one court **(figure 70)**. The most important transformation is can be observed not only in the alterations of the architectural layout of the building but also in the evidence attested for its use. The Level IIIB building provides, for the first time in Area I, evidence of ritual activity. Compared to the domestic nature of the other rooms, rooms 9, 10, 11 and 45 are arguably public or ritual/ceremonial in nature. Within a pit, dug in debris overlying floor II in room 10, the statue of the Horned God was unearthed. In room 11 a small, two-faced, bronze, female figurine was recovered. Three impressive deposits of 276 overturned wheelmade bowls of Base Ring ware were found in room 10 (not included in Dikaios's catalogue of finds), as well as a hoard of bronze tools and weapons. Room 9 contained the horns of oxen, deer and goat and room 45 revealed additional oxen skulls and miniature gold models of horns (Dikaios 1969: 194-200). As Knapp (1986b: 22) mentions, 'the quality, quantity and singularity of unusual objects and materials in more or less direct association with the Horned God suggest some official or ceremonial function' which justified 'assumptions about the divinity of the figurines (Knapp 1986b: 23). These rooms are the only rooms that could have functioned as public places in the whole history of either Area I or Area III until the end of LCIIIA.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 155-179)**

As in Area III/Level IIIB, imports and hybrid products in Area I are less widely distributed in Level IIIB than in Level IIIA. In Area I/Level IIIB, imports and hybrid products are distributed in 33 rooms out 41 **(table 153)** which contained material assemblages (80% of the rooms). In most rooms, imports and hybrid products are found with local products (apart from four rooms which contained only imports and/or hybrid products). These, however, were found in secondary depositions. Unlike the decrease observed in the material assemblage in Area III, the total amount of the material assemblage in Area I increases 200% **(figure 8.4)**. Local objects and vessels (69%) **(figure 8.4)** comprise the highest percentage of objects (as with Level IIIA in Area I and Level IIIB in Area III). As already seen in Area III/Level IIIB, imported and hybrid objects decrease from the previous Level IIIA. However, different patterns emerge from the distribution of imports and hybrid products found in primary deposits **(figures 54, 71)**. Unlike the decrease of imports from primary deposits,

certain categories of hybrid products such as objects locally made of imported materials, (4% in Level IIIA and 14% in Level IIIB) objects of imported raw materials found in LC contexts but whose place of manufacture is not certain (4% in Level IIIA and 6% in Level IIIB) increase.

The pattern changes when it comes to pottery. Although Mycenaean-type pottery decreases, it still comprises the highest percentage, as in the previous level (**figure 8.3**). Local pottery increases and imported pottery decreases. This is again different from the previous level where both categories of pottery decreased. These patterns of occurrences can be either seen in the percentages of the total numbers of the material assemblage **(figure 8)** or in the material found only in primary depositions **(figures 71, 72)**. Therefore any inferences based on these patterns can be considered as relatively 'secure'.

In Area I/Level IIIB the distribution of imports and hybrid products becomes gradually restricted. Taking into account the considerable increase in the material from Level IIIA to Level IIIB, and especially of objects manufactured locally of imported materials from primary deposits, this could indicate that, unlike Area III, less people had access to an increased number of such objects. The increase of objects manufactured locally of imported materials had no effect on the demand and consumption of local products. Local Mycenaean-type pottery is the most frequently occurring pottery, continuing the trend from Level IIIA.

Ritual rooms **(tables 164-165)**

Seven rooms have been associated with ritual activity in Area I/Level IIIB. These are rooms 9, 10, 11 and 45; which have been defined as ritual structures having distinctive monumental architecture and precious or unique artefacts related to cult activities. Rooms 1, 1A and 34 have also been identified as ritual as they have been associated spatially and functionally by the excavator with room 45. However, only rooms 9, 10, 11 and 45 have imports, local products manufactured of imported materials or local products with external influences in either primary or secondary depositions, with the exception of a fragmentary locally made Mycenaean jar from a secondary deposition in room 1. Therefore, the analysis will concentrate on the rooms where actual cult activity has been identified.

Imported objects and objects locally manufactured of imported materials from primary depositions consist primarily of 6 gold items of jewellery, a faience seated lion and a faience bowl, whereas a bronze knife (e662) of Egyptian type could have been manufactured of local bronze (Catling 1964: 104; Dikaios 1969: 294). Imported or locally imitated pottery, including vessels and sherdage, is completely absent from primary depositions. Imported and hybrid objects from secondary depositions are similar in function. These include the 11-

petalled lead rosette, a silver ribbon, a scarab of Thutmosis III and an alabaster bowl. A locally made fragmentary Mycenaean bowl from room 11 and a small number of imported/locally made Mycenaean and Canaanite vessels come from rooms 9 and 45. Although the majority of imported objects and of the objects made of imported materials from primary **(figures 74-76)** and secondary depositions **(figures 77-79)** come from domestic rooms, the precious and unique artefacts distinguished by material, possibly production technique and contextual association are distributed primarily in ritual rooms.

Therefore, it is likely that, for the first time, we can distinguish a salient differentiation in the distribution of imports and products, either made of imported raw materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not), or which exhibit external influences. It appears that there is a high level of variability and considerable differentiation in wealth and status, which has developed among the people residing in Enkomi/Area I during Level IIIB. The contrast becomes stronger if we take into account Area III, where there is no evidence of differentiation in the distribution of imports or any category of hybrid products. Interestingly, most of the imports and products either made of imported material or which exhibit external influences found in the ritual rooms have directly or indirectly external references to Egypt, a state whose established power rested on centralisation. It is argued that there is an association between the emergence of religious institutions in Area I and the employment, by them, of distinctive complements of prestige goods associated with states, such as Egypt. This could indicate the perception that Cypriots had for Egyptian products and how they incorporated these products in their own ritual structures. It would have been extremely interesting to see whether such patterns occur in other cult places of Enkomi, such as the 'sanctuary' of the Ingot God in Q5E. However, such inferences are strictly based on the analysis from Area I and Area III and cannot be extended to other areas of Enkomi due to the inadequate recording of the material.

Domestic rooms **(tables 166-179)**

The majority of all categories of objects/pottery in either primary or secondary depositions are distributed in the domestic rooms **(figures 74-79)**. Imports, objects of imported materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) and local objects which exhibit external traits from primary depositions consist of stone (basalt) tools, weights, faience and carnelian beads and items of lead (**table 154**) as well as a local a stamp seal related to Egyptian prototypes (e353, Porada 1971: 809, found in room 3 **table 166**). Almost all ivory items are found in domestic rooms, with the exception of an ivory lid from room 45. Locally made Mycenaean and imported Canaanite pottery from primary depositions is found only in domestic rooms. Shapes of

eating, drinking and storage vessels already known from previous levels occur in this level as well. Imported Mycenaean pottery is missing from primary depositions. Imports and objects from the hybrid products categories' from secondary depositions are of similar types, including a necklace of 26 miniature faience beads (from room 2, **table 167**) and a necklace of 8 lotus carnelian beads (from room 39, **table 175**), whereas a bronze knife of Aegean type (e893, from room 44, **table 177**) could be manufactured of local bronze. As with material from primary depositions, all ivory items from secondary depositions are associated with domestic rooms. Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery and Canaanite jars are also found in secondary depositions.

As already stated, there is a marked difference in the artefact types and classes of imports and objects which belong to the categories of hybrid products occurring in ritual and domestic rooms. This difference is also seen in local products from in either primary or secondary depositions. Almost all stone, terracotta and bone artefacts are found primarily in domestic rooms **(tables 157, 161)**. Bronze objects from ritual rooms differ in type from those found in domestic rooms. Imports and objects, which belong to the categories of hybrid products, are widely distributed in domestic rooms and no differentiation in their distribution can be observed. Rooms 13 and 14 have produced imports and objects made of imported materials which are associated exclusively with the Levant. Imported or locally made Mycenaean pottery is absent from these rooms and only Canaanite pottery is present. Rooms 2 and 3 produced a necklace of faience beads and a stamp seal that shows Egyptian stylistic traits. The two ivory cylindrical boxes were found in rooms 13 and 14. Therefore, there is some concentration of imports or hybrid products in rooms that are spatially close to the ritual rooms. However, the secondary depositions of the necklace and the ivory box of room 14, coupled with the carnelian necklace from room 39 and the gold sheet from room 36 (the only one from a domestic room), contradict such inferences. Mycenaean pottery, imported or locally made, is distributed in 14 out of 23 rooms in either primary or secondary depositions.

Discussion

The above analysis has shown that the amount of material assemblage in Area I/Level IIIB increases considerably; objects locally manufactured of imported materials or objects of imported raw materials whose place of manufacture is not certain, also increase, but their distribution is becoming gradually restricted in comparison with the previous level. This might suggest that less people had access to more objects made of imported material, such as gold. A considerable differentiation in the use of such objects is attested between the ritual and the domestic rooms. This could indicate that, for the first time, there is a high level of

variability in access to wealth items and that there is restricted use of gold/silver personal items of jewellery in ritual rooms. These items have direct or indirect references to Egypt – a fact which may illustrate Cypriots incorporating foreign concepts into their own ritual structures. This is in contrast to the use of Mycenaean pottery, which was never considered as an item of exclusive use. Imports or hybrid products in domestic rooms show no differentiation in their distribution.

The emergence of ritual institutions, the increase in objects made of imported materials, the differentiation in their use and their association with predominantly Egypt but also the Near East characterise Level IIIB in Area I. These aspects point to not only social asymmetry but may illustrate that the Cypriots residing in Area I employed imported materials and ideas and used them to show their social asymmetry. It is possible to document a differentiation in the use of exogenous traits. Near Eastern and especially Egyptian material/products were conceived as distant and exotic and used for ritual purposes, whereas Aegean material was conceived as familiar and used for domestic purposes.

3.1.4 CONCLUSIONS

It is possible to summarise the above analysis on Enkomi's Areas I and III, Level I-IIIB and make the following concluding remarks.

Level I

- During LCI, the number of imports is very limited in both Areas I and III. The earliest indications of Cypriot overseas orientations, which included the Levant since LCIA/Level IA and the Aegean in LCIB/Level IB are evident, in Enkomi's Areas I and III during Level I. Although the material, is limited we can see that Levantine or Egyptian pottery and items of jewellery and Aegean vessels associated with food and drink comprised the first classes of imports during LCI.

Level IIA

- During LCIIA-B, the number of imports increases in Area III and has a wider distribution. Local products outnumber imports, but the fact that half of the rooms had produced imported material shows that imports are not items of restricted use. This is reinforced by the fact that imports in primary depositions occur in domestic as well as industrial rooms. However, imported objects from primary depositions are distributed only in two rooms, where domestic (room 5, Court) and industrial activities (Court) had

been identified by the excavator. All imported material from primary depositions is of Near Eastern origin including tools, weights and jewellery items. Imported Mycenaean pottery, consisting of drinking vessels and containers, increases in number. However, it was found only in secondary depositions and is associated with rooms of domestic and industrial activities. In summary, imports are associated with industrial and domestic activities in Area III/Level IIA

- The limited extent of the excavation of Area I/Level IIA prevents any comparison with Level I or with the contemporaneous Area III/Level IIA. However, the difference between room 142, where the material contained in this room is almost exclusively imported Mycenaean pottery, and any other room in Area III may indicate that the people 'using' room 142 had a preference for Mycenaean pottery rather any other pottery. Moreover, it could indicate that imported Mycenaean pottery was possibly more accessible/used in Area I than Area III. It is not possible, however, to make any other tentative conclusive remarks due to the limited excavation of Area I.

Level IIB

- During Level IIB, imported objects, although they decrease, they are still widely distributed in half of the rooms of Area III. A similar pattern of distribution was seen in the previous Level IIA. Artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories, are associated with rooms in considerable numbers for the first time in this level. A wider repertoire of material and artefact types is represented but imports and hybrid products still consist of established types of jewellery items, stone tools, metal and stone weights, luxury vessels and imported pottery. There is no differentiation in the distribution of imports or hybrid products, but rather, different classes of artefacts of imports/hybrid products are associated with different contexts and activities. Items of jewellery, which come exclusively from the Near East and Egypt (either as finished products, or as raw materials), are associated mainly with domestic rooms and in particular with the rooms of the central sector of the building. Unique jewellery items of precious metals are found only in Dikaios's 'megaron'-type rooms and therefore could be considered as items of restricted access. Limonite/haematite weights are found in domestic rooms of the central and eastern sectors (32A and 46) and in the industrial room 79A of the western sector. Room 79A also produced a lead weight. Basalt tools are associated with domestic rooms. A differentiation can be seen in the distribution of Egyptian imported vessels. The two faience bowls were found in domestic rooms but the only alabaster bowl was found in industrial room 1. Imported Mycenaean pottery, consisting of container and

dinning vessels, is mainly associated with domestic rooms (other than the 'megaron'-type rooms) and also with industrial rooms. Imported Mycenaean pottery has a wide distribution and cannot be seen as an item of restricted use.

- The first classes of locally manufactured items made of imported raw materials are ivory artefacts and the first classes of items manufactured of local raw materials exhibiting references to external traits, are cylinder seals, and Mycenaean pottery. Faience and glass beads as well as lead items could also have been produced in Cyprus but their place of manufacture is not certain. All these classes of artefacts appear in the same contexts with imports and were probably used for similar purposes. Cylinder seals appear only in domestic contexts, indicating that they were probably used as jewels or as amuletic objects. Locally made Mycenaean pottery was used for drinking and eating. Thus, based on the distribution of hybrid products found in primary contexts in Area III, foreign traits are accepted absorbed and reproduced mainly in objects which are associated with domestic activities of Cypriot society. One could say that hybrid products concern private life and eating and drinking habits and, therefore, social practices enacted by the inhabitants of Area III; their customs and social identity.

- Imports, objects of imported raw materials (manufactured locally or not), and local objects with external influence occurring in Area I are similar to those found in Area III. This indicates that during Level IIB there is no differentiation in the occurrence of imports and hybrid products between the two areas. Moreover, in both areas imports occur mostly in domestic contexts and they consist of Egyptian luxury vessels, Levantine tools and weights and Mycenaean pottery. Imported Mycenaean pottery outnumbers local pottery in Area I, as opposed to Area III, where local pottery comprises the highest percentage. Therefore, imported Mycenaean pottery is more accessible in Area I. Locally made Mycenaean pottery in Area I shows similar patterns of distribution to Area III and occurs in low numbers. Hybrid products comprise mainly jewellery items and weaponry. Cypriots chose to copy Levantine technology and stylistic traits in jewellery and weaponry, as this was probably closer to their own concept; This might suggest that Cypriots were more receptive to Levantine influences regarding items of personal use.

Level IIIA

- Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in both areas during Level IIIA. Imported objects continued to arrive and objects of imported materials locally

manufactured (as well as objects of local raw materials exhibiting external traits) continued to be produced and used in the both areas with no effect on the demand of local products. On the contrary, locally imitated pottery is in greater demand than imported or locally produced pottery. This indicates that locally imitated pottery, which is in fact the Mycenaean-type pottery, is more frequently used than the others. The increase of locally manufactured items either of imported materials or with references to external traits shows that Cypriot society became more receptive to external traits.

- In specific reference to Area III, imported objects in domestic rooms, most of which have an Egyptian and a Near Eastern origin, occur in greater numbers than objects made of imported raw materials or objects made of local materials exhibiting external traits. However if artefacts, whose place of manufacture is not certain, were in fact produced in Cyprus, then the number of objects of imported raw materials produced in Cyprus increases. Most of the artefacts, which belong to these categories, are personal items, which served as jewellery, and tools. Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery includes both drinking and eating vessels. Original imports, objects made of imported raw materials and/or objects made of local material exhibiting external traits have similar functions and were used for the same purposes. Foreign traits are seen in personal items, items of 'adornment', vessels for eating and drinking used for social activities and tools for working activities. This illustrates that Cypriot society has absorbed and channelled foreign traits into all facets of the domestic life.

- The majority, however, of objects of imported raw materials manufactured in Cyprus and of local objects exhibiting foreign traits from primary depositions in Area III is distributed in craft-working or industrial rooms. Objects made of imported raw materials from craft-working rooms have references to external Levantine traits. Imported objects from secondary depositions also have a Levantine origin. It is important to note that these rooms produced a small amount of Mycenaean pottery, mostly bowls. Therefore an association of Levantine traits and craft-working activities can be observed. The two differences between objects in craft-working and industrial rooms are: first the objects from craft-working spaces concern mostly personal items, whereas the ones from industrial rooms are items of weaponry (as classified by the excavator); and second the objects from craft-working spaces show Levantine influences, whereas the ones from industrial rooms have Aegean influences.

- Imports and hybrid products in Area III are associated with industrial as well as craft-working and domestic rooms. Their presence in these contexts indicates their use in

particular activities attested in Area III/Level IIIA. The model of exotics functioning as devices of social status cannot be applied to this Level and Area (for similar patterns from tombs, see Keswani 1989: 63). The concept of imports seems familiar to all sections of society and the 'distant' becomes 'familiar'. The only artefact type that could have served as markers of social status are the Egyptian jewellery items. These were the only material in room 72C that indicates exclusive access to such imports and association with foreign prestige items.

- In specific reference to Area I, imports and hybrid products occur in 33 out of 35 rooms, indicating their wide distribution. This is reinforced by the fact that there is not a clear differentiation in the occurrence of imports and any category of artefacts of hybrid products between administrative and domestic rooms, and/or rooms with ashlar and rubble walls from either primary or secondary depositions. Imported and objects made of imported raw materials are mostly jewellery items with primarily an Egyptian or Levantine origin (either as finished products or as raw materials) and both categories are found in rooms of similar use. It would appear that people living in both areas shared a common mode of personal expression with strong external references to Egypt and the Near East. In Level IIIA, in both areas, locally made Mycenaean pottery comprised the highest percentage of ceramic types.

Level IIIB

- During Level IIIB, imports and hybrid objects are less widely distributed in Area III. The decrease was not restricted to any particular groups of rooms or sector, but it reflects a general trend and could be observed in all rooms of Level IIIB. This indicates that whichever the reasons for the decrease in occurrence and use of objects were, these reasons affected all activities and practices taking place in Area III/Level IIIB. Moreover, this could support the assertion that certain types of imports were never an exclusive acquisition of particular groups and when they started gradually to become unavailable, they became unavailable for everyone. Local Mycenaean pottery is the only artefact class which increases in numbers, which indicates how well integrated locally made Mycenaean-type pottery was in the local community.
- Area I reveals a rather different pattern of behaviour in Level IIIB than Area III. In Area I/Level IIIB, the distribution of imports and hybrid products becomes gradually restricted. Taking into account the considerable increase of the amount of material assemblage (200%), and especially of objects manufactured locally of imported raw

materials from primary deposits, this could indicate that, unlike Area III, these objects are associated with less (or specific) activities.

- It is possible that for the first time we can distinguish a salient differentiation in the distribution of imports and products either made of imported materials (manufactured in Cyprus or not) or which exhibit external influences. Although the majority of imports or of products made of imported raw materials from either primary or secondary depositions comes from domestic rooms, the precious and unique artefacts distinguished by material, possibly production technique and contextual association, are distributed primarily in ritual rooms. It appears that there is a high level of variability and a considerable differentiation in wealth and status, which developed among the people residing at Enkomi during Level IIIB. The contrast becomes stronger if we take into account Area III, where there is no evidence of any differentiation in the distribution of imported/hybrid material. Interestingly, most of the imported/hybrid objects found in the ritual rooms have directly or indirectly external references to Egypt, a state whose established power rested on centralisation. It could be argued that this is indicative of the concepts which Cypriots had for Egyptian products and how they incorporated these products in their own ritual structures.
- Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in domestic rooms and no differentiation in their distribution can be observed. It is possible to document a differentiation in the use of exogenous traits. Near Eastern and especially Egyptian material/products were conceived as distant and exotic and used for ritual purposes, whereas Aegean material was conceived as familiar and used for domestic purposes.

CHAPTER 4
THE ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED MATERIAL FROM KITION AND MAA

4.1 KITION

4.1.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

More than a century ago, in 1879, the British Administration decided to carry out operations to level a large portion of the Bamboula Hill in Larnaca district. This was in order to drain the marshy land around the ancient harbour of the city which was the source of an endemic state of malaria (Calvet 1993: 109; Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 1). These were the first extensive and destructive operations in ancient Kition, which, in all early references, was associated with the modern town of Larnaca. In 1929, the first systematic excavations at Kition were carried out by Swedish archaeologists. Their excavations enabled the establishment of a continual occupation sequence of the site from the 10th-3rd century BC and the discovery of the cult area dedicated to Heracles-Melqart (Gjerstad *et al.* 1937: 1-74).

From the 1960s onwards, the Cypriot Department of Antiquities, under the direction of Vassos Karageorghis, undertook a series of excavation campaigns in four areas in the vicinity of the Bamboula Hill. A large Late Bronze Age site was discovered at the locality *Kathari* which provided evidence of the pre-Phoenician occupation of Kition. The final publication of the pre-Phoenician levels at Kition Areas I and II were published in 1985 (Kition V) by Vassos Karageorghis and Martha Demas, providing a 'full' account of the Late Bronze Age architectural remains and artefacts. Earlier volumes (Kition I-IV) had discussed in detail specific groups of finds of the Late Bronze Age and Geometric periods as well as the results from the tomb excavations (Amadasi and Karageorghis 1977; Clerc *et al.* 1976; Karageorghis 1974; Karageorghis *et al.* 1981). The final publication of the Phoenician and later levels from Areas I and II, as well as the results from Areas III and IV, still remain unpublished. The present analysis will concentrate on Areas I and II, Levels IV, IIIA and III.

Location and Architecture

Kition **(figure 2)** is one of the two sites (the other is Kouklia-Palaepaphos) which was not abandoned at the end of the Bronze Age, but continued to be inhabited until the present day (Iacovou 1994: 157). Its location on a 'bedrock projecting eastward toward Larnaca Bay' (Gifford 1985: 375) and its close proximity to the Troulli and Kalavasos copper mines are probably the most important factors contributing to Kition's economic prosperity during the Late Bronze Age.

Kition covers an estimated area of 70 hectares (Knapp 1997a: 54; Swiny 1981: 78) which is unusually large when compared to other LBA sites (Keswani 1996: 226-229). It has been inhabited since the end of EBA/beginning of the MBA (Karageorghis 1960: 508, Karageorghis 1974: 3-15, Karageorghis 1976a: 22-25; Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 4; Nikolaou 1976: 165). However, evidence of solid architectural remains and intense activity was first attested in LCIIC. In the Late Bronze Age, a fortification wall was constructed which seemed to be in use until the end of the Classical period. During the LCIIC period, the first phase of the settlement with solid architectural remains, evidence of metallurgical activity and domestic activities is attested in Area I, which is located in the central sector of the settlement. Area II comprises the temple precinct of Kition, situated in the northern sector (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 5-11, 24-37). Although no direct evidence of copper working has been found in Area II, it is possible that some metallurgical activity was undertaken in the vicinity of the temple precinct (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 37). During the subsequent LCIIIA, the copper workshops in Area I were abandoned and evidence of domestic activities is attested (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 18). Copper workshops seemed to have moved to within the temple precinct in Area II, where Near Eastern style temples had been rebuilt at a monumental scale.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Karageorghis and Demas (1985) identified five occupational phases in Areas I and II **(figure 80)**. What the authors considered as a 'Floor' is an occupational level identified synchronically at both areas of the site. Therefore a 'Floor' does not only imply the physical floor of one room, but it also designates the occupational phase during which the buildings of this phase were constructed and used.

Karageorghis and Demas's (1985: 263-280) stratigraphical and chronological division has been greatly questioned in relation to the way the material had been recorded and

published. The definition of stratigraphic relations of material deposits and the chronological and cultural interpretation of Floors IV-III are both controversial issues (Kling 1989: 69-78). There is no need to repeat here Kling's detailed and justified critique on these issues. Two points, however, need to be made clear with reference to the definition of stratigraphic relations between units and the interpretation of the 'between the floors' material deposits. The authors used four 'expressions' to describe the location of the finds and record the material assemblage from Areas I and II. The first was 'between the floors' which describes the material found between two distinct occupational phases. The second was 'within the floors' which defines the material, which came from the material of which the floor itself was composed. The third was 'below the floor' which is used to define the material found below a floor and sometimes below a floor and between the floor and the bedrock. The fourth was 'on the floor' which meant that the artefacts were actually found on the floor of a room.

The first observation which can be made is that in two cases 'floor' is used to define an occupational phase, while in the other two cases (the expressions ' within the floor' or 'on the floor') floor is used to refer to a floor of a room. Secondly, the material found 'between the floors' has been associated stratigraphically and therefore chronologically with the overlying floor (see Kling 1989: 75). The author, however, following Kling (1989) in this analysis, associates the material found 'between the floors' with the underlying floor. For instance, the material which was recorded as 'between Floors IV and IIIA' is associated stratigraphically with the occupational phase of Floor IV and not IIIA. Nevertheless, the proposed LCIIC date for the construction and use of Floor IV is followed here, as the distinction between LCIIC and LCIIIA is still problematic and unresolved (see 3.3.2). Also, from the perspective of pottery as a chronological indicator, Floor IV could have been constructed during LCIIC and used in LCIIIA as well. Therefore, Floors IV, IIIA and III, which correspond with LCIIC, LCIIIA1 and LCIIIA2 respectively, will be treated as three separate stratigraphical phases and no association with any historical events will be made.

4.1.3 ANALYSIS

The present analysis examines the contexts of imports and artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories, by Floor in Areas I and II and it is based on the available contextual information in the final publication. The examination of the material includes Floors IV, IIIA and III since the following phases of Floors II and I are dated after the chronological limits of this thesis. The material from Area I, which is situated in the central sector of Kition town, will be examined first and the material from Area II, which is situated

in the northern part of Kition, will be examined second. The terminology used by Karageorghis and Demas for the distinction of the occupational phases will be followed for practical reasons.

The published catalogue of finds has raised some questions regarding the recording of inventoried artefacts and, specifically, of pottery. Fragments of ceramic vessels whose shape and ware are diagnostic, as for example n.1115 (k1115 in the Appendices) fragment of a Myc IIIC:1 kalathos found in Area I, between Floors III and IIIA, Room 30B (Karageorghis 1985: 22), are rightly inventoried as 'one artefact'. At the same time, however, groups of sherds of different diagnostic wares (such as n.955A sherds of Myc IIIB, Canaanite, Plain White Wheelmade, Late Myc IIIB and Myc IIIC:1 found in Room 30C in Area I between Floors III and IIIA including as well some pithos sherds, Karageorghis 1985: 22) are also inventoried as 'one artefact'. By this I mean, that all these sherds were given one inventory number. In the same room, however, a different inventory number was given to another 'group of sherds' of the same wares (Karageorghis 1985: 22). In some instances, copper slag (n.904-906, Karageorghis 1985: 9) is also included in other similar (inventoried) groups of sherds. In other instances, fragments, such as n.1107A (Karageorghis 1985: 25), which belong to one vessel of a diagnostic shape, ware and decoration, are also included in these inventoried groups of sherds.

It is clear that the pottery recording system is problematic and confusing. Sherdage of non-diagnostic shape are given an inventory number without providing consistent information on percentages. Sherds of non-diagnostic shape are grouped together with copper slag and pithos sherds – that at least for these sherds their shape is diagnostic. Different inventory numbers are given to groups of sherdage of similar wares and at the same time these groups are only selectively marked on plans. Fragments which belong to one vessel and could be inventoried as one artefact are also included in these non-countable groups of sherds. For example in n.1107A, it is recorded that 'among the Myc IIIB sherds are fragments of a bell krater decorated pictorially with a bull drawn in the outline' (Karageorghis 1985: 25). There is no actual difference regarding the information on the decoration and shape of the vessel between these Myc IIIB bell krater fragments and the fragment of an open krater of the 'Pastoral Style' (n.739A/1, Karageorghis 1985: 26), which is actually inventoried as a separate entry.

However, the aim here is not only to be critical but also to 'make the best' out of the available information. Therefore, I have decided that neither these 'non-countable' groups of material assemblage will be included in the database nor the diagnostic sherds which belong to one vessel but had been included by the excavators in these groups of sherds. The

information on the presence or absence of certain ceramic wares provided by these 'non-countable' groups of material has been taken into account in the analysis (the information of the presence/absence of ceramic wares is indicated in the Kition tables by the mark 'sh'). Objects, which had been attributed to two Floors, as in the case of finds from Well 18, in Area I (Karageorghis 1985: 87), will not be included in the analysis because objects are examined here by Floor. It has to be said that this is a unique case regarding the finds from Floors IV-II.

In cases, where two different diagnostic sherds were given one inventory number by the excavator (as in the case of n.681/1 'sherds, one from a Myc IIIC:1 bowl and one from a Proto-White Painted ware amphoriskos)', Karageorghis 1985: 42), the author added to this inventory number the letters 'a and b' respectively in order to distinguish the two sherds and to include them in the analysis as two entries (in the Appendices these entries appear as k681/1a and k681/1b). Copper slag or metal scrap have not been included in the analysis and do not appear in tables or figures. However, since they were given inventory numbers, these finds have been included in the Kition Appendices. An additional point has to be made regarding the provenance and characterisations used for Mycenaean pottery. Mycenaean IIIA-B (LHIIIA-B) pottery is regarded as imported from the Aegean and all other Mycenaean related categories are regarded as manufactured in Cyprus and indistinguishable from each other (Kling 1989: 68).

The function of the rooms and buildings will be attributed following the excavator's assessments. The temple precinct in Area II is identified as ritual, copper workshops in both areas as industrial and living and working activities mostly in Area I as domestic. Rooms where the excavators have identified that specific domestic activities were taking place, such as weaving in Courtyard H in Area I/Floor IIIA, have been defined as working spaces.

FLOOR IV/LCIIC

Area I

Floor IV represents the earliest settlement structures of Area I, although earlier tombs have been found dated to EC/MC period. The architectural remains from this Floor in Area I are poorly preserved due to the building activity of the later Floor III. Area I, with 11 rooms and 2 courtyards **(figure 83)**, comprises a large open area enclosed by rooms on three sides and a boundary wall on the fourth (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 6). Evidence of metallurgical activity was attested in the open area (40 and 40A) and in three rooms (39, 41 and 43) whereas domestic activities were attested in rooms 30D, 43 and 43A. The excavators have

regarded Area I as a 'private residential unit with its family tombs (tombs 4+5 and 9) and private facilities for the manufacture of bronze objects' (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 10).

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 180-191)**

The distribution of imports and hybrid products during the first occupation phase of Area I is wide, as all rooms, **(table 178)** which contained material assemblage, produced imported material and material which belongs to the hybrid product categories (100%). An extensive repertoire of imported items is represented, including alabaster, glass and faience vessels, stone tools, personal items and fragmented tortoise carapace, as well as a great variety of imported wares **(tables 181-185)**. Artefacts, which were manufactured of imported raw materials and/or show strong external stylistic influences, include lead items, ivory objects, faience/glass beads and steatite objects. Both imported and locally manufactured Mycenaean-type pottery was also found.

Imported objects in primary depositions comprise 32% of the total number of objects **(figure 84)**, the majority of which were found in industrial rooms (70%, **figure 85**). The majority of imports consist of faience and glass vessels. A dense concentration of such vessels occurs in primary depositions in rooms where industrial activity was attested, whereas the single alabaster vessel was found in a domestic context. Imported objects in secondary depositions comprise 18% of the total number of objects **(figure 84)** and have a wider distribution in both domestic and industrial contexts, although their majority (42%) occurs in rooms of industrial use **(figure 86)**. A differentiation can be seen in the distribution of imports and artefacts made of imported materials. All lead items occur in rooms 30E and 30F **(table 190-191)**, alabaster vessels occur in domestic rooms and faience vessels occur mainly in industrial rooms **(tables 181, 183)**. Ivory objects occur in very low numbers, both in primary and secondary depositions in domestic and industrial rooms **(tables 181, 183)**.

Imported pottery comprises 58% **(figure 87)** in primary depositions, all of which occurs in industrial rooms **(figure 88)**. Domestic rooms have produced only local pottery in primary depositions **(table 82, figure 88)**. A wider distribution of imported pottery occurs in secondary depositions, the majority of which occur in rooms of domestic use **(figure 89)**. In contrast to the small numbers of sherdage and vessels associated with rooms, an unusually great variety occurs in Area I, including imported Mycenaean kraters, bowls, dishes, jugs and cups, Minoan kraters, Canaanite jars, Anatolian Grey Polished kylikes and a fragment of Syro-Palestinian lenticular flask **(tables 182, 184, 185)**. Locally made Mycenaean-type pottery comprises 17% in primary depositions **(figure 87)** and is concentrated in industrial rooms **(figure 88)**. A wider distribution is seen in secondary depositions, but still the

majority of locally imitated pottery is concentrated in rooms with industrial activities **(figure 89)**. Although the majority of Mycenaean-type pottery shapes are similar to the original Mycenaean imports, the skyphos (deep bowl) and the kylix occur only as local versions.

Discussion

The wide distribution of imports in the first occupational phase of Area I possibly indicates that, from the beginning of the settlement, imports were widely used in Area I. Imports are associated with both industrial and domestic sectors of society represented in Area I/Floor IV. The majority of imported objects are faience and glass vessels. The fact that such items occur mainly in industrial contexts could indicate their close association with copper trade activities. That these items derive directly or indirectly from Egypt could show that copper trade was partly foreign oriented and that presumably copper was exchanged in return for these products (Peltenburg 1985: 271-272). Moreover, it could indicate the way in which people perceived Egyptian imported vessels. They were not considered as items of ritual use which could appear only in the Temple precinct, but also in industrial and domestic contexts. The association of glass and faience vessels with industrial activities and alabaster with domestic, all found in primary depositions, may point to a differentiation in use; but not necessarily in the way which people perceived them, as both occur in the same building.

A different pattern was observed in Enkomi Level IIB/Area III where imports/hybrid products consist primarily of jewellery items and only secondarily faience and glass vessels **(tables 43, 46)**. Jewellery items are mainly made of local raw materials in Kition, whereas in Enkomi they were mostly made of imported raw materials or they were imported as finished products (or in the case of faience and glass beads they could have been manufactured in Cyprus incorporating foreign technologies into local tradition). This could indicate a preference in choice and consumption of jewellery items or a difference in wealth status of inhabitants of the two sites. This could also indicate that the people in Enkomi were using imported jewellery items more than those residing in Kition Area I and that the people in Kition Area I had more access to such luxury vessels. This may be suggestive of different marketing targets and also that each site may have been economically and socially tied to different groups of traders.

Imported Mycenaean pottery as well as Mycenaean-type pottery are both widely distributed and both occur in similar shapes and in the same contexts. This indicates that original imports and copies were used for similar purposes. A similar pattern was also shown in Enkomi Areas I and III Level IIB, which indicates that imported Mycenaean pottery was not considered as an item of limited used in either site. However, in Enkomi Level IIB

Mycenaean-type pottery was associated with rooms in very low percentages as opposed to Kition where Mycenaean-type pottery in either primary or secondary depositions occurs in relatively high percentages.

Area II

Area II/Floor IV revealed the earliest architectural remains of Temples 2 and 3, the fortification wall enclosing them on the north and east of the town and the towers outside the wall **(figure 90)**. To the south and east of Temple 3, 107 pits, several channels connecting pits and wells and a large rectangular basin have been interpreted by the excavators as evidence of a sacred garden associated with Temple 3. A single complex of 4 rooms and a courtyard located in the southwest part of Area II was possibly associated with the temples and was either used for small scale production and storage of items used in the temples (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 33), or for industrial activities.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 192-201)**

Imports and artefacts from hybrid product categories occur in 7 out of 8 rooms **(table 190)**, which contained material assemblage, and occurred both in ritual and working spaces (86% of the rooms). However, in primary depositions the overwhelming majority of objects and pottery come from ritual contexts **(figure 91)**. Hybrid products, and specifically artefacts made of imported raw materials whose place of manufacture is not certain, in Area II/Floor IV outnumber imports and local products and comprise the highest percentage of the total material assemblage **(figure 82.4)**. Artefacts of imported raw materials manufactured in Cyprus (or not) consist primarily of jewellery items, whereas imports consist of stone tools, faience vessels and imported Mycenaean and Canaanite pottery **(tables 193-197)**. All artefacts made of imported materials (manufactured in locally or not) from ritual contexts come from Temple 2 and mainly from Rooms 24 and 24A **(table 196)**. Temple 3 has produced only local pottery. However, it has to be noted that the remains of Temple 3 are very poorly preserved and that many imports/hybrid products were found in pits located close to Temple 3.

Artefacts of imported raw material manufactured in Cyprus occur in very low numbers in primary depositions **(figure 92)**. Such objects occur only in Temple 2 and they comprise 2 gold rings, whereas a locally manufactured Mycenaean shallow bowl was found in a secondary deposition in Courtyard D. Imported Mycenaean pottery was found only in Temple 2 and Courtyard D and is absent from rooms 127-127D, which were used as working spaces.

Discussion

A marked difference is seen in both the distribution and occurrence of imports and hybrid products between ritual and working contexts in Area II/Floor IV, as well as between Areas I and II. The first difference between ritual and working spaces in Area III/ Floor II is that the single imported stone tool is associated with the working building 127-127D and not with the Temples. The second is that certain shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery, such as the chalice (kylix) and the conical rhyton, are associated only with Temple 2. Common shapes in both Temple 2 and Courtyard D, which are spatially and possibly functionally associated with the working rooms, include bowls, cups and jars. Therefore we can see a difference in the distribution of imported Mycenaean pottery. Eating and drinking vessels are used for everyday as well as for ritual activities, whereas the conical rhyton and the chalice (kylix) are exclusively associated with ritual contexts. These two shapes do not occur in Area I, a fact that could strengthen their ritual association. The single locally made Mycenaean shallow bowl was found in association with Courtyard D, which could indicate an association between locally made Mycenaean pottery and working activities. However, its secondary deposition does not permit any conclusions.

The first difference between Areas I and II is that carnelian and faience beads are concentrated in Area II, whereas faience and glass vessels are concentrated in Area I. This could indicate that personal items, which derive directly or indirectly from Egypt (or Syria), are associated with ritual contexts and are considered as items of ritual use. The association of Egypt and prestige and/or ritual can also be shown by the two gold rings which only appear in Area II and not Area I. However, it is important to note, that in both Areas objects which are made of imported raw material, such as gold and ivory, although different in 'quality', are personal items.

In summary, imports and hybrid products are associated with all social activities invoked by people in Areas I and II Floor IV: with working and domestic activities, with trade and ritual practices. Different classes of artefacts are associated with different contexts. Jewellery items and imported Mycenaean conical rhyton and chalices (kylikes) are associated with ritual activities, unlike stone tools, lead and ivory items, and faience, glass and alabaster vessels, which are associated with domestic and industrial activities.

Area I

During Floor IIIA, the character of the building complex in Area I changed considerably. The main alteration was architectural as well as functional. The open area was transformed to a number of rooms with the addition of walls and the copper workshops ceased to function. Area I/Floor IIIA consisted of 14 rooms divided into three separate units, including 2 courtyards **(figure 93)**. None of the rooms, with the exception of courtyard H, provided clear evidence of its use. Thirty two loomweights found in primary depositions in courtyard H indicate that working activities, such as weaving, were taking place in that area.

The excavators have interpreted this functional, rather than architectural, change of Area I as a lack of continuity in the way of life from the earlier to the later phase and as possible evidence of the arrival of new inhabitants (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 13). This was 'strengthened' by the disuse and possible looting of the tombs found in Area I. However, such changes cannot themselves support the arrival of new inhabitants. As the excavators have argued elsewhere the 'analysis of the architecture has shown that there was a considerable degree of continuity from LCIIC/Floor IV to LCIIIA/Floor IIIA' (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 276).

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 202-213)**

Although the distribution of imports in Area I/Floor IIIA is approximately as wide as in the previous Floor IV (92%), the number of imports decreases considerably (4%, **figure 81.4**). Imports occur in 12 out of 13 rooms which contained material assemblage **(table 202),** the majority of which were found in secondary depositions. In every case imports and hybrid products are found along with local products. Only one faience vessel was found in primary depositions **(table 203)** whereas an ostrich egg, a glass bead and a Mycenaean figurine comprised imports and hybrid products from secondary depositions **(table 206)**. Imported pottery, including fragments of Mycenaean, Canaanite and Anatolian Grey Polished ware, occur in low numbers and only in secondary depositions **(table 208)**. An ivory rod and an ivory plaque were found in rooms 35A-C and Courtyard G respectively. Unlike the numbers of imported objects and objects of imported raw materials manufactured on the island (or not), which also decrease, locally imitated pottery (Mycenaean-type) pottery increases (45%, **figure 81.3**). However, the small amount of pots and sherds associated with rooms as well as their secondary depositions restricts any observations as to any distributional patterns.

Discussion

The marked decrease of imported material and specifically of faience vessels, when compared to the previous Floor IV, is evident in all rooms of Area I/Floor IIIA and it is most possibly associated with the cessation of copper workshops. The lack of evidence regarding activities that were taking place in rooms prohibits any assessment of the use of imports and/or any other category of hybrid products. Courtyard H, the only area that produced evidence of its use as a working space, produced only one fragment of a Canaanite jar from a secondary deposition. No actual concentration of imports or hybrid products can be seen in any of the rooms. Therefore, even though reduced in quantity, imports and objects of imported raw materials were still widely distributed.

A difference in shapes is observed between imported and locally made Mycenaean-type pottery: imported Mycenaean pottery consists of kylikes and amphoroid kraters **(table 208)** while locally made Mycenaean consists mainly of bowls, kraters, jug and the earliest fragment of kalathos in Area I **(tables 204, 206, 207, 208)**. Although the shapes of original imports differ from those of the copies, both occurred in the same contexts. The relative increase of Mycenaean-type pottery in Area I/Floor IIIA was also observed in Enkomi contemporaneous Level IIIA where Mycenaean-type pottery outnumbered both local and imported wares.

Area II

The main characteristic of Area II/Floor IIIA is the major rebuilding of the temple precinct on a large scale (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 38-103). Ashlar masonry is used for the first time in this Floor, mainly for the building of the temples. Four temples, two temene, two workshops areas and a street system make up the rebuilt sacred area, which remained in use with minor alterations until the CGI period **(figure 94)**. The excavators regarded Temples 1 and 2, both of ashlar construction, and Temene A and B as an integrated unit located in the western sector of the precinct (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 38-65). These were the main focus of the precinct and are identified as twin shrines, with Temple 1 dedicated to a goddess of fertility and Temple 2 to a male god. However, although, there is evidence to support a female deity for Temple 1, on the basis of the occurrence of female figurines near the previous Temple 3 and the later dedication of the Phoenician temple to Astarte, there is little evidence to indicate the nature of the deity worshipped in Temple 2 (Webb 1999: 76).

Both workshop areas were spatially associated with Temple 1. Rooms 12-15 comprised the northern workshops, located to the north of Temple 1 (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 81-84). All four rooms were associated with the processing of copper ores

(Stech, Maddin and Muhly 1985: 388-402). Two units of rooms (rooms 5, 5A, 7, and 8 to the north and rooms 123, 123A, 125 and 126 to the south) comprised the western workshops located to the west of Temple 1 and of room 12 of the northern workshops. These were probably associated with textile production and perhaps the manufacture of fishing tackle and anchor stones (Frost 1985: 295; Webb 1999: 76).

Temples 4 and 5 were located at the eastern area of the temple precinct and were also identified by the excavators as twin temples (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 65-77). Temple 5 was thought to have been dedicated to a male fertility deity and Temple 4 to a goddess. However, as Webb (1999: 83) argues, the evidence of the identification of the nature of the deities is not decisive.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 214-231)**

Unlike Area I, the number of imports in Area II/Floor IIIA increases (22%, **figure 82.4**). Imports are widely distributed in 96% of the total number of rooms **(table 214)**, the majority of which are concentrated in ritual rooms **(figures 95-100, tables 215-221)**. As in Area I, hybrid products including objects and pottery decrease (26%, **figure 82.4**). Imports consist of faience and glass vessels, stone tools, ostrich eggs, and imported Mycenaean, Minoan and Canaanite pottery. Objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured consist of ivory items, including an ivory plaque of the God Bes, and a gold earring, as well as a steatite scarab stamp seal. Glass, faience, and steatite beads, as well as lead items, have also been found in Area II/Floor IIIA.

Most of the imported objects (67%, **figure 101**) and ceramic vessels (100%, **figure 102**) come from primary depositions, whereas sherdage come from secondary (54%, **figure 103**). Objects of imported materials manufactured in Cyprus (70%, **figure 101**) and Mycenaean-type ceramic vessels (80%, **figure 102**), mainly come from secondary depositions. A concentration of items of jewellery and faience bowls is attested in Temenos A and Temple 2 **(tables 222-223)**, which are part of the 'central unit' of the Temple precinct. Almost all ivory items, including an ivory plaque depicting Bes, come from Temple 4/Room 38C **(table 225)**, whereas the only ostrich egg was found in Temple 5/Room 58. Fewer artefacts, but not necessarily different artefact types, are associated with working and industrial spaces. Faience bowls were found in industrial room 14 **(table 228)** and in room 8A **(table 226)** where working activities were attested. An ivory comb was found in room 123 which is considered to have been used as a working area. However, jewellery items are entirely absent from industrial rooms and rooms where working activities were taking place. Stone tools and lead weights are found in ritual as well as industrial and working contexts.

Similar shapes of imported and local produced Mycenaean pottery, including bowls, cups and kraters occur in all types of contexts: ritual, industrial and working. Although fragments of skyphoi (deep bowls) **(table 220)** occur only in ritual contexts, their secondary deposition prohibits any exclusive association.

Discussion

Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in Area II/Floor IIIA. Although their majority is concentrated in ritual contexts, imports and objects made of raw imported materials are present in assemblages found in industrial contexts as well as in contexts associated with textile production or working activities. Therefore imports and artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories, are associated with all activities of society, which are represented in Area II/Floor IIIA, although not equally. Different types of imports and objects of imported materials locally manufactured (or whose place of manufacture is not certain) are associated with different contexts. Most of the jewellery items are associated with Temple 2 and Temenos A. Although the excavators believed that Temenos A seemed to be of lesser importance (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 91), as Webb (1999: 76) rightly points out Temenos A 'seems on the contrary to have been the scene of intensive ritual activity' and that the spatial and functional relation between the latter, Temple 1, and the northern workshops indicate the relation between cult and metallurgy at Kition. Ivory items and the ostrich egg occur in Temple 4, which is regarded as of 'lesser' importance.

A differentiation in the occurrence of votives or objects associated with cult is observed: the majority of jewellery items are associated with the area of highest status, whereas ivory objects are mostly concentrated in areas of lesser status. Moreover, jewellery items are absent from industrial/working contexts, while all other classes of artefacts, such as faience vessels, stone tools, lead weights, and imported Mycenaean pottery, are present in all contexts. Therefore, jewellery items are exclusively used in ritual contexts and underline the different way such items were used in non-secular and secular contexts. This pattern indicates the different perceptions, which people had, of imports.

A clear difference can also be observed in the distribution and occurrence of imports and hybrid products between Areas I and II. This is obvious not only in the quantitative difference of imports and hybrid products between the two areas, but also in the almost complete absence of jewellery items in Area I. Therefore, it could be argued that although imports and objects of imported raw materials are accessible in both areas, jewellery items were associated with 'prestigious' cult areas.

Area I

Floor III building in Area I **(figure 104)** represents a rebuild of the Floor IIIA building as there were no signs of destruction or abandonment of the earlier structure (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 13). The building in Area I/Floor III was rebuilt with many internal rearrangements using ashlar masonry for the first time in Area I. Area I/Floor III building consists of 14 rooms, including two courtyards, which the excavators divided into two separate units. One unit comprised the rooms 28, 29 and Courtyard E, built with ashlar masonry, with no clear evidence of its use. The other unit was formed around room 35 by almost all the other rooms, built with rubble masonry, and probably of domestic use. Since all rooms, which have produced evidence of their use are considered domestic, the discussion will concentrate on the possible differences in the distribution of imports and hybrid products in these domestic rooms.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 232-244)**

The distribution of imports and hybrid products in Area I/Floor III is wider when compared to the previous Floor IIIA because all the rooms contained imports and/or hybrid products **(table 232)** (100%). Although there is an increase in the number of imports **(figure 81.4)** (6%) and a greater increase in the number of hybrid products (21%), local products still make up the highest percentage of the material (73%, **figure 81.4**). This pattern can be seen only in objects including ceramic vessels or not. The amount of imported or locally made Mycenaean-type pottery not only decreases but local wares also comprise the highest percentage of pottery for the first time in Area I **(figures 81.2 and 81.3)**. However, this pattern can be seen in secondary depositions and not primary **(figures 105, 106)**. In primary depositions locally made Mycenaean-type pottery still comprises the highest percentage (sherds: 71%, vessels: 50%, **figures 105, 106**).

Imported objects and pottery from primary and secondary depositions are concentrated in domestic rooms. Imports and hybrid product categories consist of established types, including faience and glass vessels, stone tools and faience beads as well as ivory tools and a gold earring. Imported wares include Mycenaean, Minoan, Canaanite and Anatolian Grey Polished wares. Mycenaean-type pottery includes bowls, kraters and skyphoi (deep bowls). The majority of all artefact categories are found in domestic rooms.

Discussion

Although there is no differentiation in the distribution of imports or objects of imported materials (locally manufactured or not) between rooms with ashlar masonry (28, Courtyard E) and rooms with rubble masonry, a concentration of material is observed in three rooms. The majority of imports, objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured (or not) is concentrated in rooms 28 **(table 243)**, 31 **(tables 239-2408)**, and 32A **(tables 241-242)**. However, the artefact types which occur in these rooms, such as faience vessels and beads or steatite tools are also found elsewhere. Moreover, the gold earring, which is a unique artefact type, was found in a secondary deposition in association with room 35 **(table 240)**. The differentiation in the distribution of imports/hybrid products can mostly be seen in objects other than pottery and in primary depositions rather than secondary. It is important to note that there is an increase in faience jewellery items and vessels, which compose the majority of imported material (either as finished products or as raw materials) in Area I/Floor III **(tables 231, 234)**. If we accept that these, as well as the gold earring, are directly or indirectly linked with Egypt, then most of imported material and all the jewellery items imported or locally manufactured of imported raw materials (or even as local copies) are associated with Egypt.

Area II

Floor III building in Area II **(figure 107)** represents, as in Area I, a rebuild of the Floor IIIA building as there were no signs of destruction or abandonment of the earlier structure (Karageorghis and Demas 1985: 121). Unlike the Temples and Temene, which were rebuilt with no major architectural changes, the northern copper workshops were expanded with new industrial installations, were the western workshops with the construction of the large pits A and G. The architectural changes in the workshops were the only major changes during Floor III.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 245-267)**

During Floor III, imports and hybrid products occurred in all rooms **(table 245)** of Area II that contained material assemblage (100%). The total recorded material assemblage increases almost 100% **(figure 82.4)**. As in Area I/Floor III, where the number of imports increases marginally **(figure 81.4**, 6%), the number of imported objects in Area II also decreases (3%, **figure 82.1**). The amount of imported pottery decreases as well **(figure 82.3)**, while local and Mycenaean-type pottery increase **(figure 82.3)**.

Imports and hybrid products consist of faience and glass vessels, precious metal and

faience/glass jewellery items, stone tools, faience amulets, lead and ivory items and pottery, including Canaanite jars and Mycenaean-type drinking and eating vessels **(tables 246, 248-252)**. It is important to note that only one imported Mycenaean vessel, a stirrup jar, was found in a secondary deposition **(table 251)**.

Discussion

As in Area I/ Floor III, the distribution of imports and hybrid products in Area II/Floor III is wider when compared to the previous Floor IIIA. Imported and hybrid materials are associated with all activities of society which are represented in Area II/Floor III: secular and non-secular, ritual, industrial, craft-working or defensive. All rooms, which contained material assemblage, produced such items. However, most of the imported material or objects of imported materials locally manufactured (or not) are concentrated in ritual contexts **(figures 111, 112, 113)**, the majority of which comes from primary depositions **(figures 108, 109, 110)**.

Different classes of artefacts are associated with different rooms in either primary or secondary depositions. Precious metal jewellery items and glass and faience vessels are exclusively associated with ritual contexts **(table 246)**. Ivory items from primary depositions only, including the first ivory bowl, and steatite tools are associated with ritual contexts as well **(table 246)**. Canaanite jars are exclusively associated with craft-working rooms where evidence of textile production was attested **(tables 249, 252)**. The single imported Mycenaean stirrup jar was found in a secondary deposition associated with ritual contexts. Faience beads are widely distributed in defensive, industrial and ritual contexts, although the majority (73 beads) was found in the courtyard of Temple 4, room 39, in a primary deposition **(table 255)**. Their absence from craft-working rooms is striking. Locally made Mycenaean pottery is widely distributed and all shapes are found in all contexts.

The majority of imported material and hybrid products, including the faience amulet of Uraeus **(table 251),** is concentrated in room 24 of Temple 2. This was also observed in the previous Floor IIIA, where most of the material was found in association with the central area of the temple precinct **(tables 222, 223)**. Temple 5 has produced only glass beads, whereas Temple 4 has produced most of the faience beads. Two faience beads, a lead sling bullet and a steatite spindle whorl comprise the objects of imported raw materials associated with industrial and working rooms **(tables 257-258)**.

It is evident that imports and hybrid products were used in different ways and for different purposes. Items such as imported basalt or steatite tools integrated with local material. They were perceived as familiar and were used like the local stone tools for

domestic purposes, grinding and rubbing, or ritual purposes, possibly for the preparation of organic material for ritual meals, offerings or cosmetics (Webb 1999: 247). Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery or any other imported pottery was also used for all purposes and activities of Kition's society. Other imports were not so well integrated in all facets of society, such as jewellery items, associated with Egypt (as finished products or as raw materials) and faience vessels, which were received differently and used more exclusively for ritual purposes.

A change in the distribution and use of imports and hybrid products is observed in Area III/Floor III when compared to the previous floor IIIA. Faience jewellery items were becoming widely accessible, a fact which is strengthened by their presence in the domestic contexts of Area I/Floor III as well. On the contrary, faience and glass vessels are associated in this level exclusively with ritual contexts, whereas in the previous level they were found in craft-working and industrial contexts as well. In Area I, however, faience vessels do occur in the domestic contexts and have a wider distribution. This perhaps could indicate a change in perception of material associated with Egypt. This could suggest that luxury vessels are considered as prestige items along with the precious metal jewellery items.

4.1.4 CONCLUSIONS

It is possible to summarise the above analysis from Kition Areas I and II and make the following concluding remarks.

Floor IV

- Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in both Areas I and II and are associated with all main aspects of Cypriot society during LCIIC. People used imports and artefacts, which belong to hybrid products, in their domestic, industrial and craft working and ritual activities and therefore all main sectors of Cypriot society had access to imports. However, people used different categories of artefacts in different ways. Egyptian/Near Eastern jewellery items and imported Mycenaean conical rhyton and chalices (kylikes) are associated with ritual activities unlike stone tools, lead and ivory items, and faience, glass and alabaster vessels which are associated with domestic and industrial activities. A close association of trade with faience and glass vessels has been observed. Imported Mycenaean drinking and eating vessels are widely distributed and are associated with all activities identified in both areas. However, locally made Mycenaean-type pottery is mostly associated with Area I and everyday activities rather

than Area II and ritual activities.

Floor IIIA

- With the cessation of the copper workshops, imports decrease dramatically in Area I **(figures 81.1 and 81.4)**, whereas with the rebuilding of the temple precinct on a large scale, they increase in Area II **(figures 82.1 and 82.4)**. In both areas, however, imports and objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured or objects of imported raw materials, whose place of manufacture is not certain, are widely distributed. A similar pattern regarding the limited distribution of jewellery items and their association with ritual contexts of 'high' status, as opposed to the wider distribution of all other imports or hybrid products holds as well in Floor IIIA as in Floor IV. Moreover, the association of objects of imported materials locally manufactured with Temples 4 and 5 in Area II of 'lesser' status could be indicative of the different social significance that jewellery items had from other objects of imported raw materials locally manufactured.
- The shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery in Area I are different from the locally made ones. Although, this indicates different functions, both, original imports and copies occur in the same contexts.

Floor III

- An increase in the numbers of imports and a greater increase in the number of hybrid products are observed in Area I/Floor III. No actual concentration of imports or hybrid products can be observed and, therefore, imports and hybrid products were widely distributed in the domestic complex of Area I. An increase in faience jewellery items and vessels is observed which make up the majority of imported/hybrid material in Area I/Floor III. Most of imported material and, in particular, all jewellery items imported or locally manufactured of imported materials are associated with Egypt. Locally made Mycenaean-type pottery occurs most frequently.
- Despite the fact that most of imports and objects of imported materials locally manufactured (or not) from Area II are associated with ritual contexts, both categories of material were associated with all activities of society, which are represented in Area II/Floor III (secular and non-secular, ritual, industrial, craft-working or defensive). All rooms, which contained material assemblage, produced such items. As in Floor IIIA, Temple 2/Room 24 had produced the majority of imports or/and objects of imported materials locally manufactured (or not).

- In Area II, different classes of artefacts were used in different ways and for different purposes. Items such as imported basalt or steatite tools were well integrated with local material and were used like the local stone tools for domestic or ritual purposes. Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery or any other imported pottery was also used for all purposes. Other imports were not so well integrated into all facets of society, such as glass/faience jewellery items or faience vessels or even emulated precious gold jewels. These had a more exclusive role for ritual purposes. However, faience beads become more accessible – a fact which is strengthened by their presence in the domestic contexts of Area I/Floor III, as well. On the contrary, faience and glass vessels are associated exclusively with ritual contexts in Area II/Level III, whereas in the previous Level IIIA they were found in craft-working and industrial contexts as well. In Area I, however, faience vessels do occur in the domestic contexts and a have a wider distribution.

4.2 MAA

4.2.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

The first excavations at Maa-*Palaeokastro* were carried out by P. Dikaios in 1954 and the preliminary results were included in the final publication of Enkomi (Dikaios 1971: 907-912). During 1979-1986, the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, under the direction of V. Karageorghis, completed the excavations. The final results of the excavations were published in 1988 by V. Karageorghis and M. Demas and provided a 'full' account of the architectural remains and finds from three areas, Areas I, II and III.

4.2.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

The small settlement of Maa-*Palaeokastro* occupies an area of 4.6 hectares (46,000 m^2) on a promontory on the southwest coast of Cyprus **(figure 2)**, 10 kilometres northwest of the modern town of Paphos (Karageorghis 1990: 30; Karageorghis and Demas 1988:1). The settlement seems to have been founded during the end of the LCIIC and was fortified at the landward and seaward ends of the promontory. A small ashlar building, Building I in Area II, which is situated near the landward fortifications at the entrance of the site, was

interpreted by the excavators (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63) as the official residence of the settlement. Buildings II, III and IV, in Area III, which is located to the south of Area II, may have been the focus of a variety of storage and domestic activities, including grinding and weaving. The structures in Area I, which is the southern excavated area, have been interpreted as individual dwellings (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63). Evidence of metallurgical activity was also attested in Area III (Zwicker 1988: 428).

The defensible nature of the peninsula and the natural harbours provided by the sheltered bays were important factors which determined the choice for the location of the site. The presence of Myc IIIC:1 pottery coupled with the defensive character of the site led the excavators to interpret Maa as an outpost of Mycenaean settlers on the island (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 266). Keswani (1996: 234) has questioned this historical interpretation for the foundation of the site and has suggested that this could well have 'served as an outpost of some larger polity in the Kouklia or Paphos areas or as autonomous local enclave of élite activity'. However, as already mentioned in section 1.7, further analysis of the site is needed before its function and character can be identified.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Karageorghis and Demas have identified three occupational phases **(figure 114)** in Areas I, II and III. Here, the term 'Floor' is used by the excavators to define an occupational level identified synchronically in all three areas of the site. The same terminology had been applied in the publication of Kition as well. The beginning of Floor II, which is the earliest occupational level, is dated during the end of LCIIC. This floor continued to be in use for a short time in LCIIIA, during which it was destroyed. The destruction of Floor II was followed by the rebuilding of Floor I in LCIIIA, incorporating two building phases, Floors I and IA. (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 257-262). The settlement was abandoned during the LCIIIA period. Its abandonment is dated before the destruction of Floor III in Kition and Level IIIA in Enkomi (Karageorghis 1990: 33).

The main reason for excavating Maa was directly linked to the problem of transition from LCIIC to LCIIIA period and the historical explanation put forward about the events which brought about this transition, mainly the arrival of Mycenaeans in Cyprus. The excavators have argued for a definition of periods that is based both on ceramics and the stratigraphical/historical break between Floor II and Floor I. Based on the presence/absence of Mycenaean-type pottery, Karageorghis and Demas had subdivided LCIIC into two periods. LCIIC1 is defined by the absence of Mycenaean-type pottery and LCIIC2 is defined by its presence in small quantities. However, as the excavators noted themselves, this

subdivision is fragile. Factors other than chronology might have been the reason for the presence or absence of this ware (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 257; Kling forthcoming). Such subdivisions of LCIIC are not adopted here and, as already stated above (3.3 and 4.1.3), no attempt is made in associating the transition, from Floor II, which corresponds to the end of LCIIC/beginning of LCIIIA, to Floor I, which is dated to LCIIIA, with historical events.

4.2.3 ANALYSIS

The present analysis examines the context of imports and artefacts, which belong to hybrid products categories, by Floor from Areas I, II and III and Floors II, I and IA. The material from Area I is examined first, then from Area II and finally from Area III. Area II will not be examined in Floor IA as no architectural structures were found. The analysis includes artefacts which came from deposits 'on floors' of rooms or 'the debris above the floors' of rooms. Artefacts which were found in the fill between the two Floors/Levels, are not included in the analysis.

The main reason for this is that the excavators have not only associated chronologically the finds found 'between Floors II-I' with the date of the overlying Floor I, but also spatially with the rooms of the overlying Floor I. If, however, the artefacts from the fill between two Floors should be in general stratigraphically, chronologically and spatially associated with the underlying Floor and not with the overlying, it is not possible, then, to associate artefacts from the fill between Floors II and I, which is stratigraphically below Floor I with rooms of Floor I. The rooms of Floor I had not been constructed when the fill between the two Floors was formed. Therefore, the spatial association of artefacts from the fill between Floors II-I with the rooms of Floor I is problematic. Moreover, since it has been defined in Chapter 2 (see 2.6.1) that only primary depositions are regarded of high contextual 'value' and secondary depositions are examined for comparative reasons, I decided to include in the data analysis of Maa, only artefacts found on floors and above floors of rooms. The former are considered as primary depositions and the latter as secondary depositions (see 2.6.1).

The recording system of artefacts of Maa is the same as Kition's and has raised the same questions regarding the pottery. The present analysis has included in the database all the inventoried artefacts associated with rooms and excluded all the non-countable groups of material assemblage (see 4.1.3 Kition analysis) which are sherdage material. The information on the presence or absence of certain ceramic wares provided by these 'non-countable' groups of material has been taken into account in the analysis (the information of the

presence/absence of ceramic wares is indicated in the Maa tables by the mark 'sh'). The function of rooms and buildings will be attributed following the excavators' assessments. Rooms, where living and working activities have been identified by the excavators, are defined as domestic. Rooms where the excavators have identified that specific working activities were attested, such as weaving or grinding in Area III/Floor II, have been defined as working spaces.

FLOOR II/LCIIC-LCIIIA

Area I (table 268)

Floor II represents the earliest Bronze Age habitation structures in Area I **(figure 118)**. Evidence of earlier habitation of the area during the Chalcolithic period is also attested (Thomas 1988). Five rooms and a courtyard, which is surrounded by pits, comprise the remains of Area I/Floor II. These are divided into three building complexes, for which no sufficient evidence of their use is attested. The architectural remains of Floor II were destroyed by fire which brought to an end the Floor II occupation. The presence of locally made Mycenaean-type pottery is recorded in all rooms, apart from room 31 and the courtyard. Fragments of Canaanite jars are recorded in all rooms and Courtyard A. This is the only evidence of imports or hybrid products in Area I. However, no analysis can be carried out since the use of rooms is unclear, the presence of and selectively the number of sherds are recorded and no other information is given (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 100-101).

Area II

Area II **(figure 119)** is located in the northeastern corner of the site and adjoins the eastern end of the Fortification wall. Building I (rooms 19, 20, 20B, 22, 23, 25, 42, 43) of domestic use and rooms 45 and 46 of unclear use are the only architectural remains of Floor II. The ashlar masonry of most of the rooms in Area II and its location near the entrance of the site led the excavators to distinguish Area II/Floor II structures, when compared to the other rubble structures of Area I and III and to view them as the official residence of the site Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63). However, the material assemblage of the either Building I or rooms 45 and 46 does not differ from any other structures of the site.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 269-277)**

Imports are absent from Area II/Floor II. Artefacts made of imported raw materials, imported

pottery and local Mycenaean-type pottery occur in 7 out of 11 rooms **(table 269)** which contained material assemblage (63% of the rooms). The only object of imported raw material was a chlorite bead which was found in room 25 of Building I **(table 273)**. According to Elliott (1988: 425), chlorite artefacts were imported (either as raw material or as finished products) and could have been taken to Maa by land or sea from the eastern or southern coastal sites which had imported the material from the Levant. Sherdage of Canaanite and imported and locally made Mycenaean wares were associated with most of the rooms. Two fragments of Mycenaean-type skyphos were found in primary depositions in rooms 45 and 46 **(table 277)** and a fragment of a Mycenaean-type bowl and 2 fragments from closed vessels were found in Building I (**tables 275-276,** rooms 23, 25, 43).

Although the material from Area II/Floor II is limited one thing can be observed: imported and locally imitated pottery was widely distributed and accessible. No actual differentiation can be seen in the distribution of artefact types, imports, copies or local products between domestic Building I and the structural complex of rooms 45 and 46.

Area III

The architectural remains of Floor II are best preserved in Area III **(figure 120)**. Three buildings, Building II, III and V, 6 rooms and 8 areas, which are associated spatially and possibly functionally with these buildings, comprise the main structures of Area III. According to the excavators, each group of buildings and related open spaces are functionally autonomous, but not self-sufficient (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63). Building II (rooms 61, 64, 65, 66, 68) and Building IV (rooms 75, 81) have been associated with activities such as the preparation, consumption and disposal of food, what the excavators have defined as 'social assembly' activities (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63). Keswani (1996: 234) has argued that bronze finds from Building II are suggestive of activities relating to the weighing and distribution of metals. Building III (rooms 78, 79, 79D, 79E, 79F, 82, 84 and 85) was mainly used for storage facilities, where evidence is attested in only two rooms (82 and 85). The use of the rest of the rooms has not been clearly identified although it has been defined as specialised (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 63). Evidence of an upper floor is attested in Buildings II (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 22) and III (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 34).

In the present analysis, Buildings II and IV are considered as domestic – to be used for domestic purposes, i.e. working and/or living purposes (see 2.6.1) incorporating the eating, drinking and working activities identified by the excavators (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 57-62). The use of Building III is unclear. Possibly this building was of different use

although the evidence is 'clear' only for the northern sector of the building, where storage facilities have been identified, and not for the southern.

Distribution of imports and local imitations **(tables 278-296)**

Area III/Floor II has produced the majority of the artefact assemblage **(figure 117)** when compared to the other two areas **(figures 115, 116)** and subsequently the majority of imports and hybrid products. The distribution of imports and hybrid products is wide because all rooms, which contained material assemblage, have produced such objects. The majority of imported objects (56%) come from secondary deposits whereas the majority of all artefact categories of hybrid products come from primary deposits, **(figure 121).** Imported ceramic vessels and sherdage come mainly from primary depositions **(figures 122, 123)**. Imported material from primary depositions includes basalt tools and a stamp seal dated to EBA/MBA, while artefacts of imported materials include lead net weights and faience/glass jewellery items **(table 279)**. Imported material from secondary depositions includes a faience carinated bowl as well as basalt tools. Chlorite and lead items were also found in secondary deposits **(table 281)**. Imported pottery consists mainly of Canaanite jars and a few Mycenaean bowls as well as a North Levantine glazed bottle **(table 284)**. Locally made Mycenaean pottery consists of a large repertoire of shapes including mugs, bowls, skyphoi and amphorae.

Discussion

Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in Area III/Floor II because all rooms have produced material **(table 278)**. However, different categories are associated with different rooms. Room 64 from Building II has produced from primary depositions the stamp seal and 2 faience/glass beads. From the same building, room 68 has produced from primary depositions all the lead net weights recovered from the site in Floor II and the faience carinated bowl from secondary depositions **(tables 286-782)**. Room 79E from Building III has produced faience/glass jewellery items, including the necklace from primary depositions, while room 82 has produced fragments from impressed pithoi and jars as well as basalt tools from secondary depositions **(tables 288-289)**. Room 75 from Building IV has produced only stone tools **(tables 290-291)**. Area 100 has produced stone tools from secondary depositions and the North Levantine glazed bottle, whereas the ivory pin was found in association with area 96 **(table 296)**. A faience bead was found in room 76 and a basalt quern was found in room 73 **(table 292)**.

The first observation is that in both Buildings II and III, there is one room with

jewellery and one room with tools/weights, while Building IV has one room with stone tools. The majority of local bronze items are concentrated as well in these two buildings and mainly in Building II. It could be suggested that imports, either as finished products or as raw materials, were connected with the copper trade and exchange of metals. An association between Egyptian faience vessels and copper trade was also observed in Kition Area I/Floor IV. The concentration of the majority of jewellery items in room 79E, coupled with its close location to the storage rooms, distinguishes it from other rooms and perhaps suggests an administrative function of Building III.

The second observation is that imported stone tools are more widely distributed and are associated with domestic rooms, such as room 75 in Building IV and room 76, as well as working areas such as area 100. Locally made Mycenaean pottery is found in all rooms and areas and is widely distributed. Although no actual differentiation in the functions of vessels can be seen between Cypriot pottery and Mycenaean-type pottery, the majority of drinking and eating vessels are Mycenaean-type. Imported Mycenaean pottery occurs in very low numbers in the same contexts as locally made Mycenaean pottery.

In summary, imports and hybrid products in Area III have been integrated into all activities and aspects of Cypriot society. They are associated with working and everyday activities, activities of 'social assembly' and possibly with the distribution of metals. Faience jewellery items are of limited distribution and might be considered as prestigious items. Stone tools as well as locally made Mycenaean pottery are widely distributed and cannot be considered as items of restricted use.

FLOOR I/LCIIIA1

Area I

Twenty-four rooms/areas and 5 courtyards comprise the habitation remains of Area I/Floor I **(figure 124)**. Although more architectural structures in Area I are attributed to Floor I than Floor II and hence Area I was more densely inhabited during Floor I (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 67), the poor preservation of the remains limits the analysis. All rooms and courtyards are considered as domestic units (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 69).

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 297-304)**

The absence of imports is what characterises Area I/Floor I as was the case in the previous Floor II **(figure 115.4)**. The only imports recorded in Area I/Floor I are fragments of Canaanite jars **(tables 299, 301, 302-304)** and the only local imitated material is Mycenaean-

type pottery **(tables 301, 303-304)**. Sherdage of both wares is found in all rooms and areas and therefore both wares were widely distributed and used in domestic contexts. It could be noted that fragments of Canaanite jars are associated with open areas (courtyard B and areas 5, 29 and 39) **(tables 303, 304)** rather than rooms, unlike Mycenaean-type pottery which is found in both courtyards/areas and rooms. However, this is not a secure remark as very few come from primary depositions.

Area II

The main characteristics of Area II/Floor I are the extension of structures to the south and the change of character of Building I **(figure 125)**. According to the excavators, the monumentality and the integrity of Floor II structure did not survive (Karageorghis and Demas 1988: 69). The building once considered as one unit in Floor II has been divided into two sectors by a courtyard in Floor I. South of Building I, 9 rooms and 2 areas have been identified. Evidence of domestic use has been identified in very few rooms/areas.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 305-315)**

Very few imported/hybrid objects were found in Area II. These include a chlorite bead from a primary deposition in area 24 of unclear use **(table 314)**, while an alabaster vessel from the domestic room 19A, as well a basalt quern from area 47, were found in secondary depositions **(table 313)**. The wide occurrence of Canaanite and Mycenaean-type pottery is also observed in Area II/Floor I as in the Area I/Floor I.

The scarcity of imported objects characterises Area II/Floor I. A similar pattern was also observed during Floor II. However, the association of the alabaster vessel in room 19A of Building I, as well as the basalt quern in area 47, which is spatially associated with Building I, are in contrast to the almost complete absence of imports in Floor II. However, their secondary depositions cannot allow any further associations.

Area III

The best-preserved architectural remains and artefactual evidence dated to Floor I come from Area III **(figure 126)**. The main alterations of Area III/Floor I are the division of large spaces into smaller ones, as for example the working area 100, which is divided into several rooms. Buildings II, III and IV and 20 rooms/areas comprise the architectural remains of Floor I. Very few rooms attest evidence of their use. All the identifiable rooms are of domestic use, while rooms 57 and 62 which have been identified as working spaces.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 316-335)**

The distribution of imports and hybrid products in Area III/Floor I is wide as all rooms, which contained material assemblage, have produced imported/locally imitated material **(table 316)**. However, this is based on the presence of sherdage of imported Canaanite and Mycenaean-type pottery in all rooms of Area III. Few imports or artefacts made of imported raw materials (whose place of manufacture is not certain) have been found in Area III. The majority of artefacts made of imported raw materials come from secondary depositions and includes lead items and chlorite tools and beads (**(figure 127**, 80%). Imported objects include a cylinder seal and a haematite weight **(tables 317, 320)**.

Discussion

The decrease in the number of imported and hybrid objects as well as the change in the occurrence of artefact types characterise Area III/Floor I when compared to the previous Floor II. The complete absence of faience/glass items of jewellery as well as lead weights and stone tools from Buildings II and III is striking. Room 75A in Building IV has produced an imported cylinder seal from a primary deposition. The unclear use of Building IV during Floor I does not allow any interpretation of the use of the seal, although a domestic use of the Building is possible. As already observed in other areas, Mycenaean-type pottery and Canaanite pottery are widely distributed and widely accessible. Locally made Mycenaean pottery consists of well-established shapes of drinking and eating vessels. The secondary deposition of the sherdage prevents its association with specific rooms.

Two patterns emerge from the analysis of Area III/Floor I. The first is the absence of Egyptian faience objects, which is probably associated with the reduction of metal related activities suggested by the decrease in the numbers of bronze objects. It is important to note, however, the occurrence of a cylinder seal imported from Syro-Palestine could be indicative of the re-orientation of trade links or a differentiation in the choice of jewellery items. The second pattern, already seen in the other two areas, is the wide distribution of local Myceanean-type pottery which outnumbers both the imported and local Cypriot pottery **(figures 117.2 117.3)**.

FLOOR IA/LCIIIA2

Areas I and III (tables 336-338)

Floor IA structural remains have been preserved only in Areas I and III. Their poor condition provides insufficient evidence of the use of the rooms. The evidence of imported/hybrid as

well as local material is also scarce. A chlorite pestle from room 27, a lead sling bullet from area 32 and a lead weight from area 37 are the objects made of imported raw materials from Area I, while a Mycenaean-type bowl was recorded from 80 in Area III. The evidence is very limited for any analysis.

4.2.4 CONCLUSIONS

During Floor II, the overwhelming majority of imports and hybrid products (and specifically artefacts made of imported materials) are distributed in Area III. This, however, does not indicate their restricted distribution in Area III, as the majority of local products have also come from Area III. It is more likely that different depositional processes were at work in Areas I, II and III, rather than exclusive use of imports or artefacts made of imported raw materials in Area III.

The first conclusion which can be drawn from the above analysis is the wide distribution of imported Canaanite jars and locally made Mycenaean-type pottery observed in both Floors II and I. Imported Mycenaean pottery also occurs, but in smaller numbers. During Floor II, and mostly based on the evidence from Area III, local Cypriot pottery outnumbers both imported and locally imitated wares, whereas in Floor I, locally made Mycenaean pottery outnumbers local Cypriot pottery. This has already been observed at other sites and areas such as Enkomi Level IIIA and Kition Floor IIIA.

The second observation is that during Floor II, different categories of objects in Area III are used in different ways: Egyptian faience/glass jewellery items are associated mainly with the Building III in Area III and could have been used as markers of social differentiation. Faience vessels could be associated with domestic/working activities or activities related to the distribution and exchange of metals. Stone tools and weights are integrated into a variety of domestic activities. Similar patterns hold for Kition and Enkomi as well.

The third observation is that, during Floor I and mainly based on the evidence from Area III, the number of imports decreases and different artefact types occur. The main difference between Floor II and Floor I in Area III is the absence of faience, which is probably associated with the reduction of bronze artefacts, and the concomitant decrease in metal-related activities. It should be noted, however, that an alabaster vessel was found in Area II, which could be indicative of the functional change of Area II, from 'official residence' to domestic. However, its secondary deposition restricts such arguments. A cylinder seal (m420) imported from Syro-Palestine occurs for the first time in Floor I. This could either indicate a change and different choice in the use of jewellery or it could indicate

a re-orientation of trade.

CHAPTER 5

THE ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED MATERIAL FROM PYLA, ATHIENOU, MYRTOU AND EPISKOPI

5.1 PYLA

5.1.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

In 1952, P. Dikaios carried out the first trial excavations at Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*. The importance of the site was realised after the discovery by looters of a number of gold objects (Dikaios 1971: 896; Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 1; Megaw 1953: 134). Dikaios published the preliminary results of the excavations at Pyla Areas I and II in the Enkomi volumes (1971). A surface survey was carried out in 1953 which brought to light several Late Minoan pithos fragments as well as a trough bearing 'horns of consecration' in relief (Catling and Karageorghis 1960; Karageorghis 1976b: 76-78). The excavations at Pyla were continued by V. Karageorghis in two short excavation seasons in 1981 and 1982. The limited period and extent of excavations were due to the site being located near the firing range of the Sovereign British Base of Dhekelia (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 2). The 'final' results of the excavations at Pyla were published by V. Karageorghis and M. Demas in 1984.

5.1.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

Pyla-*Kokkinokremos* **(figure 2)** is situated on a rocky plateau 800m from the coast of the northern part of Larnaca bay, southeast of the village of Pyla in Larnaca district. The fortified settlement of Pyla was inhabited during LCIIC and belongs to a cluster of LC sites in southeastern Cyprus, including the settlements of Pyla-*Verghi* and Pyla-*Steno*. The estimated size of the site is 2.7 hectares (27,000 m^2), but the excavated area represents only a small part of the settlement area. Excavations were carried out in two areas, Areas I and II in

the northeastern area of the plateau. A trial, Trial A, was made on the west side of the plateau.

Catling and Karageorghis (1960: 109-127) suggested that Cretan immigrants inhabited Pyla *c.*1200 BC. Their proposal was based partly on the LMIIIB pithoi fragments found on the surface of the site, and partly on the horns of consecration, which are regarded as objects of Minoan religion. This position is still held by Karageorghis (1998: 53-56), who has argued that the 'horns of consecration' in Pyla could not have been transmitted by trade as they could only have been adopted by people who knew them and had accepted them as religious symbols. Pyla is considered by the excavators as a defensive fortified settlement founded by groups of people, including Aegeans, Anatolians and Near Easterners who came to Cyprus and built fortified settlements (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 74). Although such positions supporting external motivations and movements of people are questioned by contemporary approaches, the limited excavation of the site does not allow any assessments of its function or its founders.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

The site of Pyla was inhabited and abandoned during LCIIC and has one occupational phase. Although Dikaios (1971: 905-907) dated Pyla to LCIIIA, based on the presence of Mycenaean IIIC pottery, a re-examination of the Mycenaean-type pottery dated the site during LCIIC (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 74). However, this is not accepted by all scholars (e.g. Kling 1989: 63-66, 85), and a foundation date for the settlement in either LCIIC or LCIIIA remains possible.

5.1.3 ANALYSIS

The analysis is based on the occurrence of imports and artefacts which belong to the hybrid products categories in Areas I and II. Contextual analysis is being carried out partly because the architectural structures have not been fully excavated in either area, and the information on the location of the inventoried artefacts is selectively given in the discussion of the architectural remains. Most importantly, very limited information is given on both the stratigraphy and the specific functions of rooms. The reason for this is probably due to the limited excavation of the site, and therefore, the primary or secondary deposition of artefacts is not always known. The finds, which were associated with rooms and whose location is given, have been included in the database and are presented in tables **(tables 339-343, 345-350)**. The remainder of the material assemblage is presented only in tables **(table 344)**. Area I will be examined first and Area II second.

Area I (table 344)

Four rooms and an open courtyard, which occupy nearly half of the excavated area, comprise the architectural remains of Area I **(figure 128)**. Based on the deposit of the hoard of gold objects, Dikaios identified Area I as a sanctuary, which had been found by the looters, in association with an ash-filled pit. Karageorghis and Demas (1984: 23) have interpreted the hoard of gold objects as a craftsman's kit and the ash-filled pit as his furnace. The rooms of Area I are considered as domestic, with possible copper working activities attested in the courtyard (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 22-23). In the absence of extensive excavation of Area I, there is not sufficient evidence to either suggest or dismiss the possible existence of cult activity in the vicinity (Webb 1999: 146).

Apart from the hoard of gold objects, the location of which has been inferred, only one imported steatite tripodic mortar (p1952/13) was found in Area I, which was also found in the Court. Therefore, the analysis is confined to Area II only.

Area II

The excavations in Area II have revealed the full architectural plans of four complexes (A, B, C and D) and a partial plan of complex E **(figure 129)**. Each one represents a standard LC house type. Complexes A and B are considered as 'twin complexes', comprising seven rooms and two courtyards, one internal and one external. Similar architectural types have been identified at Episkopi-*Bamboula*, Area E/Houses II and IV (see 5.4.2), as well as Enkomi Area III/Levels IIB and IIIA (see 3.1.3). Complexes C and D are smaller in size. Complex C consists of 6 rooms and possibly 3 internal courtyards, and Complex D consists of 5 rooms, including a corridor, and an external courtyard. All houses have internal rooms and at least one courtyard. Two rooms and a courtyard belong to Complex E. All rooms and complexes have been identified as domestic, apart from room 22 in Complex B, which is the external courtyard, where industrial activities have been attested (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 26-27).

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 339-343, 345-350)**

Nineteen imports, including objects and pottery, two lead items and two ceramic vessels (a local Mycenaean jug and Cypriot jar of Canaanite type) **(tables 345-350)** out of 36 imports and hybrid products in total **(tables 339-343)** have been associated with rooms. The hoard of silver objects was found in a pit south of Complex C, where there were no excavated structural remains. Based on the information of associated imports with rooms, the distribution of imports in Area II is wide, as 14 rooms out of 33 in total (43%) have produced

such material. Different categories of imports are associated with different houses. Alabaster vases have been found only in Complexes B and D. The majority of Canaanite jars were found in room 30 of Complex E, while the only other two were found in Complex A. Complex C has produced only one import, a vesicular lava rubber from room 7, although it should be mentioned that the silver hoard was found south of Complex C. Minoan and imported or locally made Mycenaean pottery comes from complexes A, B and D, the majority being from Complex D.

5.1.4 Discussion and Conclusions

Imports and hybrid products are widely distributed in Area II as such items occur in all complexes. All imports have been found in domestic rooms and, therefore, they are associated with living and/or working activities. A lead weight, found in Complex B/room 22, this could be indicative of the room's association with industrial activities. A differentiation in the occurrence of imports can be seen. The luxury alabaster vessels are exclusively associated with Complexes B and D. Complex B has also produced the hoard of bronze objects, whereas Canaanite jars, with the exception of a Cypriot jar of Canaanite type (p1952/26) found in room 1, are absent from Complex D. Moreover, imports have a wider distribution in Complex D than in other complexes because, unlike other complexes, all rooms of Complex D have imports. Mycenaean skyphoi occur only in Complex A, which has produced only imported pottery, while Complex E has produced Canaanite jars, a haematite weight and a lead scrap. Imports in these complexes are different from those in complexes B and D. Imports in Complex E might have been associated with storage or weighing activities.

Imports and hybrid products make up approximately 11% of the total material assemblage associated with rooms in Area II **(tables 339-343)**. No comparisons can be made between Areas I and II due to the limited excavation of Area I. Based on the present evidence, it can be said that people in Pyla had access to a wide range of imports, integrating them into their everyday activities. However, not all people used imports in the same way, as is shown by the concentration of imports in Complexes D and B. The limited extent of the excavations at Pyla, as well as the incomplete contextual information make any further analysis or conclusions untenable.

5.2 ATHIENOU

5.2.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

The first soundings in Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas* were conducted by P. Dikaios and Ch. Paraskeva in 1958. These brought to light a number of artefacts, 'all of which hinted at the special nature of the site' (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 1). In 1971 and 1972, an expedition by the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem under the direction of Trude Dothan and Amnon Ben-Tor conducted two seasons of excavations, during which they excavated 90% of the site. A small LBA site was discovered with evidence of ritual and industrial activities. The analysis concentrates on data from Dothan and Ben-Tor's (1983) final publication of site.

5.2.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukouninas* **(figure 2)** occupies an area of 0.25 hectares (2,500 m^2) on a low hillock 3 kilometres (approximately) above the plain, mid-way between Nicosia and Larnaca (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 1). No other settlements have been located in the vicinity, though a LC cemetery has been located 100 metres south of the site (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1972: 202). Webb (1999: 21) has identified the site as an extramural site within the vicinity of a contemporary cemetery and a settlement which has yet to be located.

Shallow pits, possibly identified as huts, and a small amount of undecorated pottery were the only remains of the site during MCIII/LCI. During LCIB (late 16th century BC) until LCIIC (the end of the 13th century BC) a building was erected which comprised a large open court bordered to the north by 2 rectangular rooms. Large heaps of votive vessels (2,000 intact and estimated 10,000 in total), found in the courtyard, determined the function of the site as a cult. Pits were found in the area east of the building with rich collections of artefacts, as well as metallurgical refuse. Evidence of metallurgical activities was attested in the courtyard (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 140). However, the exact location of the metal working operation is not certain because the metallurgical material was not found *in situ* (Muhly 1985: 33-34). Very little can be determined about the nature and the working of the cult apart for the accumulation of non-domestic vessels and metal waste (Webb 1999: 28). There is little evidence of domestic activities in Athienou. Maddin, Muhly and Stech (1983:

136) have suggested that the site of Athienou supports the common belief that some smelting sites were located close to the mines.

During LCIIIA, the character of the site changed. New industrial installations were established in the northeastern part of the site with the construction of a plaster platform. Storage facilities were also identified in the same area. Although the excavators argued that the cult continued into the LCIIIA (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 140), there is little evidence to support this. As has been suggested by the excavators themselves, the ceramic assemblage of Stratum II is very different from Stratum III, and it generally reflects the industrial character of the site (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 111). Webb (1999: 29) has argued that the cult was abandoned at the end of the 13th/beginning of the 12th century BC and the area was then used for copper working and the storage of agricultural commodities. The site was abandoned during LCIIIA, and very few traces of habitation can be attributed to the CGI period. Athienou has been defined by various scholars (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 141; Keswani 1993: 77; Knapp 1997a: 57) as an intermediary station between the copper mines of Troodos and the eastern coastal centres of Cyprus.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Dothan and Ben-Tor (1983: 140-141) have identified four occupational phases **(figure 130)** at Athienou. The term 'Stratum' is used to define an occupational phase. Stratum IV is the earliest phase during which no architectural remains have been found. Strata III and II were the major LBA periods of the site. Stratum III covers a surprisingly wide span of time from the beginning of the 16th until the end of the 13th century BC with no discernible stratigraphic subdivisions or changes in the architectural remains (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 139). The ceramic assemblages of Stratum III are divided into two groups: one dated to the 16-15th centuries BC and the other to the 14th-13th centuries BC. Peltenburg (1986b: 157) has questioned the votive character of the former, although a cult place could have existed prior to the 14th century BC. Moreover, the metallurgical activity of the site, which is associated with the cult, is dated no earlier than the 14th-13th centuries BC (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 141) – a date which strengthens Peltenburg's position.

The dates of Strata III and II are based on diagnostic pottery types, including Mycenaean pottery. Although the excavators had identified only Mycenaean IIIB and Late Minoan IIIB pottery in Stratum III (and thus dated its end to the end of the 13th century BC), they themselves have associated Mycenaean IIIC pottery (certain deposits) with Stratum III (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 140; Kling 1989: 47). As Kling has proposed (1989: 84), Stratum III could well have extended to the LCIIIA. Stratum II is the last major LBA phase

of the settlement, after which the site was abandoned. The analysis concentrates on Strata III and II because of the lack of architectural remains in Stratum IV. Stratum I is dated after the chronological limits of this thesis.

5.2.3 ANALYSIS

The data analysis from Athienou examines the occurrence of imports and artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories, found in Strata III and II. The poor architectural remains of the site with very few floors identified, the broad stratigraphic and chronological divisions, and the format of the publication of the data are problematic. For these reasons, it has been proved difficult to develop a good understanding of both the stratigraphical relations between the loci and the reconstruction and the synthesis of the site. Moreover, detailed contextual analysis has been made impossible. The data from Athienou is presented only in tables **(tables 351-352)** and has not been included in the database (see 2.6.1). Stratum III will be examined first and Stratum II second.

The analysis has two aims:

1. To see whether the change of artefact types from Stratum III to Stratum II is also evident in the occurrence of imports and hybrid products.
2. To examine whether imports or hybrid products occur/concentrate in different contexts (loci) from local products in order to detect any different distributional patterns of imports.

STRATUM III/LCIB-LCIIC/LCIIIA

The large open courtyard, where ritual and industrial activities have been identified, comprise the architectural remains of Stratum III **(figure 131)**. Three pits (pit locus 672, pit locus 510 and pit loci 516, 531, 536 and 563) were found in the courtyard with heaps of votive vessels. The courtyard was bordered to the north by 2 rectangular rooms, one larger room in the west and one smaller in the east. The area between the rooms has been identified by the excavators as the main entrance to the building and the courtyard (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 16). Neither the south nor the west walls/rooms of the building were found, apart from a small part of the eastern wall. A large group of votive vessels was found in the western large rectangular room. The small rectangular room to the east was not excavated beneath the floor of Stratum II. Three adjacent cylindrical pits (loci, 551, 552 and 637) were found in the area east of the courtyard along with metal waste and artefacts.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(table 351)**

Imported objects found in Stratum III contexts include: an Elaborate style cylinder seal of haematite; a carnelian bead; and a New Kingdom scarab. A bronze ring, depicting the god Ptah, is considered to show strong Egyptian influences (Jacobsson 1994: 84), while the ivory rhyton shows Levantine and Aegean influences (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 125). A faience bead was also found. Imported pottery includes: 2 LMIIIB stirrup jars; 6 Mycenaean IIIB miniature juglets and 4 jugs. Locally made Mycenaean pottery consists of 4 bowls, a krater and a skyphos. Given that all imports and artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products categories, come from pits or from other secondary depositions, their context can not be evaluated and, as already stated, only their occurrence can be examined.

All imported Mycenaean juglets are associated with the courtyard. Imported Mycenaean jugs are associated with both the courtyard and the eastern areas with the pits. All Mycenaean-type pottery, as well as the 2 LMIIIB stirrup jars, are associated with the eastern area apart from a Myc IIIC:1 bell shaped bowl which was found in a deposit dated to the transition of Stratum III to Stratum II. All the imported objects, as well as the bronze ring and the faience bead, come from deposits associated with the courtyard – apart from one carnelian bead, which was found on a plaster floor north of the large rectangular room, and the ivory rhyton, which was found in a pit in the eastern area.

STRATUM II/LCIIIA

In Stratum II, the architectural remains of the building complex are better preserved. As already stated, during Stratum II, the character and the function of the building complex changed from predominantly ritual to predominantly industrial and agricultural. Three rooms to the north of the courtyard and 4-5 rooms to the east can be discerned **(figure 132)**. The small rectangular eastern room to the north (locus 604) contained metal waste (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 10). Two of the eastern rooms preserved rectangular platforms (loci 526A-D) which were possibly used for metal related activities. The northeastern area of the building complex was occupied by a plaster platform which was used for metalworking and/or pottery making (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 12).

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(table 352)**

Imported pottery from deposits dated to Stratum II includes: a LMIIIB stirrup jar; 3 Mycenaean jugs and 2 cups. Locally made Mycenaean-type pottery includes a krater and 2 bell-shaped bowls. The only imported object was a carnelian bead. The pithos fragment with

the seal impression shows strong Aegean influences (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983: 120).

Imported and locally imitated Mycenaean pottery is associated with the courtyard and the plaster platform. Deposits, which are associated with the large rectangular room, have produced only imported Mycenaean jugs, whereas the rooms with the rectangular platforms have produced only the pithos fragment. The carnelian bead is associated with the plaster platform.

5.2.4 Discussion and Conclusions

The majority of imports and hybrid products either in Stratum III or Stratum II are found with local products and come from deposits which have produced the majority of material assemblage of the site. This indicates that whatever was the reason for the concentration of the material in these deposits it was the same for both local and imported products. The only exception from Stratum III was a carnelian bead found on a plaster floor to the north of the large rectangular room (locus 676). During Stratum II, pit locus 620 produced only 2 Mycenaean IIIB cups.

A difference in the occurrence of imported artefact types is observed between Strata III and II. Imported Mycenaean miniature juglets, as well as all imported and hybrid objects, consisting of jewellery items and the rhyton, come from Stratum III, with the exception of one carnelian bead from Stratum II. Moreover, all the imported objects or locally made artefacts which show external influences, apart from the rhyton in Stratum III, come from deposits associated with the courtyard. If we accept the association of imports with the courtyard and that the courtyard was the focus of cult activity during Stratum III, then their absence from Stratum II strengthens the position that the function of the site was no longer primarily ritual but rather mining and agricultural. The courtyard in Stratum II has produced only imported and locally imitated pottery.

Imports and locally made products either of imported raw materials and/or which show external influences from Strata III and II indicate that imports and hybrid products were used for ritual, industrial and agricultural activities. Egyptian jewellery items occurred in the site when it was primarily ritual and, therefore, it could be said that Egyptian jewellery was used as votive offerings. This suggestion contrasts with Keswani's (1993: 78-79) position on local exchange networks. She argued that exotic goods were passed from large coastal centres in return for the agricultural products which sites had produced. However, the 'exotic' goods from Athienou are dated to Stratum III, during which time, the site produced evidence of ritual (and not agricultural related) activities (see also Webb 1999: 285). Imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery occurs in both Strata III and II, although

imported pottery occurs in larger amounts in Stratum III. This indicates that both imported and locally made Mycenaean-type wares were associated with, and used for, ritual and agricultural activities. This pattern of wide usage of imported and locally made Mycenaean wares was also observed in Enkomi, Kition, Pyla and Maa.

5.3 MYRTOU

5.3.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

In 1950, following the first trial soundings that uncovered the stones of an altar and an Early Iron Age pottery deposit, an expedition was formed under the auspices of the Ashmolean Museum and the direction of Joan du Plat Taylor in order to excavate the site of Myrtou-*Pygadhes*. Excavations were carried out in 1950 and 1951 and the results of the excavations were published by J. du Plat Taylor (1957: 1). It should be mentioned that although the majority of the finds uncovered from the site remained in the Cyprus Museum, several artefacts were distributed between Oxford, Sydney, Otago and London (du Plat Taylor 1957: 117-118).

5.3.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

The LBA sanctuary at Myrtou-*Pigadhes* **(figure 2)** is located in a small inland plain southeast of Myrtou and approximately 27 kilometres west of Nicosia. The settlement seems to be the most extensive in the area, with the possible exception of Ayia Irini, and occupies an area of 1.5 hectares (15,000 m^2) (du Plat Taylor 1957: 1; Knapp 1997a: 54). The earliest deposits on the site are dated to MCIII and LCI. The architectural remains dated to LCIIA-B consist of a complex of six small rooms (CD1-CD6) of possibly ritual function (du Plat Taylor 1957: 114; Webb 1999: 37). During LCIIC/LCIIIA, a new cult centre was built overlying the previous complex of rooms.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Four LBA occupational phases **(figure 133)** were identified by the excavators at Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (du Plat Taylor 1957: 113-116). The term 'Period' is used to identify a distinctive stratigraphical and chronological level which is distinguishable through the site. Period I is

represented only by sherdage deposits and Period IIa and IIb are represented by two floors. During Period III the complex of six rooms (CD1-CD6) was built and occupied in Period IV. If the identification of these rooms as a cult is correct, then, this constitutes the earliest cult complex to be excavated in a settlement. In Period V, the sanctuary complex was built, with subsequent occupation in Period VI and destruction in Period VII.

5.3.3 ANALYSIS

The analysis concentrates on Periods V-VII as there are no imports/hybrid products recorded in the publication from earlier periods, apart from a silver earring from room CD2 (Period III) and a tiny fragment of gold leaf from room CD3 – although it is attributed to Period V (du Plat Taylor 1957: 86). It should be mentioned that 3 glass/faience beads and a carnelian bead were found in a deposit dated to Period VIII in the CG period. The incomplete information, as well as the format of the publication of the data makes it difficult to examine anything but the presence or absence of artefacts. The location or the number of artefacts found in the rooms is given only selectively, as well as any other additional information about, for example, ceramic wares or rock types of stone artefacts. Taking into account the above limitations, the analysis examines the presence or absence of imports and hybrid products from Myrtou Periods V-VII.

PERIODS V-VII/LCIIC-LCIIIA

In Periods V-VII, the sanctuary complex comprised three units **(figure 134)**. The western unit of the complex centred on a rectangular court with a monumental ashlar altar at the eastern end and 13 rooms (1-7) to the southwest. Although the reconstruction of the altar by the excavators has been questioned by several scholars (e.g. Ionas 1985), it still remains valid. The western unit is considered as the focus of cult activity. The eastern unit comprised a complex of 17 rooms (8-25) and the southern unit comprised a complex of 5 rooms (19A-27). Although the functional relation between the western unit and the eastern unit of rooms is not clear, it seems that the eastern complex of rooms, in contrast to the excavators' suggestion that it was used for discarding offerings (du Plat Taylor 1957: 22), was also used for ritual purposes (Webb 1999: 53; Wright 1992: 119). The southern unit forms part of the domestic quarters (du Plat Taylor 1957: 22). The excavators had identified room 27 of the southern unit as a bathroom; Hadjisavvas (1988: 112) argued that it housed an olive press; and Webb (1999: 51) suggested that it was used for industrial purposes.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 353-355)**

Imported objects from Periods V-VII include: a faience bowl (my7) found in the Court; a jasper amulet of Ramses III (my16) found in room 1B – although Jacobsson (1994: 49) has identified it as a carnelian amulet of Ramses II; and an imported Mittanian cylinder seal (my48) found in room 7 **(table 353)**. Two steatite cylinder seals were also found: one attributed to the Derivative Style (my6; Webb 1999: 244) and the other to the Common Style (my31; Webb 1999: 244). Imported Mycenaean pottery includes bowls, kraters, stirrup jars and piriform jars from the court and rooms of the western unit **(table 353)**, whereas jugs, juglets, a piriform krater and a rhyton from rooms of the eastern unit **(table 354)**. Locally imitated Mycenaean type pottery includes bowls, cups and kraters. The southern unit has not produced any imports or hybrid products **(table 355)**.

5.3.4 Discussion and Conclusions

A differentiation is observed in the occurrence of imports in Myrtou-*Pigadhes*. The faience bowl, the Ramses amulet and the Mittanian cylinder seal occurred in the western unit. Both units have produced imported Mycenaean pottery. All imported Mycenaean jugs and juglets, and the rhyton, come from the eastern unit, whereas bowls, kraters and jars mainly come from the western unit. However, there is no differentiation in the occurrence of Mycenaean-type pottery as bowl, cups and kraters occurred in both units.

It could be argued that different categories of imports have different functions. Imported objects could function as votive offerings, whereas imported jugs and juglets and the conical rhyton are used in libation. This could perhaps indicate the different perceptions that people had about imported Egyptian luxury vessels and amulets, and Mittanian seals used as votives in their own right. This is unlike the more 'functional' role of imported Mycenaean jugs and juglets, and the rhyton, involving them in the practice of the cult. Whether or not the differentiation in the occurrence of imports could be indicative of different cult functions in the western and eastern areas is uncertain. Any patterns or conclusions emerging from this analysis should be treated with caution because of the condition of the published material.

5.4 EPISKOPI

5.4.1 HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

Excavations at Episkopi-*Bamboula*, also known as Kourion-*Bamboula*, were carried out by J.F. Daniel of the University Museum of Philadelphia, beginning in 1937 and ending on his sudden death in 1948. The difficult task of the publication of the results of the settlement excavations was undertaken by S.S. Weinberg. The study of the stratigraphy of the site as well as of the tombs was undertaken by J.L. Benson. In 1969-70, J.L. Benson (1969: 1-28, 1970: 25-74) published the final results of the stratigraphy of the site, and in 1972 he published the results from the excavations of the tombs as well as the finds from both the settlement and tombs. In 1983, S.S. Weinberg published the architecture of the settlement which was based not only on Daniel's reports but also on his own re-examination of the site (Weinberg 1983: 3).

5.4.2 THE LAYOUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Location and Architecture

The walled settlement of Episkopi-*Bamboula* **(figure 2)** is located at the eastern outskirts of Episkopi village in the Limassol district, at the western edge of the Kouris river. The lower area of the Kouris valley appears to have been inhabited since the Chalcolithic period onwards at various localities, amongst which was a MC/LCIA period settlement at Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* (Carpenter 1981; Swiny 1981). The settlement of Episkopi-*Bamboula* occupies an area of 6 hectares (60,000 m^2) and was inhabited continuously from LCIA to LCIIIB. Six areas in total, Areas A-F, were excavated by Daniel, producing fourteen LC houses of solely domestic usage (Weinberg 1983: 59). Areas A and E were the largest excavated areas. Seven houses (Houses I-VIII) of the rectangular type with tripartite division and one house of unknown type were excavated in Area E, whereas five houses, three of the L-shaped type, one rectangular-tripartite, and one of unknown type, were excavated in Area A (Houses I-V). Houses in Area E are more spacious with a courtyard enclosed by the three sides: they are better planned and, by inference, of greater wealth than houses in Area A (Weinberg 1983: 54). Area C produced no architectural remains and proved to have no stratigraphic significance. Very few habitation traces were identified in Areas B and D (L-shaped type

House I in Area D). The remains in Area F were scanty and have not been published (Weinberg 1983: 2).

According to Weinberg (1983: 49, 56) the artefactual evidence from the settlement gives a complete picture of domestic economy with evidence of industrial activities during LCIIB-C. Keswani (1993:78) and Knapp (1997a: 560) have both characterised Episkopi as a primary urban site with evidence of commercial, ceremonial, administrative and production functions. Although the distinct conceptual difference in planning of house complexes in Areas A and E provided evidence of stratified organised society in Episkopi, the incomplete excavation of the site and of the architectural remains has produced no evidence of ceremonial or administrative buildings.

Chronology and Stratigraphy

Benson (1970: 40-41) has identified five occupational phases of habitation at Episkopi Areas A-E **(figure 135)**, which have also been adopted and used by Weinberg (1983: 3). The term 'Stratum' is used to identify one occupational phase identified in the areas of the site. Each Stratum is divided into several substrata or sublevels (e.g D:1), which define artefact deposits such as: 'below the floors'; 'in the make up of the floors'; 'on floors'; and 'in/on the accumulated debris' in a room (Benson 1969: 1-28). The chronological divisions followed here have a general application to the site, and not all rooms of all houses fall into these divisions. For example, the first sublevel of Stratum D (e.g D:1) identified in certain rooms in Area A is dated to LCIIC and not LCIIIA, as in all other areas of the site (Benson 1969: 7). Areas A and E produced evidence of continuous habitation from LCIA through LCIIIA. In Area A, habitation continued during the next phase, the LCIIIB period. The single house of Area D was not constructed until LCIIIA, and the fragmentary remains of dwellings in Area B are dated to LCIIB. The settlement was destroyed by an earthquake in LCIIIA (Benson 1969: 39).

5.4.3 ANALYSIS

The analysis examines the occurrence of imports and hybrid products of Area A/Stratum D. Although imports and hybrid products were found in previous Strata and other Areas (mostly in Area E), the published information on artefacts, unlike the architectural remains from Area E, is extremely limited (Benson 1969: 30-35; Weinberg 1983: 51). Information for the finds from the settlement is published partly in the publication of settlement architecture (Weinberg 1983) and partly in the discussion on stratigraphy (Benson 1969). A list of artefacts is included in the catalogue of finds from the settlement and tombs (Benson 1972).

This 'dispersed' published information creates on its own difficulties in collecting the necessary information for analysis and increases the possibilities of mistakes in the recording. In addition, due to the fact that the excavation results could not be published by the excavator, the publication itself is incomplete (Weinberg 1983: 2). Consequently the available information on the contexts, as well as the artefacts *per se*, is also incomplete. Artefacts, including imports, hybrid and local products, which are associated with a room of a house or a house in any Area, have been included in the database. Other artefacts, including imports, which are associated with Areas and Strata in general, such as the Minoan jars found in Areas C and E (Benson 1972: 106-107), have not been included in the database because there is no available information on their context. The analysis concentrates on Area A/Stratum D.

STRATUM D/LCIIIA

Area A

The beginning of Stratum D was marked by a great building activity at Episkopi. The remains of four houses and part of a fifth are relatively well preserved **(figure 136)**. House IV, of unknown type, which consisted of 4 rooms, was constructed in the previous Stratum C and continued to be used during Stratum D. House V, of the L-shaped type, was constructed in LCIIIA and contained 5 rooms and a courtyard. House VI is of the rectangular tripartite type; it contained 6 rooms and was also built in LCIIIA. House VIa is dated to Stratum D and is only partly excavated. House VII, of L-shaped type, contained 12 rooms and is dated to LCIIIA. Weinberg (1983: 72) characterised these houses as 'dwellings of good and solid economy' which belonged to ordinary citizens. All rooms are of domestic use and no specific activity areas have been identified in any of the rooms. Therefore, the analysis will examine whether there any differences in the occurrence of imported and locally imitated material in Area A/Stratum D.

Distribution of imports and hybrid products **(tables 356-362)**

Imports and objects of imported raw materials associated with rooms in Area A/Stratum D include 2 lead earrings and a carnelian bead from House IV **(table 358)**, and a fragment of alabaster vase and a silver ring from House VII **(table 362)**. A steatite cylinder seal with Egyptian stylistic traits (Porada 1983:144) was also found in House VII **(table 362)**. Imported pottery includes a possible Canaanite krater from House VII and sherds of Mycenaean kraters and stirrup jars from all houses **(tables 357-362)**. Locally made

Mycenaean-type pottery included bowls, jugs and kraters. All imports and local imitations of Mycenaean pottery were found in secondary depositions apart from 2 sherds of Mycenaean-type bowls found on the floor in room 1 of House IV **(table 357)**.

5.4.4 Discussion and Conclusions

The secondary depositions of all categories of artefacts, including imports and hybrid products, pottery and objects, restricts any secure association between finds and specific rooms or houses **(tables 354-360)**. However, several observations can be made. In Stratum D, imported objects or pottery occurred in all houses in Area A. Imported objects, which are jewellery items and a fragment of an alabaster vessel, occur only in two L-shaped houses, House IV **(table 358)** and House VII **(table 362)**. A lead earring was also found in House IV **(table 358)**. These are all personal items, apart from the alabaster vase, and could have functioned as markers of social differentiation. Although one would expect a concentration of imported material in House VI, as it is of rectangular-tripartite type and by inference 'of more wealth' (Weinberg 1983: 54), there is no differentiation in the occurrence of imports between House VI and other houses in Area A. It should be noted that House VI is the smallest rectangular-tripartite house. Both imported and locally made Mycenaean-type pottery coexist in all houses and occur in shapes of similar function. This indicates that both wares were used for similar purposes, something which has been observed in all the other six sites. Their distribution in all houses of Area A shows that both were widely accessible.

The occurrence of imported/hybrid material in Episkopi cannot support a primary position for the site in Keswani's and Knapp's settlement hierarchy patterns. It has already been mentioned that administrative or ceremonial places/buildings have not been identified. So far, only structures of domestic usage and a hearth with evidence of copper-smelting activities have been identified. If the occurrence of imports could be considered as a measure of comparison, then the small number of imports does not indicate such a primary position for the site. This should not be inferred by comparison with the imported material from mortuary contexts in Episkopi, as different depositional processes are operating in 'sealed' mortuary contexts and habitation contexts. This should also be examined in comparison with imported material from other contemporaneous LCIIC/LCIIIA habitation contexts. Episkopi has produced the smallest amount of imported material compared to other contemporaneous sites, such as Maa. However, no further remarks can be made because of the incomplete condition of the material.

CHAPTER 6
THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS AND THEIR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter attempts to present the distributional patterns of the main categories of imports and hybrid products in order to give a clear picture of the material examined in the analyses chapters (chapters 3-5); also to avoid the impression that imports/hybrid products represent a homogenous body of evidence which can be treated in a uniform manner.

So far, in the analyses chapters, the material has been examined by site/level and area. The material included in the database did not represent the total material assemblage of each area of each settlement, but the artefacts associated with the minimum unit of analysis, which is the room in each area (see chapter 2). Settlement contexts were then divided into broad categories (domestic, industrial, administrative, ritual and craft-working) and further subdivided into primary and secondary depositions, according to which the material was discussed. In this chapter, imports and classes of objects included in the hybrid products' categories will be discussed by material (i.e. gold and silver) or class of artefacts (i.e. Mycenaean pottery).

The first part of the chapter outlines the problems of patterning associated with objects and pottery observed in the areas of the sites examined in the analyses chapters. Then it examines the differential rates and circumstances of deposition and survival of different classes of artefacts and/or materials individually (i.e. ceramics versus items of precious metals), as well as the functions of different classes of objects and the bearing this may have on the extent of representation and the kinds of contexts in which they are found. More specific questions or problems concerning the relationship between imported objects and locally produced versions, such as the coexistence of LHIIIA-B pots with Myc IIIC:1 in the same contexts, similarities or differences in repertoire, and a probable imbalance in the imported and locally made ivory items, will also be addressed. Finally, according to the context of each class of imports, an attempt will be made to discuss the possible cultural significance of different classes of objects, stressing which classes of artefacts are taken into the local tradition and which are not.

The second part of this chapter presents information from textual sources about types of goods or materials known to have been the subject of reciprocal exchange at a high social level as well as information that can be gleaned from the archaeological record generally about modes of trade and/or carriers in the case of particular goods or materials. Any particularly interesting or consistent patterns (including ones of geographical relationships), which emerge from the data with regard to different classes of artefacts or raw materials, will be highlighted here and possible explanations will be considered.

6.2 Occurrence Patterns of Imports by Material/Class

6.2.1 Problems of Patterning

The life use of an artefact might influence its distribution within specific archaeological assemblages. Site formation processes inherent to an archaeological site affect the recovery context of an artefact which does not automatically equate with its context of use. The material, which has been examined in the previous analyses chapters, derives from final publications, which, to a great extent, overlooked the various types of site formation processes (see also chapter 2). LaMotta and Schiffer (1999: 23) noted that the failure to identify depositional processes could severely bias inferences about assemblages. With the exception of the Enkomi publication, the way the material assemblage was published in the remaining six sites created limitations to its quantitative analysis and to any further examination of the rates of depositions and occurrences (see chapter 4 for problems with sherdage material from Kition and Maa and chapter 5 for problems on the recording of material from Pyla, Athienou, Myrtou and Episkopi). Consequently quantitative comparisons between different materials, i.e. ceramics versus precious metals, cannot be made based on absolute numbers of finds.

Because of the limitations of the available published material an attempt was made to develop a comprehensive database of artefact associations based on the criteria set in the methodology chapter 2. The database served as the basis for the reconstruction of archaeological contexts and more importantly, following the parameters set out in the methodology chapter, allowed comparisons of depositions between different classes of data associated with the minimum unit of analysis: the room. Such comparisons were made for material from Enkomi, Kition and Maa and to a lesser extent for Pyla and Episkopi (see chapters 3-5). The presence or absence of imports and hybrid categories were examined in Myrtou and Athienou.

Before proceeding to the discussion of each class or material individually, certain observations can be made regarding the depositional rates and survival of classes of artefacts. The first observation is that local objects including metal, stone, ceramic, bone and shell objects from all levels and areas examined, comprise proportionally the majority of the total number of objects (excluding pottery). This can be seen in figures 7, 8, 81, 82, 115-117, with the single exception of Kition Area II Floor IV **(figure 82.1)** where artefacts from hybrid products' categories outnumber the other two categories. The same depositional patterns can be seen in primary and secondary depositions (for example, figures 21, 35, 41, 54, 64, 71 for Enkomi, and figures 84 and 92 for Kition). This could lead to the conclusion that imports either as finished products or as raw materials comprised the valuable, portable and usable objects, which were not left behind during the abandonment of the specific area, unlike local products, which were not conceived as irreplaceable and were left behind in large numbers.

However, this general approach might lead to distorted inferences. With the exception of smaller finds, such as beads and loomweights, the number of objects, which survive from each type of artefact, imported or not, is very small (usually1-4 examples survive from each artefact - type from all eight categories in which the material was divided, see section 2.6.1). This does not necessarily imply that only small finds have been found in such large numbers. Larger types of objects, such as stone tools, have also survived in comparatively large numbers, but only in few instances.

As it is observed in table 43, for example, two different categories of small finds, faience beads (I/UM) and terracotta loomweights (LP), both survive in comparatively large numbers in primary depositions in domestic contexts. The same can be observed for larger types of artefacts either imports, such as basalt querns **(tables 156)**, or grinders made of local stones **(table 157)**. Therefore, it can be argued that the identification of an artefact as imported or not does not affect the depositional patterns of artefacts because the rates of occurrences of artefacts are similar whether they are imports, local or hybrid products. Therefore, other factors, such as function or context, influence the rates of occurrences of artefacts. Consequently all categories of artefacts have the potential to be considered as the portable and irreplaceable or as less valuable and the ones left behind.

6.2.2 THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPORTS

Contextual analysis implies qualitative and quantitative analyses of artefact associations. Differential rates of occurrences and depositions of artefacts provide the basis for comparisons between different categories of artefacts such as imports or artefacts made of

imported raw materials. In this section, depositional and distributional comparisons are examined by material or class of artefacts across sites, whereas in the previous chapters of analyses (chapters 3-5) were presented by sites and contexts. The aim here is to reveal the behaviour of each class of artefacts and assess their cultural significance.

Precious metals: gold and silver

Precious metals, such as gold and silver, were imported to Cyprus. During the early stages of the LC period, gold and silver items might have been imported as finished products while during the LCIII period, gold and silver also entered Cyprus as raw materials and were then embellished by local craftsmen. Thirty-one items in total are associated with rooms and, with the exception of one silver bead (b1440) from a secondary deposit at Episkopi, they were all found at Enkomi and Kition. All precious metal artefacts occurred mainly during the LCIIC-IIIA periods apart from one silver armlet (e1816) found in a secondary deposit at Enkomi, dated to the LCIIA-B period. Precious metal artefacts are jewellery items and are found in primary depositions rather than secondary **(figure 137)**. These objects are the only type of artefacts which during the LCIIC-LCIIIA2 periods have restricted distribution and appear repeatedly in ritual and domestic contexts rather than industrial or craft-working **(figure 138)**.

The small number of artefacts which survive (associated with rooms) supports the connection of precious metal artefacts with contexts of restricted use, such as ritual. The hoarding of small gold and silver objects and scraps at Pyla (Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 60-62, which at the same time constitutes archaeological evidence of local manufacture) and the low rates in settlement contexts attest to the high value placed on these metals by the LC society.

Although silver was considerably less costly than gold in most parts of the Near East other than Egypt (cf. Heltzer 1978), only 4 items out of 31, included in the database, are of silver. This disparity might be connected to preservation or recycling factors, or the complexity of trade networks through which these metals are circulated (Keswani 1989a: 525). Taking into account that most jewellery items were found in LCIIIA:1, but primarily in LCIIIA:2 contexts, the preference in using gold items, which have directly or indirectly external references to Egypt, in restricted contexts might also be explained (as already stated in chapters 3 and 4) in connection with the emergence of religious institutions in the same period and the employment, by them, of distinctive complements of prestige goods which were associated with states, such as Egypt. This could indicate the perception that Cypriots had for Egyptian products and how they incorporated these products in their own ritual

structures or élite residential areas. The cultural significance of precious metals might be associated with the prestige value these materials had *per se*. The deposition of these personal items in ritual and domestic contexts might reflect the selection of foreign symbols in acts of self-representation. The use of such imported precious materials in the local manufacture indicates tendency in Cypriot society to appropriate the symbolic value of these materials. The use of personal items which invoke the 'foreign' is also observed in other categories, such as faience beads or seals.

Faience

Faience vessels were imported to Cyprus, as there is no evidence to date, for the presence of faience workshops. Twenty-eight vessels (or fragments of vessels) in total have been associated with rooms in settlements and are dated to LCIIC-LCIIIA periods. With the exception of one bowl (m302, m695) from Maa and another bowl from Myrtou (my7), both dated to the LCIIC-IIIA periods, all others examples of vessels come from Kition and Enkomi **(figure 139)**. The majority of faience vessels are found in primary deposits rather than secondary **(figure 140)** and they come from Kition Areas I and II rather than Enkomi Areas I and III **(figure 139)**. Most of faience vessels are bowls and very few are jars or goblets, all of which, based on Peltenburg's (1972, 1986a) categories, are of probable Egyptian and Western Asiatic origin. The only two rhytons, which are considered as ceremonial vessels, are the polychrome conical rhyton (ss1) attributed to the complex of tombs 4 and 5 at Kition, although found in association with domestic contexts in Area I, and a head of an animal rhyton (k1131) found in industrial contexts in Kition Area I/Floor IV.

Faience bowls are considered as luxury vessels. Their low rates of occurrence might be pertinent to the value placed on them. However, unlike precious metal jewellery items, faience vessels are more widely distributed and they are not manufactured in Cyprus. Faience vessels from primary depositions occur in domestic, ritual, industrial and working contexts. Their distribution changes over time **(figure 141)**. During the LCIIC period, vessels occur in industrial and domestic contexts while during the LCIIIA period they occur in industrial, ritual, domestic and working contexts. Because the majority of vessels constitute bowls there is no apparent variability in the distribution of shapes. However, there is a connection between faience bowls and industrial activities (see section 4.1.3), unlike the few fragments of containers, including jars and jugs, which were found in both primary and secondary depositions, in association with domestic, working and ritual contexts.

Based on the present archaeological evidence, faience vessels were kept out of local tradition. Although this particular class of objects remained distant to Cypriot society, at the

same time, the society itself associated them with a variety of activities. This might seem a contradiction. However, it can be argued that these vessels, as a distinct class of material culture -recognised as imports - played a special communicative role between local people residing in different types of sites (such as Enkomi, Kition, Myrtou, Maa - see section 1.7). As these foreign goods were incorporated into a local system, they fulfilled a variety of social needs and took on different symbolic values which are evident in their distribution and contextual variability; from primary sites, such as Enkomi, into secondary/tertiary, such as Maa, and from ritual contexts, such as those at Kition or Myrtou, to working, such as those at Maa. As items of wealth they are found in primary sites, such as Enkomi, and perhaps as items of prestige and ideological importance are found in small sites, such as Maa.

A greater variety of faience objects including amulets and scarabs **(figure 139)** occurred in Enkomi Areas I and III as opposed to Kition Areas I and II **(figure 139).** However, at both sites faience objects occurred in low rates, in primary and secondary depositions, and in a variety of contexts **(figure 142)**. Amulets and scarabs are considered as Egyptian imports, although Peltenburg (1986a: 164) notes that there is good evidence of local production in Palestine and he does not rule out the possibility of Cypriot production. Faience beads are the earliest examples of faience objects associated with rooms, dated to LCIB in Enkomi Area I **(table 23)**. Faience beads are widely distributed in the Mediterranean (Jacobsson 1994: 1-3), have common shapes and their place of manufacture is uncertain. The earliest examples found in LCI-IIA/B contexts are considered as imports. Approximately 180 faience beads have been associated with rooms (including 73 beads, k4513 etc., found on floor of room 39 in Kition Area II/Floor III) and occur at Enkomi, Kition, Maa and Athienou. Two faience necklaces, the one at Enkomi (e4928/13) and the other at Maa (m666) were also found in LCIIC/LCIIIA contexts.

Compared to other classes of jewellery items, the high rates of deposition of faience beads might reflect a range of factors such as accessibility and replaceability, pertinent to local manufacture, low costs and popularity. The majority of faience beads are found in primary depositions and the overwhelming majority from primary deposits was associated with ritual contexts **(figure 143)**. If we accept that faience beads/necklaces were not imported as finished products but that they were manufactured locally, then faience jewellery indicates Cypriot society's tendency to use imported raw materials and technology for the manufacture of jewellery items. The same was also observed with gold/silver jewels which were locally made. Therefore, as in the case of precious metals jewellery, faience beads come to 'confirm' to a certain extent Cypriot society's choice to use imports or objects which reflect the 'foreign' for personal items tied with someone's identity. Faience beads

and necklaces are jewellery objects and could be used to communicate personal identification through comparisons with others. Miller (1987: 130) pointed out that the object may lend itself equally to the expression of difference, indicating the separate domains to which people or aspects of people belong, and to the expression of unity, connecting otherwise diverse domains. Reformulating Miller's argument, it could be argued that, faience jewellery could be a class of artefacts that had the potential to serve both roles: Faience beads could express difference on a personal level, because they are personal items which invoke the 'foreign'; but at the same time the high rates of occurrences together the distribution of common shapes of faience beads in the Mediterranean could indicate unity.

Glass

In this study, glass vessels, like faience vessels, are considered as imports. However, the origin of glass artefacts in LC contexts is still problematic. Egypt and Western Asia are the most likely places of provenance for glass. Peltenburg (1986a: 154) suggests that Beth Shan could have been a production centre based on finds of unusual glass vessels in its temples and of fused glass and frit. No evidence of glass workshops has been encountered to date in LBA Cyprus. The recovery of approximately 175 glass ingots from the Ulu Burun shipwreck (Bass 1986; Pulak 1997) demonstrates that glass was exchanged in this form (traded in this intermediate form, glass was classed as a 'semi-product' by the Sherratts 1991: 364) and at the same time raises the possibility that many vessels may have been locally manufactured in Cyprus and elsewhere. Peltenburg (1986a: 154-155) has noted that the production and decoration of core-formed glass bottles would have been a standardised process once the technology had been learned.

Seven glass vessels, mostly fragments of bottles, are associated with rooms at Kition and Enkomi. They occurred in the LCIIC-IIIA periods and mostly in primary deposits **(figure 144)**. The majority of glass artefacts are associated with ritual contexts **(figure 145)**. Glass beads occurred much earlier than glass vessels in LCIA (e1889) and LCIIA-B (e3495) contexts, specifically in Enkomi Area III. The earliest examples, found in LCI-IIA/B contexts, are considered as imports. Forty-two glass beads and a necklace made of stone, terracotta and glass beads are dated to LCIIC-LCIIIA contexts. Although the fact that glass beads are used for the same necklace with beads of local materials demonstrates that glass beads could have been locally manufactured, the place of their manufacture is uncertain. Most of them occurred in primary deposits **(figure 146)** at Enkomi, Kition and Maa and are associated with ritual and domestic contexts.

The low rate of discard of glass artefacts (possibly affected by preservation factors)

suggests that they were considered as luxury items. Similar patterns of distribution were also shown in faience artefacts although the rates of occurrence were higher. If glass beads found in LCIIC/IIIA contexts were manufactured in Cyprus and most probably in primary sites, such as Enkomi and Kition, this could indicate that there was a conscious choice made by Cypriots to create locally jewellery items which look 'foreign'.

Alabaster

Alabaster vessels are generally attributed to Egyptian sources and are considered as imports. Peltenburg (1986a: 161-163) has suggested that some might have been manufactured at Syro-Palestinian sites, such as Megiddo and Lachish or even Ras Shamra. Ten alabaster vessels (or fragments) have been associated with rooms, most of them dated to the LCIIC period **(figure 147)**. Alabaster vessels comprised mainly of small amphorae and bowls, and occurred in domestic contexts **(figure 148)**. Despite the low rates of occurrence, alabaster vessels are widely distributed at Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Pyla and Episkopi. According to Lagarces (1986: 123-126), alabaster amphorae were probably containers for perfumed unguents and bowls were used either as perfume containers or as drinking cups. The absence from sanctuary sites, such as Athienou and Myrtou, their association with domestic contexts and their wide distribution indicate their prestigious value and at the same time their domestic rather than ceremonial use. Alabaster vessels may have been used in cult ceremonies but specifically in cult areas in primary sites.

Carnelian

Carnelian beads are also imported from Egypt (Peltenburg 1986a: 163). Nineteen carnelian beads and a necklace of 8 lotus beads have been associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition, Episkopi and Athienou **(figure 149)**. Most of them are dated to LCIIIA1 and are associated with domestic contexts **(figure 150)**. The low rates of occurrence and the wide distribution reflect similar patterns with alabaster vessels.

Seals

Cylinder seals, included in the analyses chapters, belong to four categories: imports (I), objects made of imported raw materials (I/CM), objects made of local raw materials which show strong external influences (LP/E) and objects, made of local materials and dependent less on external models of iconography (LP). Thirty-four cylinder seals, 12 stamp seals and one seal impression have been associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Episkopi, Athienou and Myrtou. The majority of them were concentrated in Enkomi **(figure 151)** and

found in LCIIC-LCIIIA contexts **(figure 152)**. As Webb notes (1987: 26) the glyptic wealth in the later phases of the LC period suggests that seals were highly curated, were considered as valued possessions and were used for many generations. Moreover, the high curation of seals, further suggests that they were likely to be rare in assemblages of earlier phases of use, at the beginning of the LC period, with a more concentrated accumulation in later LC deposits (Webb 1987: 26). Consequently, being small durable and mobile, seals have inherent problems for providing dates of engraving or information on location of final use. Despite biases of deposition and discovery, raw accounts of seals associated with rooms suggest that (as already shown in the analyses chapters 3-5) these were associated more with domestic rooms than administrative or ritual **(figure 152)**. Therefore, it can be argued that seals appear to have been used mainly for jewellery or as amulets, rather than for marking (Webb 2002: 128).

The cylinder seal was introduced to Cyprus from the Near East in late 17th century BC in the form of imports. Locally made cylinder seals, imitating both the style and the content of Near Eastern parallels, appeared during the 16th century BC. In 1948, following the classification for Mittanian glyptic, Porada (1948: 178-198) classified the cylinders found in Cyprus into three broad categories: the Elaborate Style, the Derivative Style and the Common Style. Apart from imported seals included in the database, Elaborate and Derivative Style are seals classified here as objects manufactured in Cyprus, using imported raw materials and/or their iconography derives entirely from foreign sources. On the contrary, Common Style seals are made of local raw materials and their iconography is less dependent on foreign influences. Only three cylinder seals, associated with rooms, have been identified as imports: a faience cylinder seal (e3296) from Enkomi Area III/Level IIIA, a Mittanian seal from Myrtou (my48) and a haematite seal (a521A) from Athienou (and a steatite stamp seal from Maa m188, dated to EBA/MBA). Although, the majority of seals are local products (LP), the total proportion of imports (I), seals of imported raw materials (I/CM, such as haematite, steatite and faience) and seals with strong external references to Near Eastern prototypes, as well as Aegean affinities, comprises (LP/E) half of the total number of seals **(figure 153)**. It has to be noted that little work has been done on the provenance of raw materials and therefore these are rough estimations (see below on stone).

The wholesale adoption of foreign iconography related to ideological messages and ritual symbolisms in local production, the indication that local manufacture of seals began soon after the appearance of the first imports, and the use of seals as jewellery items demonstrate the necessity of the existence and use of a pictorial medium heavily dependent on foreign images for personal expression. The same could be argued for gold/silver and

faience jewellery beads. Therefore, it can be suggested that the accumulation and extended use of such a medium, like the seal or any other jewellery item which invokes the foreign, in LCIIC-LCIIIA could be symptomatic of the changes in Late Cypriot society associated with the expansion of trade.

Ivory

Ivory was imported to Cyprus as raw material presumably from Syria or Egypt. Sixty-six items of ivory objects have been associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition, Maa and Athienou. Two ivory objects (a comb, e1765 and a pin, e1639) dated to early LCIIA-B contexts in Enkomi Area III/Level IIA, are considered as possible imports, whereas all other items dated to LCIIC-IIIA are probably objects manufactured in Cyprus. The workshops at Enkomi (see chapter 3) and Kouklia- Evreti (Maier and v. Wartburg 1985: 148) support local ivory production during the LCIIC-IIIA periods.

The most common ivories associated with rooms in the sites examined, are mainly small finds of toilet articles and miscellaneous fittings, either plain or with incised decoration (such as discs which probably formed the bases and lids for wooden pyxides, various types of rods, pins, spindle whorls, beads and miscellaneous fittings for boxes and furniture) and also major pieces of carved ivory with iconographic content such as plaques and boxes. A fragmentary bowl (k5040) from Kition Area II/Floor III and an ivory rhyton (a3072) from Athienou Stratum III are the only ceremonial vessels recorded. Despite their small size (see section 6.2.1) a relatively high rate of ivory pieces derives from primary deposits **(figure 154)**. The majority of ivories come from domestic contexts **(figure 155)** and there is no apparent differentiation in their distribution apart from the two vessels associated with ritual contexts. For example, plaques found in primary depositions are associated with ritual contexts (k3330, Kition Area II/Floor IIIA), with domestic contexts (e4933/7 and e948, Enkomi Area I/Level IIIB), and with craft-working activities (e1563/7 and e1563/8, Enkomi Area III/Level IIIA). Despite the strong affinities with Near Eastern and Mycenaean iconography, ivories do not have a restricted use and, as already shown in the analyses chapters, were not perceived as highly prestigious objects in the same way that precious metals were. Perhaps, this can also explain the probable imbalance between the few imported ivories, occurred only at the beginning of the Late Cypriot period, and the many locally made ivories found in the LCIIC-IIIA settlement contexts. The wide range of artefact-types and their association with various activities support this hypothesis.

Stone

Several types of stone and stone artefacts have been, so far, identified as imported. Haematite/limonite weights are considered as imports from Mesopotamia to Cyprus via Syria, or directly from Syria (Courtois 1984: 114-115; see Elliott 1985: 315 for Kition haematite weights). Basalt and vesicular lava tools are considered as imports from the Syro-Palestine area (Xenophontos, C., Elliott, C. and Malpas, J.G. 1988). Chlorite (or steatite as it is known in the archaeological literature) is imported to Cyprus from the Near East (Elliott 1985: 312, 314, 1988: 415). Although certain artefact types have been identified as imported finished products (for example the steatite tube, k439, from Kition Area I/Floor III) the question remains whether chlorite/steatite artefacts were brought to Cyprus ready-made or as raw material (Elliott 1985: 315). Due to the limited work on provenance studies of raw materials, it is not always clear which types of steatite or chlorite are in fact imported and which are not. Moreover, in earlier publications (i.e. Enkomi, Myrtou), several rock types might have been misidentified. In this study, following Elliott's work, apart from specific imported stone artefact-types (such as the haematite/limonite weights) or artefacts made of imported raw materials in Cyprus (such as the haematite cylinder seal from Enkomi e446), objects made of limonite, steatite and chlorite are considered as artefacts of imported raw materials whose place of manufacture is uncertain (I/UM). It needs to be stressed that future studies might reveal sources of chlorite/steatite/limonite in Cyprus and identify these artefacts as local products.

Eighteen haematite/limonite weights have been associated with rooms at Enkomi, Pyla and Maa and they appear since the early phases the LC period. The use of foreign balance weights reveals that several systems of measurement – Syrian etc. – were employed in Cypriot trade and most probably for the weight of precious metal objects (cf. Courtois 1986: 85-86). Their context associations demonstrate that they were used in everyday activities **(figure 156)** and were not of restricted use. Haematite and limonite were also used for cylinder seals while limonite beads and tools have also been found at Enkomi (see chapter 3).

Thirty-eight basalt and vesicular lava tools have been associated with rooms at Kition, Enkomi, Maa and Pyla. Like haematite weights, the earliest examples came from LCIIA-B contexts at Enkomi. Their close association with domestic and working activities **(figure 157)**, such as the preparation of food (see section 4.2.3 on Maa), indicates that imported stone tools were used in the same way as stone tools made of local materials.

Steatite/chlorite was used mostly for making small finds such as beads, spindle whorls and cylinder seals but also for stone tools, such as pestles and mortars. The earliest examples

of steatite/chlorite beads (e1211 and e1757) appear in LCIIA-B contexts at Enkomi. One mould for gold jewellery (e456) and two fragments of moulds, possibly for tools (e3119/10, e5327/4), all found at Enkomi, have been identified as chlorite. Steatite/chlorite items are associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Pyla and Episkopi and were mostly used for jewellery items **(figure 158)**. The high rates of occurrences, as well as their wide distribution, indicate that steatite/chlorite was not used for highly prestigious objects **(figure 159)**. However, it should be noted that all steatite/chlorite objects found in ritual contexts are from primary deposits – a fact which strengthens their association with restricted contexts.

Bronze/Lead

Lead was imported to Cyprus. Based on provenance analysis (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 162) lead items found in LC contexts are consistent with possible Anatolian and Sardinian sources. However, the place of manufacture of lead artefacts found in LC contexts is still uncertain. Sixty six items of lead, including a small number of jewellery items, weights, various attachments and fittings, sling bullets, a shallow bowl, a female statuette (e2090) and the 11-petalled rosette (e134), were associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition, Pyla, Maa and Episkopi.

The earliest example was a lead lump (e3494) dated to LCIIA-B contexts in Enkomi, Area III. The majority of lead artefacts consist of weights **(figure 160)** and appear in LCIIC-IIIA contexts. The wide distribution of lead, in most of the sites, the relatively high rates of occurrence in comparison with precious metals and the association with domestic and working activities **(figure 161)**, indicate that lead was presumably considered less valuable than silver or gold. The association with a variety of activities demonstrates that lead was used for utilitarian purposes as well as for the manufacture of unique objects, such as the 11-petalled rosette. It should be stressed that similar artefact types appear in both local bronze and lead and there is no differentiation in their distribution because both materials are associated with a variety of contexts. The only major difference between local bronze and imported lead is that the number of local bronze artefacts associated with rooms in the sites examined, is much higher (approximately 300 items) than the number of lead artefacts.

Only eighteen bronze artefacts, which have foreign influences, have been associated with rooms at Enkomi, Kition and Maa. Apart from two artefacts from Kition (a peg k3677 and a pin of bronze and ivory which belongs to the category of artefacts made of materials from various sources, k5108) and one from Maa (a fibula, m662), all other artefacts come from Enkomi. All bronze types dated to the LCIIC-LCIIIA periods fall into the categories of weapons (daggers, knives and spearheads) and ornaments (i.e. pins, fibulae). Aegean

influences have been identified for a number of spearheads found in LCIIIA:1 industrial contexts (Dikaios 1969: 278), whereas Near Eastern influences have been identified in pins (Dikaios 1969: 277, see chapter 3 on Enkomi analysis). The scarcity of bronzes with foreign influences could be interpreted as a result of the abundance of local bronzes; it could also mean that foreign elements were well incorporated into the local bronze industry and were no longer identifiable.

Mycenaean pottery

Nine hundred sherds and vessels, approximately, of imported and locally produced Mycenaean pottery have been included in the database. Only 35% of the total number of Mycenaean pottery is the imported Mycenaean pottery, whereas the rest has been identified as locally made. Because Mycenaean pottery was produced in the Aegean with foreign markets in mind (Sherratt 1982: 183), the Mycenaean pottery found in Cyprus differs from that found on the mainland. Adapting van Wijngaarden's (2002: 15) framework, three major categories of imported Mycenaean vessels have been associated with rooms in LCIB-IIIA:2 contexts at Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Pyla, Episkopi, Myrtou and Athienou. These are dinner vessels including, kraters, jugs, cups, bowls, chalices and kylikes, dishes and skyphoi; storage vessels including jars, flasks, pyxides and alabastra and ritual vessels including rhyta and kernoi. In addition, 18 Mycenaean clay human and animal figurines have been associated with a variety of contexts at Enkomi (e5586/5, e449, e1242, e1130, e1165, e1202, e3637, e4639, e3056, e3000, e4679, e1161, e2745/6, e2443/8, e3821/5) and Kition (k366, k359, k3323). All figurines were found in LCIIIA:1 contexts apart from one (k366) which was found in a primary deposit in a LCIIC industrial context at Kition Area I/Floor IV.

Two conclusions were drawn from the examination of Mycenaean pottery in the analyses chapters (3-5). It is important to note that recent studies on the consumption of Mycenaean pottery, which have examined a larger body of Mycenaean pottery, have come to the same conclusions (Wijngaarden 2002: 149, 159, 183-202, 261-280).

First, Mycenaean pottery was widely distributed in all sites **(table 363)** in various contexts and therefore could not have served as a prestige item of restricted use (see chapters 3-5). Moreover, the association of Mycenaean pottery with domestic, industrial, craft-working and ritual contexts demonstrates that this class of pottery was an integral part of the activities attested in the archaeological record and that no pattern could be observed relating imported Mycenaean pottery with a specific activity or social group (see also Wijngaarden 2002: 149 for Enkomi). Table 363 shows the repertoire of shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery associated with rooms found in both primary and secondary depositions in the

areas/sites examined. What is evident from table 363 is that a greater variety of shapes appear in primary centres such as Enkomi and Kition, unlike the rather limited repertoire of shapes which occur in secondary or tertiary sites **(table 363)**. This indicates that sites which were directly involved in trade had access to a greater repertoire of Mycenaean imports than smaller sites. Consequently smaller sites could have 'imported' Mycenaean imports from primary centres.

It could be argued that people residing at urban centers had integrated Mycenaean pottery into all their activities, unlike those residing in smaller sites where Mycenaean pottery was used by local élites as a symbol associated with urban life and the wider world of international trade. However, before such a hypothesis is put forward the inconsistencies and limitations of published material, as well as the lack of excavated settlements during the early stages of the Late Cypriot period, need to be taken into account. Therefore, it could be suggested that the limited repertoire of imported Mycenaean vessels in secondary or tertiary sites might be partly a result of the relationship between local élites and urban sites and of the local network exchange, but it is also a consequence of the limitations of the material. What has been observed in the analyses chapters is that Mycenaean pottery occurs in small coastal sites, such as Maa, with domestic activities attested in the material record, or bigger sites, such as Episkopi, or small sanctuary sites, such as Athienou and primary sites, such as Enkomi. Thus, what can be argued is that despite the position each site had in the site hierarchy system, imported Mycenaean pottery was associated with all kinds of activities at all sites.

Based only on primary depositions (thus excluding material from Athienou and Myrtou, see chapter 5) it is evident that a great variety of vessels, including storage and dinning vessels, were associated with domestic activities **(table 364).** This supports the argument that Mycenaean pottery was not a prestige item. However, pottery vessels used in domestic contexts and especially for utilitarian purposes, such as the preparation of food, will have a shorter life than vessels whose use was more restricted such as ritual. Consequently, there will be a greater proportion of the more frequently used domestic wares in the archaeological record (Shott 1996; Varien and Potter 1997). The association of rhyta and kernoi with ritual activities demonstrates that there is consumptive choice for the specific vessels.

The second conclusion, which derived from the analyses chapters, is that during the later phases of the LCIIC period, imported Mycenaean pottery co-existed with local imitations in the same contexts suggesting that people could use both imports and local imitations for similar purposes. In addition, both potteries co-existed in most contexts with

local ceramic wares- a fact, which further supports that Mycenaean pottery, imported or locally made, was treated in the same way as local vessels. Most of the shapes of imported Mycenaean pottery, associated with rooms in the seven sites examined, were copied locally, apart from the ritual vessels, the alabastron, the flask (pilgrim flask) and the pyxis. Shapes, which occurred only as local copies, were the kalathos, the amphora (amphoriskos), the bottle, the hydria, the tankard, the mug, the stemmed goblet and the askos. Locally made Mycenaean-type pottery is also widely distributed **(table 365)**. A larger repertoire of shapes appears in primary centres, as well as in smaller sites such as Maa, than other sites. Locally made Mycenaean pottery from primary deposits is associated with all activities attested in the material record **(table 366).** The only apparent difference between imported and locally made is the absence of specific ritual vessels, such as the kernos and the rhyton from ritual contexts **(tables 364 and 366)**. Vessels associated with domestic contexts appear also in ritual contexts indicating a lack of consumption choices and at the same time the wide acceptance of locally made Mycenaean pottery.

Minoan pottery

Very few fragments of Minoan pottery have been associated with rooms in LC contexts **(figure 162)**. The majority comes from Enkomi **(figure 163)** and it is associated with domestic contexts in both primary and secondary deposits. Stirrup jars occur most frequently and the majority of items are dated to LCIIC-LCIIIA:1 contexts. Despite its small quantity and the fact that it was not locally imitated, Minoan pottery was not considered as a prestige item of restricted use.

Canaanite pottery

The majority of Canaanite jars found in Cyprus were probably imported from southern Palestine and the central Levant (based on analytical work on Canaanite jars from Maa, see Jones and Vaughan 1988: 393), while a few examples have been identified as local products (Hadjicosti 1988). The earliest example of a Canaanite jar is dated to LCIIA-B contexts from Enkomi (e2799/2). Most Canaanite jars are found at Enkomi although a high rate of occurrence survives also at Kition and Maa **(figure 164)**. Imported Canaanite jars are generally classified as storage vessels used in trade, although a possible domestic use has been attributed to the Cypriot copies (Hadjicosti 1988: 360). Based on primary deposits, Canaanite jars are mostly associated with domestic and working activities **(figure 165)**. The high rate of occurrence of Canaanite jars in sites, such as Maa, might suggest that small sites were directly involved in international trade or that the commodity transported in Canaanite

jars was not of restricted use.

6.3 TEXTUAL EVIDENCE ABOUT TRADE

Textual references to the trade or exchange in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean provide information on the nature of the flow of goods. Textual sources are available to us due to a variety of inscriptions as well as the existence of archives with cuneiform and other tablets from the Aegean, Anatolia, Egypt and the Near East. So far, similar epigraphical sources have not been discovered in Cyprus and the practice of writing in Cypro-Minoan script was limited. Information about the types of goods or materials known to have been the subject of reciprocal exchange at a high social level between Cyprus and the surrounding areas derives from documents written in various languages and scripts which mention the place-name of Alashiya, thought by many to refer to Bronze Age or Iron Age Cyprus.

6.3.1 THE QUESTION OF ALASHIYA

The name of Alashiya was equated with Cyprus as early as the nineteenth century, after the discovery of the Akkadian tablets at Tell el-Amarna in Egypt (cf. Knapp 1996b: 3). Most scholars, who examine LBA Cyprus, believe that Alashiya was the Bronze Age place-name for Cyprus, referring either to all or part of the island (Keswani 1989: 124-126; Knapp 1985, 1996b; Muhly 1972, 1989; Peltenburg 1996). Merrillees (1972), and other scholars who agree with his arguments (e.g. Hellbing 1979), have proposed a different location and deny categorically the identification with Cyprus. I believe that the identification of Alashiya should be based on the archaeological context of the documentary evidence and any other aspect of material culture which may connect the name with an archaeological site. The economic and political role of Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age as well as the prosperity evident in the island's material culture favour its equation with Alashiya. The association of Alashiya with copper, coupled with the evidence of the important role of Cyprus as a major copper supplier in Bronze Age Mediterranean trade, provides a strong argument for this identification (Muhly 1972, 1982, 1989, 1996; Knapp 1996b). In my opinion, it should suffice to say that, so far, the archaeological record of the eastern Mediterranean setting reveals evidence to support this equation.

6.3.2 TEXTS AND TRADING MECHANISMS

Textual evidence reflects mainly the life of the royal palaces in different political units and

provides accounts on trade conducted at this high social level. Based on texts, much exchange was conducted in the sphere of palaces as gift exchange between political rulers (Liverani 1979: 23). Economic purposes of trade - the need to import certain goods - had become important in establishing and maintaining diplomatic relationships (Wijngaarden 2002: 4).

Before the 15th century BC textual references to Alashiya are scarce, whereas in the LCIIA-B periods they become more frequent (see Wiseman 1996: 20 for Akkadian texts from Alalakh dated to the 18th century BC noting the receipt of 15 shekels of silver from a person named Alashiya). Egyptian annals from the reign of Tuhmosis III (1479-1425 BC) refer to tribute of copper, tin and lead ingots, lapis lazuli, wood, ivory and horses shipped through, if not originating in Alashiya (Ockinga 1996: 42). The evidence of the Amarna letters (Moran 1992: 104-113, 188-190, 1996: 21-25) indicates that Alashiya played a key role in eastern Mediterranean trade during the 14th century BC and enjoyed direct and intimate trade relations with Egypt. The Amarna archives attest to a regular correspondence between the king of Alashiya and the Pharaoh of Egypt on equal terms. The title 'brother' in the correspondence is used when equal partners were concerned and reflects the diplomatic position of the sender. These letters report the dispatch of significant quantities of copper along with various amounts of oil, wood and ivory sent to Egypt. In return of these commodities, the King of Alashiya demanded a variety of gifts including stone vessels, ebony, horses, linen garments, perfumed oil, silver and a chariot (Moran 1996: 21).

During the 13th century BC (LCIIC), textual references to Alashiya are more numerous. Hittite texts refer to copper and bronze from Mount Taggata in Alashiya (Beckman 1996: 31-35). Some Ugaritic texts report that Alashiya received large amounts of oil from Ugarit (Walls 1996: 38). Egyptian topographical lists from the reign of Ramesses II report that Cyprus sent 'masses' of copper and silver to Egypt and the Papyrus Anastasi IV relates that Alashiya sent raw copper, tin or lead, horns of oil and livestock to Egypt (Ockinga 1996: 42-29).

It is evident from these texts that metals, such as copper and tin, were the major components of this trade (see also Sherratt 1994: 63). Coastal centres in Cyprus, given the equation of Cyprus with Alashiya, had come to serve as commercial entrepôts for Aegean and Levantine trade, so that ivory - like lapis lazuli, gold and silver, which do not occur in Cyprus as raw materials, were available on the island for shipment and trade (Knapp 1996b: 9). Archaeological evidence from the Ulu Burun shipwreck indicates that copper was traded in bulk in the form of oxhide ingots (Pulak 1988: 6), although Egyptian pictorial evidence show ingots being offered as ceremonial gifts (Bass 1967: 62-67, 1973). Moreover, the

ship's cargo shows that this was the case for other raw materials (tin, ivory, glass) and finished products (glass beads, lamps, ceramics) as well (Pulak 1988, 1997). In addition, textual evidence provides information on the trade or exchange of organic and perishable items between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria and Palestine, such as unguents, aromatics, oils, wine and textiles, which are not visible in the archaeological record (Knapp 1991: 21-68).

The information provided by textual sources on the correspondence between the king of Alashiya and the Pharaoh about the exchange of certain goods reveals that similar political structures existed in both regions because trade was conducted on equal terms; or in other words that the same social sector, mainly the palaces and the élites, conducted trade between these two different political units. In addition, as it is reflected in the Near Eastern accounts that the products included in the exchange were a part of the ceremonial exchange, which was based on political relationships among rulers (Zaccagnini 1987). However, in spite of references to the king of Alashiya in the diplomatic records of the Hittite area, the Levant and Egypt, it is unlikely that palaces similar to the administrative centers of the Near East/Egypt were developed in Cyprus (see also 7.3). M. Liverani (1990: 292-294) has convincingly demonstrated that the texts themselves are ideological products. The texts represent only a small portion of the total economic activity in each area, with natural emphasis on the people connected to the palace and the élites. Transactions outside of the sphere of ceremonial exchange are only attested indirectly in the texts. Raw materials, such as metals, and semi-elaborated goods, such as stone vessels, not only were exchanged as 'gifts', but they found their way outside gift-exchange. They circulated not only among elites, but also among lower strata of the population, being essentially employed as exchange goods and means of payment (Wijngaarden 2002: 4; Zaccagnini 1984: 159).

The wide distribution and the varied use of imports in LCIIC-IIIA Cyprus, as it has been demonstrated in the analyses chapters (3-5) and in section 6.2.2, strengthen arguments for the co-existence of different trading mechanisms. Almost all classes of artefacts and materials found in the seven sites examined seemed to have the potential to be traded in any mode of exchange and fulfill different social needs. For example, raw materials such as ivory are referred to in the texts as a part of the exchange between the king of Alashiya and the Pharaoh. However, ivory was associated with varied activities, such as ritual, domestic and craft-working, and there was no exclusive association of ivory items with restricted contexts (see also Liverani 1979: 23). Therefore, ivory could be a material that had varied meanings and was traded either as a product of gift exchange between élites or as a commercial product between lower social strata. The absence of pottery from the epigraphical record indicates that unlike metals, ivory or stone vessels, this class of material circulated mostly

outside the sphere of reciprocal exchange at a high social level (Sherratt 1999: 177-178). The archaeological evidence supports this hypothesis (see 6.2.2).

The mechanisms at work in the LBA trade system were diverse and complex, with objects travelling through several modes of exchange run by different participants before being used and before being deposited at their place of archaeological discovery (Knapp 1993: 340-341). It is not always feasible in the prehistoric material record of Cyprus to discern which class of material was the direct result of a specific trade mode. The archaeological and textual evidence presented in this chapter underlines the fact that data does not speak for itself but is subject to multiple interpretations. In this study, I have accepted that archaeological and textual evidence combined with scientific analyses led to the conclusion that Mediterranean exchange systems often overlap and coexist (see also 1.5.1). Rather than seeking direct results of sailing routes and consistent geographical patterns of trade within the Mediterranean, this study examined the suitability of imports to become part of local practices. Indeed, it is an object's relationship to social groups and cultural practices which imposes meaning on it (Miller 1987: 118). The use and interpretation of imports in the Late Cypriot society will be discussed in the following final chapter of this thesis.

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSIONS: THE USE AND INTERPRETATION OF IMPORTS IN LATE CYPRIOT SOCIETY

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This thesis has focused on the examination of imports and hybrid products found in LC habitation contexts. The primary aim has been to investigate the ways in which imports and hybrid products were used by communities in order to detect the impact which imports might have had on Late Cypriot society.

The discussion on earlier interpretations of imported material in LC contexts showed that imports were treated as evidence of colonisation on the island or of the control of Cypriot copper trade by foreign people (section 1.3.2). The discussion on current approaches to trade showed that imports were considered as markers of social differentiation. Imported materials were associated with already established foreign élites. The social significance of imports was considered as the main impetus for their acquisition by the local Cypriot élites (section 1.4). Both these approaches were based on the presence and absence of imports. This study has examined imports from a social perspective and considered them as active carriers of cultural information often novel to the recipient society (sections 1.5 and 2.3). Their context of local consumption has been examined in order to see how imports were used and perceived by the local people.

Up to this point, the analysis (Chapters 3, 4 and 5) has been principally concerned with the recognition of patterns of distribution and occurrence of imports/hybrid products in seven Late Cypriot settlements, the focus being on the association of certain categories of imports/hybrid products with different groups of contexts, in order to identify their use in each site separately. The discussion in chapter 6 showed the differential use of each class of imports/hybrid products in the seven sites examined and the significance attached to each class of imports by the Cypriot society.

The discussion, in this final chapter 7, will first attempt to reconstruct general and consistent patterns of distribution and occurrence of imports in the seven sites examined

during the chronological phases of the Late Bronze Age. Based on the observed patterns, an attempt will be made to interpret the impact which imports might have had on Late Cypriot society.

A comparative discussion will follow examining a) the differences or similarities between imported material found in settlement contexts at the seven sites examined and that found in contemporary tombs at the same sites and b) the differences or similarities between imported material found in settlement contexts at the seven sites examined and that found at other contemporary sites in different parts of the island. This examination will be based only on the presence or absence of artefact-types because a) quantitative comparisons cannot be carried out between habitation and mortuary contexts (see section 2.5) and b) contextual analysis cannot be made without the necessary statigraphical and contextual information. The lack of such information was the reason why other settlements had not been included in the analysis in the first place (see section 2.5). This discussion, however, hopes to provide a complete picture of the occurrence of imports in LBA Cyprus. The whole question of the impact of trade on Cypriot society and culture as measured by imports will be briefly discussed in the context of what can be inferred about East Mediterranean trade generally in the Late Bronze Age, and in particular about the role of Cypriots in this, what Cyprus exported to other regions and what sort of impact the production and organisation of goods and materials for export had on Cypriot culture and society.

Finally, the changes of the Late Cypriot society which have been associated with trade are examined within the context of the LC socio-political developments. The last section of the present thesis addresses issues for future research.

7.2 The Social Context of Imports

The reasoning the thesis has followed is that in order to account for the impact and the significance of external trade in indigenous Cypriot history during the Late Bronze Age, we need to interpret the meaning of imported objects contextually. This view does not take the properties of imported artefacts as self-evident to the people who receive them but rather, it considers the meaningful associations of an imported object within its local context. Imports in LBA Cyprus were used for various purposes that were indicative of the various ways Late Cypriot society perceived imports. The position taken here is that the use of imported material has created different social behaviour and realities in Late Cypriot society. By this I mean that several aspects of Cypriot society were influenced by the Cypriot peoples' involvement in trade, and that this impact can be detected in the ways in which Cypriot

people used imports. The key concept associated with this position is that objects play a pivotal role in the construction of social realities (see 1.5 and 2.3). Therefore, the use of imports, which derive from and embody the knowledge of external social realities, resulted in the creation of new forms of social realities in LBA Cyprus. These changes can be detected on a social level that pertains to social activities as well as to social display. These changes can also be detected on an economic level which pertains to social stratigraphy, and also on an ideological level which concerns peoples' beliefs and ideas. Before these ideas are explained, however, and in order to make them more specific, we need to turn to the data. What can be stated at this point is that the social, economic and ideological changes which resulted from the expansion of trade occurred at the end of the 14th/beginning of the 13th century BC. Therefore, a comparison will be made between the earliest phases of the Late Bronze Age, the LCI-IIB periods, which are dated prior to the 13th century BC, and the later phases of the Late Bronze Age covering the 13th century BC, until the end of LCIIIA (12th century BC).

The evidence from the earliest phases of the Late Bronze Age comes mainly from Enkomi. Athienou and Myrtou also have produced imported material dated prior to the 13th century BC, but the lack of fine stratigraphic and chronological divisions permits only a general association of imports with chronological periods. All other sites, Kition, Maa, Pyla, Episkopi, and including Enkomi, Athienou and Myrtou, are examined from LCIIC to LCIIIA.

7.2.1 PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION

The first observation, which can be detected over time, is the steady increase in the quantity of imports that was observed in all sites up to the beginning of LCIIIA **(figure 166)** – bearing in mind, however, the lack of LCI excavated settlements. This increase is not only observed in the quantity but also in the variety of imports. At the beginning of the LBA, imports from habitation contexts comprise very few Egyptian and Levantine jewellery items **(figure 169)**, as well as a limited number of Minoan/Mycenaean pot sherds **(figure 167)**. During LCIIA-B, the variety of imported material from habitation contexts increases with the occurrence of basalt tools, haematite weights, lead items including weights, and faience/glass, ivory and precious metal jewellery items **(figure 169)**. The variety of imported Mycenaean pottery increases with the occurrence of shapes such as amphoroid kraters, stirrup jars and cups **(figure 168)**. During the LCIIC-IIIA1, the repertoire of imports increases even more with the appearance of faience and alabaster vessels, cylinder seals, faience amulets **(figures 170, 171)**, Canaanite and LMIIIB pottery **(figure 172)**.

More important is the wider distribution and use of imports and objects made of imported materials which may be observed over time. In every subsequent phase of the LBA, imports are associated with more and more diverse contexts. During LCI, imports are associated with domestic activities **(figure 173)**. During LCIIA-B, they are associated with domestic and industrial activities **(figure 173)**. During LCIIC and the beginning of LCIIIA, imports from all sites are distributed in domestic contexts, including living and working spaces, and in craft-working, industrial and ritual contexts **(figure 173)**. Their distribution geographically covers the whole island. Imports become accessible to the majority of people. LCIIC is the earliest period during which hybrid products occurred in considerable numbers. The first categories of objects locally made of imported materials and/or objects which show external foreign influence were gold/silver jewellery, ivory items, seals and Mycenaean pottery. These categories occurred in low numbers in LCIIC **(figure 174)** and in the same contexts as the original imports. This indicates that the original imports and objects locally made of imported materials and/or show external foreign influence were used for the same or similar purposes.

During LCIIIA1, objects locally made of imported materials and/or objects which show external foreign influence occurred in large numbers **(figure 174)** and continued to be distributed in the same contexts with the original imports. Imports, however, are gradually becoming more exclusive, and their distribution can be differentiated from site to site. In Enkomi, imports are still widely distributed in all types of contexts. In Kition, although imports were distributed in industrial and domestic contexts, a clear association of imports and hybrid products with ritual contexts may be observed. The association of imported material with ritual contexts is also indicated by the occurrence of imports/hybrid products in ritual sites such as Athienou and Myrtou. At the end of LCIIIA there is a clear association of imports/hybrid products with ritual contexts with Area I in Enkomi, where ritual activities have been attested, unlike Area III, where the number of imports/hybrid products decreases and cult activities are absent. The high rates of gold/silver items in LCIIIA2 **(figure 174)** unlike other objects made of imported raw materials and/or show external influence supports this hypothesis. The number of imports decreases in Maa, and the same pattern is observed in Athienou, as well. LCIIIA is the period when the function of Athienou changed from primarily ritual to agricultural. During LCIIIA, the number of imports at Episkopi, where no ritual activities have so far been identified, is very small.

Several patterns were observed in regard to the choice and use of imports (chapter 6). Gold/silver jewellery items had restricted distribution and appear repeatedly in LCIIIA:1 but primarily in LCIIIA:2 ritual and domestic contexts rather than industrial or craft-working.

The use of such imported precious materials in the local manufacture indicates Cypriot society's tendency to appropriate the intrinsic symbolic value of these materials and at the same time the preference of foreign materials and symbols in personal items. The choice in using objects, which invoke the foreign, as personal items, is also seen in seals found in similar contexts during the LCIIC-IIIA periods.

The frequency of faience, glass and alabaster vessels in different contexts shows that they were associated with ritual, domestic and industrial activities. These vessels are considered as luxury. Their wide distribution in various sites with different functions (Enkomi, Kition, Maa, Myrtou) shows that they played a special communicative role between local people. As items of wealth they are found in primary sites, such as Enkomi, and perhaps as items of prestige and ideological importance are found in small sites, such as Maa. A special link between faience vessels and industrial or metal related activities has been observed in Kition Area I/Floor IV and Maa Area II/Floor II. This suggests that the Cypriot copper trade was foreign oriented and that, presumably, Cypriot copper was exchanged in return for these products (Peltenburg 1985: 271-272).

Imported Mycenaean pottery was widely distributed in all domestic, industrial, ritual or craft-working contexts and in all sites. Therefore, this class of pottery was an integral part of the activities attested in the archaeological record and no pattern could be observed relating imported Mycenaean pottery with a specific activity or social group. In some cases, an exclusive association of certain shapes of vessels with ritual contexts, such as the conical rhyton and the chalice in Kition Area II/Floor IV, is evident. However, the ritual association of these shapes does not necessarily mean that they are prestige goods, as they might have functioned as substitutes for other precious metal rhyta. As such, they might have, in fact, permitted greater access to certain ritual practices. It is not surprising that, as Sherratt (1999: 173) mentions, Mycenaean ceramics are almost absent from the documentary and literary record of the second or the first millennia BC. Similar distributional patterns, which were observed for imported basalt tools and haematite/limonite weights or lead items, indicate the incorporation of foreign tools into local practices, as these were associated with industrial and domestic activities.

To summarise the conclusions about the distribution of imports and hybrid products:

1. The number of imports increases in every subsequent phase of the LBA, until the beginning of LCIIIA.
2. The repertoire of classes of imports also increases in each phase of the LBA with the occurrence of new classes as well as artefact types.

3. Imports were incorporated into domestic, industrial, craft-working and ritual activities.
4. Imports were widely available during LCIIC and beginning LCIIIA.
5. Gold/silver jewellery was the only class of artefacts used repeatedly in ritual contexts as prestige items and could have functioned as markers of social differentiation.
6. The number of imports decreases at the end of the LCIIIA period, during which an association of imports and jewellery items (gold and faience) with ritual activities may be observed.
7. Artefacts, which belong to the hybrid products' categories, occur in considerable numbers in LCIIC and in the same contexts with the original imports.
8. During LCIIIA, objects, which belong to the hybrid products' categories, increase and continue to coexist with the original imports in the same contexts.

7.2.2 IMPORTS IN TOMBS

Three settlements out of the seven sites, which were examined in the analyses chapters (3-5), have produced imports and hybrid products from mortuary contexts. These are Enkomi, Kition and Episkopi. In an attempt to provide a complete picture of the differential uses of imports and hybrid products, a comparison will be made between the artefact-types found in settlement contexts with those found in tombs at the same sites.

The Enkomi tombs cover chronologically all phases of the Late Cypriot periods, although tomb assemblages dated to LCI-IIB are under represented. The same pattern was seen in habitation contexts in Areas I and III. Comparing Keswani's patterns of artefact occurrences (1989b: 57-62, table 1), with imports found in LCI-IIB contexts in Enkomi Areas I and III Levels I-IIA **(tables 3, 9, 13, 16, 20, 25, 28, 30, 39-41)**, one can observe the complete absence of gold jewellery and precious metal vessels from settlement contexts in contrast to the wide representation of gold jewellery artefacts in tombs. Silver ornaments occur in both mortuary and non-mortuary contexts, although much less in habitation contexts. Faience/glass/alabaster vessels are found only in tombs, whereas faience and glass beads are found in both tombs and settlements. Seals, haematite weights and ivory items appear in both contexts although their predominance in mortuary contexts is apparent. Mycenaean pottery appears in both funerary and settlement contexts. Wijngaarden' s work (2002: 139) showed that in spite of the predominance of tomb finds for all Mycenaean vessel types, it is clear that none of the individual vessel types was restricted to funerary use, including amphoroid kraters. Similar conclusions may be drawn for ritual vessels, such as

rhyta, and figurines.

During the LCIIC-IIIA1 periods, the quantity and the variety of imports at Enkomi Areas I and III increases **(tables 43-46, 48, 49, 63-65, 67, 76, 78-80, 82, 83, 111-114, 116, 117)**. Although gold/silver jewellery items as well as faience and alabaster vessels occur in Areas I and III, the same classes of artefacts appear in much greater variety in tomb assemblages dated to LCIA/B-LCIIC/LCIIIA (Keswani 1989b: 62-66, table 2). Precious metal vessels are absent from Enkomi Areas I and III, whereas they appear in tombs. Other classes of artefacts such as, ivory items, seals, haematite weights, semi-precious stones and Mycenaean pottery are present in both contexts. Basalt tools, Canaanite jars and lead items have not been mentioned in mortuary contexts. Keswani (1989b: 66) noted that exotics and various prestige items are more widely distributed in LCIA/B-LCIIC/LCIIIA tomb assemblages than in the LCI-IIB tombs. The wider distribution of imports and hybrid products was also observed in Enkomi Areas I and III, Levels IIB and IIIA.

The decrease in the number and variety of imports/hybrid products is observed in both LCIIC/LCIIIA-LCIIIB mortuary contexts (Keswani 1989b: 66) and LCIIIA2 settlement contexts Areas I and III/Level IIIB **(tables 135-138, 140, 141, 156, 158-160, 162, 163)**. Unlike the fall off of the quantity of gold observed in tomb assemblages (Keswani 1989b: 66), gold items increase in settlement contexts and specifically in ritual contexts in Area I/Level IIIB **(tables 156, 160)**. Established types of imports and objects made of imported materials in Cyprus, including faience and alabaster vessels, beads, ivory items, seals and Mycenaean pottery occur in both mortuary and settlement contexts. Keswani (1989b: 67) mentions that stone mortars and pestles became common in a wide range of tombs. Imported stone tools or tools made of imported raw material appear continuously in domestic contexts already since LCI-IIA/B. Whether the ones found in mortuary contexts were also made of imported stones is not clarified.

It is clear that most classes of imports were used for both funerary and settlement purposes. The quantity of all classes of imports is by far greater in tombs than in the Areas I and III but this is partly, at least, due to the different formation processes of tomb assemblages. The major difference between funerary and settlement contexts is the deposition of elaborate gold jewellery and precious metal vases in rich tombs at Enkomi in contrast to their absence or restricted repertoire in settlement contexts.

Three tombs from Kition yielded material of LCIIC date (Karageorghis 1974). Tombs 4 and 5 had been looted and tomb 9 was found intact. All three were located in the vicinity of the copper workshop in Area I. Tomb 3 yielded material dated to the LCIIIA period. Comparing imports from tombs 4, 5 and 9, with those found in Areas I and II Floors IV and

IIIA, it is clear that the most classes of artefacts found in settlement contexts were also found in funerary contexts. Specifically, faience/alabaster/glass vessels and beads, ivory items including plaques and various ornaments, Mycenaean figurines and a wide range of imported wares, including Mycenaean, Minoan and Anatolian Grey wares appear in both tombs and settlement areas. The striking difference between tombs and Areas I and III is the quantity and variety of gold jewellery items specifically associated with the upper burial of tomb 9 (Karageorghis 1974: 88-89), in contrast to the few gold jewellery items associated with Area II/Floor IIIA **(table 218)** and Floor III **(table 246)** and Area I/Floor III **(table 236)**; also the faience rhyton associated with tombs 4+5 comprises a unique artefact type. Similar conclusions were also drawn from the material at Enkomi.

The material from tombs at Episkopi varies from that found in houses. Imports or artefacts made of imported raw material found in houses include 2 lead earrings, a carnelian bead **(table 358)**, a fragment of alabaster vase, a silver ring **(table 362)** and a steatite cylinder seal with Egyptian stylistic traits (Porada 1983:144) as well Mycenaean and Minoan pottery and few fragments of a Canaanite krater. Imports from tombs include gold and silver beads, faience and alabaster vessels, ivory items, scarabs, ostrich eggs and Mycenaean pottery. Although the limited repertoire of imports characterises both tomb and house assemblages dated to the LCIIIA period, the variety of imports from tombs is greater than the ones found in houses.

Certain conclusions can be drawn from the comparisons between imports/hybrid products found in settlement and mortuary contexts at the same sites.

Most classes of imports were used for both funerary and habitation purposes and there is not, so far, a class of artefact exclusively associated with funerary ideology and rituals. This became apparent during the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC, when the concept of imports seems familiar rather than distant to people residing in large urban coastal centres such as Enkomi and Kition. A different pattern exists in inland centres such as Episkopi, where apart from the limited repertoire of imports used in both tombs and houses, only a few classes of imports seem common in mortuary and settlement contexts. The concept of imports seems more conservative in sites where people might not have been directly involved in trade.

Gold jewellery items and precious metal vessels are the only class of imports/hybrid products which are associated more exclusively with tombs. Gold jewellery has been associated with habitation contexts as well, but the elaborate and varied jewels are only associated with mortuary rituals. The intrinsic value and the ideological messages, which gold items had, also explain their consistent occurrence in ritual and domestic contexts.

7.2.3 IMPORTS FROM OTHER SITES

As already mentioned (2.5), only 9 out of 28 LC excavated sites **(figure 5)** have produced final publications and thus the information on the context and occurrences of imports is incomplete. Therefore, the information on the occurrence of imports from other sites comes mainly from tombs. Primary sites such as Kalavasos (South 1997: 151-174), Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 1984, 1986: 7-17), Maroni (Cadogan 1986: 106) and Palaepaphos (Maier and Wartburg 1985: 102-103) have produced significant amounts of gold/silver signet rings, gold jewellery, carved ivory and other ivory items, glass, faience and alabaster vessels, lapis lazuli as well as Mycenaean pottery and haematite weights. Based on Keswani's table 3 (Keswani 1996), precious metal vessels from tombs come only from Enkomi, Kition and Palaepaphos. Other LC sites have produced a smaller variety of imports which are mainly associated with Egypt or the Near East (see Merrilless 1986: 114-148 for the LCI tomb assemblage T.1884, 1 at Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi*, where the Old Babylonian cylinder was found). Tomb 2 at Toumba tou Skourou has produced ivory objects, glass bottles and a gold-capped lapis lazuli cylinder seal. A significant amount of LMIA and LMIII pottery (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 381) was also found at the same site. One pair of gold earrings and haematite weights come from tombs at Alassa *Palioterva/Pano Mantilaris* (Hadjisavvas 1986: 67, 1989: 38, 1994).

Imports from non-mortuary contexts at other sites vary significantly as well. Hala Sultan Tekke has produced a wide array of imports or objects made of imported materials from LCIIIA1 settlement contexts in areas 6 and 8, which are of similar artefact types to the ones found at tombs (Åström 1986: 11-14, Åström *et al.* 1983). A Syrian anthropomorphic bronze weight and an Egyptian standing human figure inlaid with glass were found in wells at *Evreti* at Palaepahos (Maier and Wartburg 1985: 110), while evidence of an ivory copper-workshop was found in a pit at the LC settlement (Maier and Wartburgh 1985: 105). Imports were also found at secondary or tertiary sites. A gold earring, a steatite cylinder seal and an ivory box stopper were also found at the LCIIC-IIIA copper production centre at Aplki-*Karamallos* (Taylor 1952: 133-167). Gold leaf fragments are menitioned at the LCIIA settlement of Phamoudhi-*Melissa* (Al Radi 1983: 100). The accumulation of imports at the LCIIA cult site of Ayios-*Iakovos Dhima* (Gjerstad *et al.* 1934: 356-361; Webb 1999: 33) creates a different pattern from that of the limited repertoire of imports at secondary or tertiary sites. A substantial quantity of gold and silver jewellery, including a gold ring with a cartouche of Tuthmosis III (Jacobsson 1994: 56), one Egyptian alabaster jar, a bronze lion, possibly Syro-Palestinian, an Egyptian glass vessel (Jacobsson 1994: 64-65), an imported Mycenaean IIIA:2 juglet and a krater, and lumps of iron, probably Anatolian (Homles 1975:

94-96) were all found in the western sector of the enclosure.

Canaanite jars, seals and haematite weights, but primarily imported and locally made Mycenaean pottery, comprise common artefact types in most LC tomb and settlement contexts at sites such as Kalavasos (South, Russel and Keswani 1989: 304-306), Alassa (Hadjisavvas 1989: 38), Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 1986: 7-17, 1997), Kouklia (Maier and Wartburg 1985: 149) and Maroni (Manning and De Mita 1997: 135). A limited repertoire of Mycenaean pottery was also found at the production site of Apliki-*Karamallos* (Wijngaarden 2002: 169-181) in contrast to the complete absence of imports from the ceramic production site of Sanidha (Todd and Pilides 1993: 97-146). Mycenaean pottery is also recorded at the site of Phlamoudi-Vourani (Al Radi 1983: 47) and at the fortification site of Sinda (Furumark 1965: 98-115) whereas Late Minoan pottery is mentioned at the fortification site of Nitovikla-Korovia (Hult 1992: 56). Smaller quantities of Mycenaean pottery have been reported in funerary contexts at Milia (Åström 1972), Kalopsida (Åström 1966), Ayios Sozomenos (Åström 1966) and Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi*. The complete absence of imports characterises the LCIA site of Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* A (Carpenter 1981: 35).

The emerging picture shows that the greater variety of imports occurs at LCIIC-IIIA primary sites, such as Hala Sultan Tekke, Enkomi, Kouklia and Kition. People residing in these sites used similar classes of imports or artefacts made of imported raw materials in both settlement and funerary contexts. Such a wide use of these classes of artefacts indicates the suitability of imports or objects made of imported raw materials to serve the varied consumptive choices of urban people from the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC. Different patterns emerge from sites such as Kalavasos, Alassa, and Maroni where the greater repertoire of imports comes primarily from mortuary evidence, showing a more conservative attitude towards the 'foreign'. Mycenaean pottery and seals are the only classes of imports mentioned from the LCIIC administrative building X in the north-east part of Kalavasos (South 1996: 42, 1997: 154), unlike earlier and contemporary tombs at Kalavasos with material dated to the LCIIA-IIC periods, which yielded a great variety and quantity of imported goods and rare luxuries, including the unique silver figurine of a Hittite protective god from tomb 12 (South 1997: 163). The surprising occurrence of imports at the sanctuary of Ayios Iakovos-*Dhima* supports the restricted use of imports during the early phases of the LC period. Mycenaean pottery however, seems to have been used in a variety of contexts and for varied purposes. Its occurrence in all types of sites demonstrates its availability from the early stages of its occurrence not only in urban sites but also to local groups situated away from the coast. These conclusions are in agreement with the distributional patterns derived from the main analyses of the seven sites examined in this

thesis. However, they should be treated with caution because more and other data, including imports, might have been found in these sites which still remain unpublished.

7.2.4 THE ROLE OF CYPRIOTS

The large quantities of imports in Cyprus indicate that the island played a special role with regard to their distribution in the Mediterranean. Such a special role is emphasised by the Cypriot exports to the Levant and Egypt. Cyprus has a long tradition of pottery export to the east Mediterranean (Artzy 1985: 44-78; Artzy and Marcus 1992, Artzy, Perlman and Asaro 1992). Cypriot pottery has been recovered from numerous Middle Bronze coastal sites in the southern Levant (Maguire 1990). During the MCIII-LCI periods Cypriot Monochrome and White Slip I wares appeared in Syria-Palestine and Base Ring, Red Lustrous and Black Lustrous ware have been revealed in Egypt. Cypriot trade goods at this time also reached Cilicia, Mersin and Tarsus (Åström, L. 1972: 725-26), whereas a small number of ceramic vessels were found in the Aegean (Cline 1994: Table 66). This pattern continued in the subsequent periods, in LCII, during which Base Ring II, White Slip II, Monochrome and Bichrome wares travelled to numerous sites in the Levant, Anatolia and Egypt (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 44). Cypriot pottery trade to the Aegean, never very numerous, has multiplied in recent years with new finds reported from Kommos and Chania on Crete and Perati and Tiryns on the mainland (Cline 1994: Table 66). Cypriot and Mycenaean pots are often found together in the Levant and Egypt (Hankey 1981: 44-45) and, as Wijngaarden notes (2002: 275), it seems rational to assume that the Mycenaean pots were supplemented to an already existing international circulation of Cypriot ceramics.

By the mid 18th century BC, Cyprus seems to have become a full partner in the increasing widespread reciprocal exchange networks that operated throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean. During the Late Bronze Age, a complex urbanised society developed in Cyprus which was related to the exploitation of copper resources for external exchange and the production and organisation of goods and materials for export (Knapp 1986a). The impact of the production and organisation of goods and materials for export on Cypriot society and culture could be seen in the development of a series of political units and as Sherratt argues (1999: 101, footnote 44), each one with its own administrative centre and coastal outlet, which have been postulated as forming the contact units for the organisation of the overseas export of copper during this period (Sherratt in the same footnote gives the example of the White Slip II pottery production centre at Sanidha organised from some administrative centre such as Kalavasos).

The picture, which has emerged from the distribution of trade goods in the

Mediterranean, is the testimony to the growth of complex networks of exchange originating in the urban societies of the eastern Mediterranean. Various groups of people participated in these networks, amongst whom Cypriots must have played a pivotal role. Cypriots did not only export their own products but also acted as middlemen responsible for the carriage and distribution of Aegean pottery in the east Mediterranean (Sherratt 1999: 183) and of east Mediterranean goods to the Aegean. The various types of exchanges, commercial and ceremonial, freelance and administered often co-existed and may have been interrelated as may be concluded by the diverse cargo of the Ulu Burun wreck. Within this expanding of trade networks, the body of objects related to these activities had a special significance for the people who were actively involved in trade. Imports for Cypriot society became symbols of international culture, affecting various aspects of their lives.

7.3 Changes in Late Cypriot Society

By the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC, the way in which Cypriots perceived themselves had changed. This change was gradual and came about largely as a result of the expansion of trade. Prior to this period, the majority of imports were conceived of as rare and exotic and were distributed mostly in burial contexts, with very few in habitation contexts. At the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC, these rare and exotic objects began to infiltrate all main areas of society. Certain classes of imports were not perceived any more as objects that separated domains of society and indicated the social difference amongst them. Rather, they were seen as objects that connected diverse domains – as was the case with Mycenaean pottery. Cypriot society as a whole began to see imports not as exogenous products accessible to few members of society, but as symbols of themselves – as a means to expressing themselves. The association of different categories of imports with different contexts indicates that local communities possessed the knowledge of re-contextualising imports and adjusting them to their own needs. The wide distribution of Mycenaean pottery, stone and lead tools and weights, which indicates their use in all activities – in contrast to the association of Egyptian/Near Eastern jewellery items with more exclusive contexts – indicates society's ability to recognise the attributes of imports. Most importantly, the consistent patterns of distribution of imports might show that imports were well integrated into the local systems of meaning and patterns of behaviours because they were consistently used and interpreted (Whitelaw 1999: 33). The presence of imports, which represent the *different* in local contexts, and the subsequent appropriation of these different

objects by local people, came about as a result of Cypriot society's active involvement in trade.

Therefore, I would argue that the social change which occurred at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC, which can be seen as a result of the impact of trade, is that Cypriot society as a whole became a part of the wider world of the Mediterranean basin during the Late Bronze Age. Their perception of their place within the broader Mediterranean world had changed. Cypriots had not only developed a taste for imports but also, their knowledge and perception of their surrounding world was wider. They used imported jewellery or jewellery made of imported material with clear foreign influences for social display and differentiation; they incorporated imported weights and tools into their working activities; and they used imported pottery for everyday customs and habits. Moreover, Cypriot society used imports not only as votive offerings but also in the practice of the cult. By LCIIC, therefore, the social patterns of behaviour in Cypriot society had changed, incorporating foreign instruments into local practices. The conservative and idiosyncratic concept, which might be characterised as social behaviour towards imports in the earlier phases of the LBA, had now completely altered. The inescapable conclusion is that the impact of trade changed the social identity of Late Cypriot people. Such a notion is suggested by the wide distribution and use of objects locally made of imported raw materials, objects made of local materials which show strong foreign influence and local imitations of original imports, which demonstrated how well integrated were exogenous traits into the local systems of expression and behaviour. As stated in chapter 1, if imports represent the *different*, then hybrid products could represent the *similar* or the *same*, to the point they become a part of local production. The fact that hybrid products were used for the same purposes as the original imports indicates that Cypriots were not only borrowing stylistic traits and functions, but also customs and habits.

Access to material goods, and specifically, to imports, is culturally constructed and actively related to the social structures of the recipient society. Imports were widely accessible to everyone. However, this indicates not only a changing perception of Cypriot society itself but also it means that there was a new social and economic infrastructure which could respond to the need for consumption of these imports. This indicates a change – in essence an economic change – in the social stratigraphy. Imports were not used as devices of social status because the social and therefore economic difference which existed between élite and subordinate social groups in earlier periods was becoming less obvious as local communities actively participated in external trade and had access to a wide repertoire of imports. Therefore, it be could be argued that prestige-goods model and the argument that

prestige goods are restricted by élite groups in order maintain political preeminence and to legitimise their superiority (Brumfiel and Earle 1987; D' Altroy and Earle 1985) can only be partly applied to the LCIIC-IIIA society. The high rates of imports and hybrid products in domestic contexts from the beginning of the LC period until LCIIIA1 support this hypothesis **(figure 173)**. The wide access of imports did not eliminate social differentiation but should be seen in accordance with and within the context of decentralisation in Cypriot socio-political and economic structures in the late 14th–early 13th century BC (Pickles and Peltenburg 1998: 90). The wide distribution of hybrid products and, most importantly, their coexistence with the original imports, from the end of the 14th century BC and during the 13th century BC, should also be seen in the same context. This does not exemplify a case of emulation as a result of social asymmetry but rather, a receptive society which incorporates foreign objects, symbols and ideas into their own sense of identity. It indicates an expression of a wider social reality rather than some prescribed ideological behaviour.

During the 12th century BC, in LCIIIA, the clear association of Egyptian/Near Eastern jewellery items with ritual contexts, such as at Kition and Enkomi, coupled with the decrease or absence of such classes of imports in sites where no ritual activities have been identified, such as at Maa, Episkopi and Athienou, suggests a conceptual relation between religion or ideology and items connected with Egypt or the Near East. Trade was of paramount importance in the ideological status of élites (Knapp 1996d, 1998) and was intrinsic to the practice of cult activities (Webb 1999: 296-304). The use of such items for ritual purposes, either imports or objects made of imported raw materials, shows that their acquisition was considered pivotal for the working of the cult as well as for the legitimisation of élites. As already stated in the discussion on imports in Enkomi (see 3.3), during Level IIIB, there is clear distinction in the use of imported material between Areas I and III which provides evidence of obvious social differentiation between social groups.

If we consider that Egyptian/Near Eastern jewellery items were the only artefact class that was consistently associated with more exclusive contexts and employ Mauss' idea, discussed in chapter 1, that an object always retains an element of its original owner, then we see Near Eastern and Egyptian symbols of authority emulated and used in Cyprus for ritual and ideological purposes. If this is the case, then Knapp's (1998: 205) argument for an ideological *koiné* throughout the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean during the 13th century BC seems hard to deny. As this study has demonstrated, Cyprus was actively involved in this *koiné*, which presupposes the existence of political and economic organisations that had the capability to respond and function well within this fairly sophisticated exchange network of objects and ideas. This perhaps suggests that Cyprus had political and economic

organisations similar to the palatial structures of the Near East, Egypt or the Aegean which might have functioned on a smaller scale or in a different way.

I do not wish to argue here for the presence of major architectural complexes with administrative, ritual and storage functions, such as the Cretan palaces, on LBA Cyprus and see it as a result of trade. Even if this were the case, the evidence of palatial organisations in Cyprus is still weak. Enkomi's paramount role in LBA Cyprus, which is the only site that has the chronological and spatial depth for such a position, has often been questioned (see 1.4). Taking into account, however, the Ugaritic tablet with the inscribed name of one of the kings of Alashiya (Malbran-Labat 1999: 121-123), and the idea that centralised authorities controlled dispersed locations of élite craft-working activities, attested in Enkomi Levels IIIA and IIIB (Pickles and Peltenburg 1998: 88), one should reconsider Enkomi's role in the political system of LBA Cyprus. This should not be taken as a concluding remark but rather, a bridge to the next section that addresses topics for future research. The concluding remarks of this study can be summarised as follows.

The changes which resulted from the impact of the expansion of trade at the end of the 14th and the beginning on the 13th century BC on Cyprus are:

1. At a social level, the expanding knowledge and the wider perception of Cypriot society in the surrounding world led to a reconceptualisation of their social identity.
2. At an economic level, the wide access to imports minimised the social differences between élite and subordinate social groups.
3. At an ideological level, the clear association of Egyptian/Near eastern imports and their local copies with ritual activities at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 12th century BC served to legitimise the authority of élites.

7.4 Future Research

As stated in the Introduction, it is in the nature of a thesis that one becomes more aware of the needs and gaps in the area of research under consideration. The issues addressed in the following section, if pursued, might improve our understanding of LBA Cypriot prehistory and at the same time advance the theory and practice of archaeology in Cypriot reality.

The issue directly linked to the purpose of this thesis is the comparison of imports' primary contexts, that is, their place of manufacture, and their secondary context, which is Cyprus, that would enable us to better understand the re-interpretation of imports by Cypriot society. Within the sophisticated trade system of the Late Bronze Age the production of

imports was tailored to their distribution and *vice versa*. Such an analysis would allow us to assess not only the demand for imports by LC society – or, more simply, how and why imports became desirable – but also the supply of imports.

Within the same theoretical, but much wider scope, we also need to address consumption strategies and social identity in LBA Cyprus. Such a study would focus not only on the examination of imports but also on local products. Based on the same theoretical approach as the one adopted here – that material culture plays a pivotal role in the development of cognitive abilities and the ways in which the world is understood and perceived (Miller 1987: 86) – examining the way people use local objects might indicate something about the ways in which people engage with the available material world and might reveal the expression and perception which people have of their own identity. A topic which is inherent in identity in the Late Bronze Age is the examination of ethnicity. Although recent studies (e.g. Atkinson *et al.* 1996; Jones 1997) have improved our understanding of such matters, the question of whether we can use material culture as a basis for identifying ethnicity or ethnic identity in prehistory is still highly debatable. An archaeological study examining ethnicity in LBA Cyprus is, therefore, much needed.

At a more practical level, two realities have become apparent from the examination of the material from LC settlements. One is the lack of survey in southwestern, northwestern and central Cyprus for the identification of spatial patterns and geographical parameters of LC sites. The second is the incomplete condition of the archaeological record from settlements dated to the MCIII/LCI-IIB periods (or Pro BA1 and Pro BA2). These gaps in the current archaeological record create serious problems in our understanding of later developments in the Late Bronze Age. Similar problems are created by the lack of updated and systematic typological classification of Near Eastern imports and the local copies in LC contexts; this stands in clear contrast to the plethora of studies on Mycenaean pottery. Above all, this study makes a plea for scholars to excavate and publish 'their' material, while paying attention to taphonomic and site formation factors, because without this, any further understanding of the material record will be restricted.

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DATABASE:

INTRODUCTION

The second part of this volume comprises the database, which includes data from five sites: Enkomi; Kition; Maa; Pyla; and Episkopi. The data from Myrtou and Athienou appears only in 'table' format **(tables 351-355),** as the contextual information was incomplete (see 2.6.1).

The data follows the parameters and criteria set out in the methodology chapter, section 2.6.1. It is important to repeat here that the information included in this database is based only on the available published information, either in the final publications of the sites or in various specialist studies, which examined the material from these sites. The artefacts included are those which have been associated by the excavators with a 'room', which is the minimum unit of analysis (see 2.6.1). Imports, hybrid and local products, which have been published, but have not been associated with a 'room', are not included. The information contained in the database is not used in the format in which it appears in the appendices, but it is reproduced in the charts and the tables of the second volume. The charts show the percentages of occurrence and distribution of imports, hybrid and local products in either primary or secondary depositions and in each type of context identified by the excavator of the site. These proportions are based on the information included in the tables. The tables are, in essence, the 'queries' and 'reports' presented in a table format, which I decided to do in order to examine the data sets included in the database.

The database **(Appendices 1-5)** consists of two tables which are presented in the format of appendices: one includes the information on the context of the artefacts and the other the information on artefacts *per se*. An arbitrary number of the context unit of each artefact, the Context Number 'CN', was given by the author and not by the excavator for the necessary interlocking of the two types of tables. The Context Number field is alphanumeric, which means that every entry contains a letter, which abbreviates the name of the site ('E' for Enkomi; 'K' for Kition; 'M' for Maa; 'P' for Pyla; and 'B' for Episkopi) and a random number, which indicates the context number. Context numbers are unique and appear in both tables or in other words in both types of appendices. A unique arbitrary number, the Artefact Number, was also given to each artefact entry. This field is also alphanumeric. The Artefact

Number 'AN' contains a small letter, which abbreviates the name of the site ('e' for Enkomi; 'k' for Kition; 'm' for Maa; 'p' for Pyla; and 'b' for Episkopi, 'my' for Myrtou and 'a' for Athienou) and the inventory or catalogue number given to the artefact by the excavator (the catalogue number for the artefacts of Myrtou was given by the author because there was not a consistent numbering for all finds. The catalogue numbers, which were given by the excavator, appear in parentheses in the Tables for the artefacts of Myrtou). This field appears only in the Appendices of artefacts and it is repeated whenever the artefact appears in one of the Tables.

For the correlation between objects in Tables and Appendices, the following should be applied:

From Tables to Appendices

1. Find the artefact number of artefact in the table.
2. Check the caption of the Table (for example, objects from primary depositions in Enkomi Area I/Level IIIB).
3. Find the artefact appendix for Enkomi Area I, Level IIIB.
4. The artefacts are presented in the Appendix by their artefact number in numerical order.

From Appendices to Tables

1. Find the context number of the artefact and the title of the appendix of the artefact (for example, Enkomi Area I/ Level IIIB).
2. Check the room number (i.e. room 45), the quality (i.e. primary), and the activities (ritual) of the context number of Enkomi Area I/Level IIIB.
3. Find the relevant table included in the tables of Enkomi Area I/Level IIIB and in the list of tables.
4. The artefact number of the artefact appears in the table of Enkomi Area I/Level IIIB, ritual room 45/ primary deposition.

The information included in the database, either on artefacts or on context units, has followed, for practical reasons, the terminology used by the excavator. The two types of tables – context and artefacts – are interdependent (see 2.3) and comprise the reconstruction of the archaeological context used as the basis for the data analyses of this study.

Table of contexts

The table or appendix of contexts contains the following fields:

Context Number, 'CN'

Structure, Component 'Comp.', Floor: These three fields contain the information on the location of the artefacts. The 'Structure' usually refers to buildings, the 'Component' to rooms and the 'Floor' gives the exact location of the artefact e.g. 'on floor'.

Date ,'D': The date of the context.

Quality, 'Q': The characterisation of a context deposition as primary, 'P', or secondary, 'S' (see 2.6.1). These abbreviations are also used in the charts and the tables.

Construction, 'C': This field indicates whether the 'Structure' or 'Component' is built with ashlar or rubble masonry.

Activities: Activities are possible functions attested in rooms based on the available information in the final publication.

Since the original definition of activities by the excavator was usually very descriptive and sometimes unclear, an attempt was made to standardise the terminology used for the identification of activities. The following terms are used in the database (they also appear in charts and tables) and are based on the interpretation of the excavator (unless stated otherwise in the analysis chapters). The initial terms of the excavators are given in parentheses. In some cases, two terms might appear which are based on the more than one function of the 'Structure' or 'Component' identified by the excavator.

Definition of activities

1. *Domestic* indicates spaces where living or working activities (cf. Kent 1990) have been identified by the excavators.
2. *Working space* indicates spaces where activities such as grinding or weaving (cf. Kent 1990) were recorded by the excavator.
3. *Craft-working* spaces indicate areas where specific craft-working activities, such as a stone workshop, were recorded by the excavator.
4. *Industrial* indicates spaces where copper working activities have been identified.
5. *Administrative* indicates areas used as public buildings.
6. *Ritual* indicates spaces where cult activities have been identified (see Webb 1999).

7. *Defensive* indicates structures, such as fortification walls or casemates, used for defensive purposes.

8. *'Unclear'* or *'unidentifiable'* is used when the evidence for the use of areas could not be identified or is unclear.

Comments: As already mentioned above, the use of the rooms is based on the excavator's own assessment (unless stated otherwise). In the 'Comments' column (or field) a reference is cited indicating the excavator's or any other scholar's assessment, which the author has followed to attribute a specific function to the minimum unit of analysis: the room (for example, 'room 10, floor IV' with context number E107 has been identified as 'administrative' following 'Dikaios 1971: 173-177'). This has been considered as the briefest way possible indicating the grounds on which individual spaces have been identified as associated with particular functions.

Table of artefacts

The table or appendix of artefacts contains the following fields:

Artefact Number, 'AN'

Context Number, 'CN'

Class: The field indicates the type of artefact. The typological definitions of artefacts have been maintained as they are in the original publications for practical reasons.

Industry, 'Ind.': The material of artifacts, e.g. pottery, metal, stone, faience, glass etc.

Identification, 'ID': The field contains information on the identification of class of artefacts e.g. Mycenaean IIIC:1b for ceramic wares, or Western Asiatic for faience vessels

Category, 'Ca.': The artefacts have been divided into eight broad categories (see section 2.6.1)

I: imports

I/UM: objects of imported raw material/style, but of uncertain place of manufacture

I/CM: artefacts of imported raw material, but of Cypriot manufacture

LP/E: local products with external influence

LI: local imitations

V: objects made of various raw materials

LP: local products

M: miscellaneous

In some cases two categories might appear because no definite identification was possible to

be made. These abbreviations appear also in charts and tables.

Provenance, 'P': The place of manufacture of the artefact, which is defined according to its category. Places of manufacture are abbreviated as follows:

A: Anatolia

AE: Aegean

CR: Crete

C: Cyprus

E: Egypt

MG: Mainland Greece

S: Sardinia

SR: Syro-Palestine

Date 'D': The date of the artefact is indicated only in case the artefact has a different date from the date of the context or, usually, if the artefact is an import.

Condition: The condition of the artefact (e.g. sherd of a bowl) as it is recorded by the excavator. This was considered necessary for the pottery because complete or almost complete vessels are counted separately from sherdage.

Comments: The attribution of an individual artefact to a particular category or origin is commented by citing a reference noting the scholar whom the author has followed to attribute the specific artefact to a certain category. For example, the 'e1905/9' clay sealing of cylinder seal in the Artefacts Appendix for Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIA has been identified as LP/E (local product showing external influence) following, as it is cited in the Comments column, Webb 1997. In another example in the Artefacts Appendix for Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIB, the entry for the 'e5447/7' Mycenaean IIC:1b fragment of bowl is local imitation 'LI'. This means that in the present analysis the artefact 'e5447/7' is identified as local imitation by the author and the reason is explained in footnote 8, as indicated in the Comments column. In this case, the author has followed Kling's (1989) analysis of Mycenaean pottery and not the excavator's original identification. The reference citing the scholar or a footnote, in case further explanation was needed, is considered to be the briefest way possible to indicate the grounds on which individual artefacts have been classified to a certain category.

All the above information is subject to availability of published material. The identification of categories of artefacts or of places of manufacture is a difficult and debatable issue amongst scholars. What was adopted here is what appears to be a consensual position regarding the place of manufacture of artefacts (see 2.6.1). Certainly, future studies,

either on unpublished material from these seven sites or on other classes of artefacts, will alter the proportions/percentages of the data sets of this study and will provide different results on the occurrences of artefacts. Different places of origin of imports or of foreign stylistic traits might be identified. Moreover, future research will provide alternative approaches and reach different conclusions than the ones suggested here. However, what I attempted to do, and considered as important, was to provide a different way of approaching the material record of Late Bronze Age Cyprus, being aware that this is far from an 'objective' reconstruction of past realities, if such could ever exist.

APPENDIX 1

ENKOMI: DATABASE

Enkomi, Area III, Level IA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E335	Room 101	on floor X	LCIA	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 18
E336	Room 101	floors X-IX	LCIA	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 18
E337	Room 101	bedrock-floor IX	LCIA	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 18
E342	Room 102	destruction layer on floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unclear (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 17
E343	Room 103	bedrock-floor XII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 18
E349	Room 104	in debris overlying original floor	LCIA	S	rubble	unclear (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 17
E350	Room 104	pit in bedrock	LCIA	S	rubble	unclear (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 17
E351	Room 104	bedrock-level 15.20	LCIA	S	rubble	unclear (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 17
E363	Room 107	under floor IX-bedrock	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E366	Room 111	on bedrock (original floor)	LCIA	P	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E367	Room 111	bedrock-level 15.30	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E369	Room 111	level 15.15-floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E370	Room 111	floors VIII-VII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E371	Room 111	bedrock-floor VI	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E381	Room 112	floors XI-X	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E383	Room 112	pit in bedrock	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 19
E384	Room 113	under floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 19
E386	Room 113	between bedrock-15.25	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 19
E390	Room 114	bedrock-VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 19
E400	Room 118	bedrock-floor X	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 19

Enkomi, Area I, Level IA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E1	Room 112	in trench dug in floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157
E2	Room 112	on bedrock	LCIA	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157
E3	Room 112	bedrock	LCIA	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157
E4	Room 112		LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157
E5	Room 111	bedrock-floor VII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 156
E6	Room 116	floors VIII-VII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E9	Room 117	in pit under floor VII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E10	Room 117	in pit A of floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E11	Room 117	pit in floor VIII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E12	Room 117	floors VIII-VII	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E14	Room 117	floor VII	LCIA	P	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E17	Room 119	under floor VI to bedrock	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 155
E24	Room 121	in material of floor VI	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 156
E29	Room 136	floor VIII-bedrock	LCIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 156
E31	Court B		LCIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157

Enkomi, Area III, Level IB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E222	Room 103	on floor IX	LCIB	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E338	Room 101	floors IX-VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial?	Dikaios 1969: 21-22
E339	Room 101	floors VIII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 21-22
E340	Room 101	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 21-22
E341	Room 102	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 22
E344	Room 103	floors XII-XI	LCIA	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E345	Room 103	dump on floor IX	LCIB	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E346	Room 103	above floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E347	Room 103	floors IX-VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E348	Room 103	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 22
E352	Room 104	destruction layer	LCIB	S	rubble	unclear (defensive in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 23
E353	Room 105	floors IX-VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23
E354	Room 106	floor VIII in dump	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23
E355	Room 106	on floor VII	LCIB	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23
E356	Room 106	floors VIII-VII	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23-24
E357	Room 106	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23-24
E358	Room 106	floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23-24
E359	Room 106	above floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23-24
E360	Room 106	on floor IV	LCIB	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 23-24
E361	Room 107	in material of floor VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 25
E362	Room 107	floors VIII-VII	LCIB	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 25
E364	Room 107	destruction layer on floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 25
E365	Room 107	above floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 25
E368	Room 111	in pit in destruction debris	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E372	Room 111	in material of floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E373	Room 111	on floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E374	Room 111	floors VI-V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E375	Room 111	floors VI-V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E376	Room 111	in debris under floor IV	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E377	Room 111	debris from 2nd destruction	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (court)	Dikaios 1969: 24
E378	Room 112	floor V	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 26
E379	Room 112	above floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 26
E380	Room 112	in material of floor VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 26
E382	Room 112	floors VIII-VII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 26
E385	Room 113	on floor VIII	LCIB	P	rubble	unclear (ritual)	Webb 1999: 140-141
E387	Room 114	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E388	Room 114	above floor VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E389	Room 114	in debris between floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E391	Room 114	floor VII	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E392	Room 115	in debris overlying floor V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E393	Room 115	floors VI-V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E394	Room 115	on floor V	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 28
E395	Room 116	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29
E396	Room 116	on floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29
E397	Room 117	floors IX-VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29
E398	Room 118	floor IX	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E399	Room 118	in material of floor X	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29
E401	Room 118	floors IX-VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 29
E402	Room 119	floors VIII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 30
E403	Room 119	bedrock-floor VII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 30

Enkomi, Area I, Level IB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E7	Room 116	overlying floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 158
E8	Room 116		LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 158
E13	Room 117	above floor VIII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 158
E15	Room 118A	floors X-IX	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 158
E16	Room 118A	floor X-13.80	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 158
E18	Room 119	in material of floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E19	Room 119	on floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E20	Room 119	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E21	Room 119	under floor V of room 114	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E22	Room 121	in debris	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 158
E23	Room 121	in layer overlying floor V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 158 Dikaios 1969: 158
E25	Room 135	floor VI-level 13.13	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (main hall)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E26	Room 135	pit in floor VI to bedrock	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable (main hall)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E27	Room 135	floor VI	LCIB	P	rubble	unidentifiable (main hall)	Dikaios 1969: 157
E28	Room 136	floors VII-VI	LCIB	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 158
E30	Court A	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157-158
E187	Room 113	in debris under floor V	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157-158
E259	Room 111	in layer overlying floor IX	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 157-158
E266	Room 112	in debris under floor VII	LCIB	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 158

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E404	Room 5	under floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E405	Room 5	on floor V	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E406	Room 5	floor V	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E407	Room 5	above floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E408	Room 5	in layer overlying floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E409	Room 5	in pit in floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E410	Room 5		LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E411	Room 5	floors V-IV	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen, working space)	Dikaios 1969: 41
E412	Room 7	under floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 40
E413	Room 7	in material of floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 40
E414	Room 8	in debris overlying floor VIII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E415	Room 8	in debris overlying floor VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E416	Room 8	in debris between floors VII-VIIA	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E417	Room 8	in layer overlying floor VIIA	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E418	Room 8	in debris between VIII-VIIA	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 40
E419	Room 8	floors VIII-VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E420	Room 8	approximately floor VIIA	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E421	Room 8	under floor VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unidentifiable (industrial?)	Dikaios 1969: 39-40
E422	Room 12	on north wall of floor VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 37
E423	Room 12	floors VII-VI	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 37
E424	Room 12	in material of floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 37
E425	Room 13	floor VI	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E426	Room 13	on floor VI	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E427	Room 13	in material of floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E428	Room 13	floors VI-V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E429	Room 13A	floor IV, in south wall of room 13A	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E430	Room 13	floors V-IV	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E431	Room 13A	floor IX	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E432	Room 13A	in material of floor VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E433	Room 13A	floor VII, in pit C	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	domestic? (ritual)	Webb 1999: 143
E434	Room 19	in material of floor VI	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Webb 1999: 143
E435	Room 20	floor VI	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	unclear (entrance to residential sector)	Dikaios 1969: 37
E436	Room 20	floors VI-V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear (entrance to residential sector)	Dikaios 1969: 37

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E437	Room 40	in material of floor VI	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 36
E438	Room 42	in foundation trench	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear (passage to central court)	Dikaios 1969: 36
E439	Room 43	floor IV-III	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 36
E440	Room 54	floors VI-V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 42
E441	Room 54	in debris overlying floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 42
E442	Room 54	in debris between floors V-IV	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 42
E443	Room 54	floor V-level 14.40	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 42
E444	Room 54	above floor V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 42
E445	Room 55	floors VI-V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 41 42
E446	Room 56	floors VI-V	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 42
E447	Room 57	floors VII-VI	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 42
E448	Room 77	on floor VIII	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 39
E449	Room 77	above floor VIII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 39
E450	Room 77	floors VIII-VII	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 39
E452	Court	on floor VI	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43
E453	Court	floors VII-VI	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43
E457	Court	floor IV (a)	LCIIA-B	P	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43
E458	Court	floors V-IV	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43
E459	Court		LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43
E460	Court	in pit	LCIIA-B	S	rubble	industrial, domestic	Dikaios 1969: 42-43

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E32	Room 142	floors XII-XI	LCIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 161-162
E33	Room 142	froors XI-X	LCIIB	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 161-162
E34	Room 142	under floor X to floor XI	LCIIB	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 161-162
E35	Room 142	under floor X	LCIIB	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 161-162
E36	Room 142	on floor X	LCIIB	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 161-162

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E461	Room 1	floors IV-II	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E462	Room 1	filling under floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E463	Room 1	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E464	Room 1	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E465	Room 1	floor IV, pit D	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E466	Room 1	above floor III	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E467	Room 1	filling to bedrock	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E468	Room 1	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E469	Room 1	below floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E470	Room 1	in filling under floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 51
E471	Room 2	under floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E472	Room 2A	almost on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E473	Room 2A	in filling under IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E474	Room 2B	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E475	Room 2B	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E476	Room 2B	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E477	Room 2C	under floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E478	Room 3A	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 49-50
E479	Room 3B	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 49-50
E480	Room 3C	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 49-50
E481	Room 3C	in pit in floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 49-50
E482	Room 5	floor VII	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E483	Room 5	under floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E484	Room 55	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E485	Room 5	floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E486	Room 5		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E487	Room 7	floors IV-II	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 57
E488	Room 7	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 57
E489	Room 7	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 57
E490	Room 7	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom in industrial sector)	Dikaios 1969: 57
E491	Room 8	floors VII-VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E492	Room 8	in masonry of bench on floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E493	Room 8	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E494	Room 8	under floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E495	Room 8	floor V	LCIIc	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E496	Room 8	floor VII	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E497	Room 8	in material of floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E498	Room 2C	floor IV	LCIIC	p	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 48-50
E499	Room 12	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53
E500	Room 12A	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53
E501	Room 12A	in pit in floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53
E502	Room 12A	floor V, in situ	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E503	Room 13	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (entrance)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E504	Room 13	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (entrance)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E505	Room 13	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (entrance)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E506	Room 13A	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E507	Room 13A	on floor VI	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E508	Room 55	above floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E509	Room 16	pit in floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 54
E510	Room 16	in debris above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 54
E511	Room 16	in floor IV, in pit A	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 54
E512	Room 16	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 54
E513	Room 21	on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E514	Room 21	in material of floor III	LCIIC	s	rubble	domestic (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 54
E515	Room 26	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E516	Room 26	in floor IV,in pit B	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E517	Rooms 26 and 27	floor IV,under threshold	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E518	Room 27	above floor IV,debris	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E519	Room 27	in north pit in floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E520	Room 27	in pit in floor	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E521	Room 27	in layer immediately overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E522	Room 27	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E523	Room 27	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 55
E524	Room 28	above floor IV to floor III	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial, storage	Dikaios 1969: 57
E525	Room 30	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial, storage	Dikaios 1969: 60
E526	Room 32	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E527	Room 32A	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E528	Room 32A	almost on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E529	Room 32A	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E530	Room 32A	in north well	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E531	Room 32A	floors IV-III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E532	Room 32A	under cement floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E533	Room 32B	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E534	Room 32B	floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E535	Room 32B	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E536	Room 32B	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom connected with megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E537	Room 33	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic, (court in front of megaron 2 and 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E538	Room 33	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	(court in front of megaron 2 and 3)	Dikaios 1969: 47-50
E539	Room 34	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 52
E540	Room 35	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 52
E541	Room 35	approximately floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 52
E542	Room 35	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 52
E543	Room 43	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	unclear (security)	Dikaios 1969: 62
E544	Room 45	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E545	Room 45	in material of floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E546	Room 46	in debris overlying floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E547	Room 46	on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E548	Room 46	under floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E549	Room 46	floors V-IV	LCIIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E550	Room 47		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 62
E551	Room 47	floor IV,under pivot A	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 62
E552	Room 47	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 62
E553	Room 5		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (associated with megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 55
E554	Room 47	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 62
E555	Room 47	on floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 62
E556	Room 34	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 52
E557	Room 46	above floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 63
E558	Room 49	debris between floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53
E559	Room 49	in debris on floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 53
E560	Room 50	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	corridor	Dikaios 1969: 47
E561	Room 50	in grey layer	LCIIC	S	rubble	corridor	Dikaios 1969: 47
E562	Room 50	in pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	corridor	Dikaios 1969: 47
E563	Room 51	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear (security)	Dikaios 1969: 62-65
E564	Room 52	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear (security)	Dikaios 1969: 62-65
E565	Room 52	in masonry of east wall	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear (security)	Dikaios 1969: 62-65
E566	Room 53	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 62-65
E567	Room 54	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 65
E568	Room 54	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E569	Room 55	in layer overlying floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E570	Room 56	almost on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E571	Room 56	floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E572	Room 56	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E573	Room 56	in layer overlying floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E574	Room 56	in debris overlying floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 64
E575	Room 58	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (staicase)	Dikaios 1969: 51-52
E576	Room 58	floor-level 13.75	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (staicase)	Dikaios 1969: 51-52
E577	Room 60	in material of floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 51-52:
E578	Room 60	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 51-52
E579	Room 70		LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E580	Room 70	floor VII	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E581	Room 70	in pit of floor VII	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E583	Room 77	floors VII-VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 58
E584	Room 78	on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 59
E585	Room 79	in layer overlying V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 59
E586	Room 79	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 59
E587	Room 79A	under floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E588	Room 79A	on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E589	Room 79A	above floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E590	Room 79A	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 60
E591	Room 87	floor V in pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 56
E592	Room 87	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 56
E593	Room 63	in mubricks fallen on floor II	LCIIC	S	rubble	defensive (casemate)	Dikaios 1969: 68
E594	Room 64	under floor III	LCIIC	S	rubble	defensive (casemate)	Dikaios 1969: 68
E595	Room 65		LCIIC	S	rubble	defensive (casemate)	Dikaios 1969: 68

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E37	Room 102	above floor VIII	LCIIC	S	rubble	(inner court/corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 168
E38	Room 104		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E39	Room 104	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E40	Room 104	under floor V to bedrock	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E41	Room 104	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E42	Room 104	above floor IV, debris	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E43	Room 138	on east wall under floor III of room 12 (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 165
E44	Room 138	in debris overlying floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to 137)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E45	Room 127	approximately the level of floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 167
E46	Room 128	in material of floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 167
E47	Room 51	in layer underlying floor III of room 12 (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E48	Room 105		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to room 104)	Dikaios 1969: 168
E49	Room 105	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to room 104)	Dikaios 1969: 168
E50	Room 105	bedrock-floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to room 104)	Dikaios 1969: 168
E51	Room 105	under floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to room 104)	Dikaios 1969: 168
E52	Room 106	in debris under floor V of room 14 (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E53	Room 106	debris from destruction	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E54	Room 107	bedrock-floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E55	Room 107	in gray ashes, bedrock-level 13	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E56	Room 112	floor VIII in pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	(inner court)	Dikaios 1969: 167
E57	Room 114	in layer overlying floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule of 135)	Dikaios 1969: 164 Dikaios 1969: 164
E58	Room 114	in material of floor V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule of 135)	Dikaios 1969: 164
E59	Room 117	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 164
E60	Room 113	floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 164
E61	Room 116	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 164
E62	Room 114	floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic (vestibule to 135)	Dikaios 1969: 164
E63	Room 124	in debris under floor room 12 (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E64	Room 134	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 166
E65	Room 136	floors IV-III (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E66	Room 136	floors V-IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E67	Room 136	in pit sealed by floor III	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E68	Room 136	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E69	Room 136	above floor IV	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E70	Room 136	floor V-Level -12.63	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 166
E71	Room 137	floors VI-V	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E72	Room 137	bedrock-floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E73	Room 137	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E74	Court A	floor IV	LCIIC	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E75	Court A and Room 139	floor VII-bedrock	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E76	Room 139	under floor V of room 3 (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E77	Room 139	debris	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E78	Room 139	debris above floor VII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (main room)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E79	Room 140	debris over floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule of 139)	Dikaios 1969: 165
E80	Room 140	bedrock-floor VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 165
E81	Room 140	in material VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 165
E82	Room 142	floors VIII-VII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E83	Room 142	floors IX-VIII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E84	Room 142	above floor VIII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E85	Room 142	in material of floor VII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E86	Room 142	floors VII-VI	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E87	Room 142	above floor VII	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 168
E88	Court B	under floor III (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E89	Court B	under floor V (IIIA)	LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E90	Court B		LCIIC	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E91	Court B	debris on floor V	LCIIC	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 163
E92	Room 144		LCIIC	S	rubble	(disturbed)	Dikaios 1969: 167

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIIA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E596	Room 1	in material of floor II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E597	Room 1	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E598	Room 1	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E599	Room 1	in debris on floor II	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E600	Room 1	almost on floor II	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E601	Room 1	on floor II	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	industrial	Dikaios 1969: 98
E602	Room 2	in layer of ashes overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E603	Room 2	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E604	Room 2	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E605	Room 2	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E606	Room 2	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E607	Room 2	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E608	Room 2	bench on floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron,	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E609	Room 2	in filling of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E610	Room 2	corridor leading to room 3	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 95-96
E611	Room 3	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 97-98
E612	Room 3	floor III (2nd)	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 97-98
E613	Room 3	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 97-98
E614	Room 3	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 97-98
E615	Room 3	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 97-98
E616	Room 4	on floor III (1st)	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 105
E617	Room 4	in material of floor III (2nd)	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 105
E618	Room 4	on floor III (2nd)	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 105
E619	Room 4	among stones of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 105
E620	Room 4	floors III (1st)-III (2nd)	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 105
E621	Room 5	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E622	Room 5	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E623	Room 5	above floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E624	Room 5	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E625	Room 5	above floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E626	Room 5		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E627	Room 5A		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E628	Room 6	in layer of sherds underlying floor II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (grinding)	Dikaios 1969: 105
E629	Room 6	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (grinding)	Dikaios 1969: 105
E630	Room 7	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 107
E631	Room 7	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 107
E632	Room 7	pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 107
E633	Room 11	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 100
E634	Room 11	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 100
E635	Room 11	almost on floor III	LCIIIA1	p	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 100
E636	Room 12	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 101

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E637	Room 12	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 101
E638	Room 12	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 101
E639	Room 13	in masonry of wall	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E640	Room 13	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E641	Room 13A	on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E642	Room 13A	in material of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E643	Room 16	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 104
E644	Room 16	in debris on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 104
E645	Room 16	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 104
E646	Room 19	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 102
E647	Room 19	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 102
E648	Room 19	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 102
E649	Room 19	floor III, in pit F	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 102
E650	Room 20	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E651	Room 20	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 102
E652	Room 21	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 103
E653	Room 21	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 103
E654	Room 21	on floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 103
E655	Room 21	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 103
E656	Room 23	debris on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 108
E657	Room 23	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 108
E658	Room 23	in fallen mubricks overlying IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 108
E660	Room 26	debris above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 103
E661	Room 26	in debris on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 103
E662	Room 26	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 103
E663	Room 26	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 103
E664	Room 27	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E665	Room 27	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E666	Room 27	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E667	Room 26	in debris on floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 103
E668	Room 27	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 104
E669	Room 29	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 108
E670	Room 30	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 108
E671	Room 32	in debris overlying floor	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E672	Room 32	in debris above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E673	Room 32	under the slap H, on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E674	Room 32	in material of floor III of bathroom	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E675	Room 32	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E676	Room 32	floor III (2nd)	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E677	Room 32	in layer of ashes overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E678	Room 32	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E679	Room 32	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E680	Room 32	on floor II	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E681	Room 32	in masonry of wall	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E682	Room 32	in well	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom?)	Dikaios 1969: 98
E683	Room 33	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 98
E684	Room 34	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space (ivory and stone)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E685	Room 34	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space (ivory and stone)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E686	Room 34	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	craft-working space (ivory and stone)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E687	Room 19	almost on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 102
E689	Room 34	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space (ivory and stone)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E690	Room 35	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	craft-working space (cylinders)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E691	Room 35	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space (cylinders)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E692	Room 35	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space (cylinders)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E693	Room 35	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	craft-working space (cylinders)	Dikaios 1969: 99-100
E694	Room 40	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 93
E695	Room 42	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E696	Room 42	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E697	Room 42	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E698	Room 42	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E699	Room 43	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E700	Room 43	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 120
E701	Room 44	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E702	Room 44	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E703	Room 44	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E704	Room 44	on floor VI	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E705	Room 44	filling of foundation trench	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E706	Room 44	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E707	Room 44	in pit in floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E708	Room 44	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E709	Room 45		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial (reduced scale in domestic area)	Dikaios 1969: 120
E710	Room 47	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial (reduced scale in domestic area)	Dikaios 1969: 119-120
E711	Room 47	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial (reduced scale in domestic area)	Dikaios 1969: 119-120
E712	Room 47	pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial (reduced scale in domestic area)	Dikaios 1969: 119-120
E713	Room 47	on wall	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial (reduced scale in domestic area)	Dikaios 1969: 119-120
E714	Room 49	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101
E715	Room 49	in red layer on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101
E716	Room 49	in material of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101
E717	Room 49	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101
E718	Room 49	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E719	Room 49	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 101
E720	Room 50		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 93
E721	Room 50	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 93
E722	Room 54		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 120
E723	Room 54	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 120
E724	Room 54A		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 120
E725	Room 55	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 120
E726	Room 56	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 120
E727	Room 56	above floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 120
E728	Room 56	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 120
E729	Room 58	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 100
E730	Room 58	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (staircase)	Dikaios 1969: 100
E731	Room 59	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	craft-working space	Dikaios 1969: 100
E732	Room 59	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space	Dikaios 1969: 100
E733	Room 59	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	craft-working space	Dikaios 1969: 100
E736	Room 70	floors VI-V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 108
E737	Room 70	in debris overlying floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 108
E738	Room 72B	in pit in floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E739	Room 72B	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E740	Room 72B		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E741	Room 72B	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E742	Room 72B	in pit in floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E743	Room 72C	in layer floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E744	Room 72C	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E745	Room 72D	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 115
E746	Room 77	in material of floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E747	Room 77	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E748	Room 77	on floor VI	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E749	Room 77	in layer ovelying floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E750	Room 77	in foundation for floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E751	Room 77	almost on floor VI	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E752	Room 77	floors VI-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E753	Room 77	on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E754	Room 77	floors V-IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E755	Room 77	floors VI-V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E756	Room 77	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E757	Room 77	in pit in floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E758	Room 77	floor V	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106-107
E759	Room 78	in pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E760	Room 78	in material of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E761	Room 78	in material of hearth platform floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E762	Room 78	on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E763	Room 78	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E764	Room 78	from hearth deposit on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E765	Room 78	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E766	Room 78	in layer overlying floor IIIA	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E767	Room 78	floors IIIA-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 109
E768	Room 79	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E769	Room 79	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E770	Room 79A	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E771	Room 79A	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E772	Room 79A	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E773	Room 79A	floors III-IIIA	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E774	Room 79A	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear (domestic)	Dikaios 1969: 109
E775	Room 83	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 114
E776	Room 84	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 105
E777	Room 84	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 105
E778	Room 85	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 105
E779	Room 86	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 114
E780	Room 86	on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 114
E781	Room 86	in debris above floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Dikaios 1969: 114
E782	Court 87	in debris above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E783	Room 88	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 108
E784	Room 89A	in material of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 112
E785	Room 89B	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 113
E786	Room 89B	in debris overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 113
E787	Room 92	in ashes overlying floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 110
E788	Room 93	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 116
E789	Room 93	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 116
E790	Room 93	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ruuble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 116
E791	Room 94B	floors VI-V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 111
E792	Room 94B	in ashes overlying floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 111
E793	Room 94C	floor VI-V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E794	Room 94C		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E795	Room 94C	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E796	Room 94C	in ashes overlying floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E797	Room 94C	almost on floor VI	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E798	Room 94C	under floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E799	Room 95	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 115

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E800	Room 95	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 115
E801	Room 94C	above floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E802	Room 94C	in layer above floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 111
E807	Court 87	in pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E808	Court 87	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E809	Court 87	in layer of ashes overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E810	Court 87	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E811	Court 87	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E812	Court 87	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 106
E813	House 67	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	defensive	Dikaios 1969: 125
E814	House 67	almost on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	defensive	Dikaios 1969: 125
E914	Room 85	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 105

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E93	Room 1	on floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 183
E94	Room 1	in material of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 183
E95	Room 1	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 183
E96	Room 2	under floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E97	Room 2	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E98	Room 2	in masonry of north wall floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E99	Room 2	floors V-IV (IIIB)	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E100	Room 3	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E101	Room 3	in material of floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E102	Rooms 2-3	in rockcut pit under wall 6	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E103	Room 3	floors V-IV (IIIB)	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar, rubble	domestic (service room)	Dikaios 1969: 181
E104	Room 6	floors V-IV	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 182
E105	Room 10	under floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E106	Room 10	in pit in floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E107	Room 10	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E108	Room 11	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E109	Room 12	above floor IV to floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E110	Room 12	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E111	Room 12	on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E112	Room 12	in filling under floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E113	Room 12	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E114	Room 12	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubdle, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E115	Room 13	in material of floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E116	Room 14	in material of floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E117	Room 14	in west wall	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E118	Room 14	floors V-IV	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E119	Room 14	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E120	Room 14	in pit under floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E121	Room 13A	in pit	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	craft-working space (stone workshop)	Dikaios 1969: 173-177
E122	Room 15	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E123	Room 21	in trench along the east wall	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (vestibule to megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-74
E124	Room 21	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (vestibule to megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-74
E125	Room 22	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 179

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E126	Room 21	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (vestibule to megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 173-74
E127	Room 24	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar, rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 179
E128	Room 24	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 179
E129	Room 24	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 179
E130	Room 24	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 179
E131	Room 25	in pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic (corridor to Court 64)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E132	Room 26	in material of floor III, in situ	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 183
E133	Room 26	almost on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 183
E134	Room 26	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 183
E135	Room 26	above floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 183
E136	Room 26	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 183
E137	Room 27	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E138	Room 27	pit in floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E139	Room 29	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E140	Room 29	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E141	Room 29	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	administrative (waiting room for megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 177
E142	Room 33	above floor VII	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 185
E143	Room 33	destruction layer	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 185
E144	Room 33	in material of floor II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 185
E145	Room 33	almost on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 173, 185
E146	Room 34		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 183
E147	Room 34	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 183
E148	Room 34	floors III-II	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 183
E149	Room 35	almost on floor VI	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E150	Room 35	bench on floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E151	Room 36	above floor V	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E152	Room 36A	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E153	Room 36A	in foundation trench	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E154	Room 36A	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 183
E155	Room 37		LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen)	Dikaios 1969: 184
E156	Room 37	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen)	Dikaios 1969: 184
E157	Room 39A	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E158	Room 44	in material of floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E159	Room 44	above floor VI to floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E160	Room 45	floor IV	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 172
E161	Room 45	in materail of floor IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 172
E162	Room 45	foundation trench	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 172
E163	Room 45	floors IV-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 172
E164	Room 36B	floors V-IV	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184
E165	Rooms 3 and 8	on threshold between 3-8	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 181-182
E166	Room 46	in layer overlying floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E167	Room 46	floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E168	Room 47	in pit in floor	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E169	Room 47	floors V-VI	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E170	Room 51		LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 185
E171	Room 61	floor III	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184-185
E172	Room 61	above floor VII	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184-185
E173	Room 62	in material of floor III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184-185
E174	Court 63	almost on floor III	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184-185
E175	Court 63	in materail of floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 184-185
E176	Court 64	under floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E177	Court 64	on floor V	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E178	Court 64	above floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E179	Court 64	floors V-Iva	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E180	Court 64	in pit in floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E181	Court 64	in material of concrete floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E182	Court 64	in pit in floor V	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E183	Court 64	floors V-VI	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E184	Court 64	floor V	LCIIIA1	P	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 178
E185	Room 44	in pit in floor VI	LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186
E186	Room 44		LCIIIA1	S	ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 186

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIIB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E815	Room 1	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E816	Room 1	in layer under floor I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E817	Room 1		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E818	Room 2	in layer of ashes overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E819	Room 2	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E820	Room 2		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E821	Room 2	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E822	Room 2	in layer ovelying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E823	Room 3	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 140
E824	Room 4		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 140
E825	Room 4	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 140
E826	Room 4	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 140
E827	Room 4	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 140
E828	Room 6	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 142
E829	Room 6	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 142
E830	Room 6	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 142
E831	Room 7	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E832	Room 7	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E833	Room 7	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E834	Room 7	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E835	Room 7	in depression of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E836	Room 8	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E837	Room 8	on floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E838	Room 8	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E839	Room 8	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E840	Room 9	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 141
E841	Room 9	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 141
E842	Room 10	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 140
E843	Room 10	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 140
E844	Room 10	in ashes overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (vestibule to megaron 3)	Dikaios 1969: 140
E845	Room 11	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E846	Room 11	in material of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E847	Room 11	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E848	Room 12	above floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 138
E849	Room 12	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 138
E850	Room 12	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 138
E851	Room 12	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 138
E852	Room 12	in material of floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 138
E853	Room 13	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E854	Room 13	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E855	Room 17	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E856	Room 17	in layer under floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E857	Room 19	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E858	Room 19	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E859	Room 19	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E860	Room 19	in material of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E861	Room 20	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E862	Room 20	in material of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 140
E863	Room 23	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 142
E864	Room 23	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 142
E865	Room 28	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E866	Room 28	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 141
E867	Room 34	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E868	Room 34	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E869	Room 34	in material of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E870	Room 35	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 139
E871	Room 40	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 138
E872	Room 41	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 138
E873	Room 42	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 137-138
E874	Room 42	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 137-138
E875	Room 42	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 137-138
E876	Room 42	in masonry of wall	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 137-138
E877	Room 43	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 138
E878	Room 43	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 138
E879	Room 43	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 138
E880	Room 43	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 138
E881	Room 44	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E882	Room 44	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E883	Room 44	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E884	Room 44	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E885	Room 44	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E886	Room 44	floors V-IV	LCIIIA1-2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 139
E887	Room 49	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 139
E888	Room 50	in material of floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 137
E889	Room 50	in pit	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 137
E890	Room 50	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 137
E891	Room 50		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 137
E892	Room 58	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 139
E894	House 67	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 145
E895	Room 69	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E896	Room 69	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E897	Room 69	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E898	Room 70	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E899	Room 70	almost on floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E900	Room 70	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E901	Room 70	in pit in floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E902	Room 70	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E903	Room 70	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E904	Room 70	floor IV in pit	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E905	Room 70	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E906	Room 70	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E907	Room 71	floors III-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E908	Room 71	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 142
E909	Room 72	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E910	Room 83	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear (defensive)	Dikaios 1969: 144
E911	Room 83		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear (defensive)	Dikaios 1969: 144
E912	Room 83A		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E913	Room 83B	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E915	Room 86	in ashes overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear (defensive)	Dikaios 1969: 144
E916	Room 89A	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 143
E917	Room 89A	doorway to 89B	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 143
E918	Room 89A	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 143
E919	Room 89B	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 144
E920	Room 89B	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 144
E921	Room 89B	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 144
E922	Room 92	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 144
E923	Room 92		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear (corridor)	Dikaios 1969: 144
E924	Room 93	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E925	Room 97	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E927	House 67	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 145
E928	Court	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E929	Court	in ashes overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E930	Court	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E931	Court	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E932	Court	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E933	Court	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E934	Court (stoa)	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E935	Court (stoa)	in layer of ashes overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 140
E936	Court 94	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E937	Court 94	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P		unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E938	Court 94	above floor V	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E939	Court 94	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E940	Court 94	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E941	Court 94	in pit floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E942	Court 94	in debris overlying floor IIIB	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E943	Court 94		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 144
E944	Tower	north gate	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	defensive	Dikaios 1969: 145

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIB, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E188	Room 1	debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual (entrance to the west megaron 45)	Dikaios 1969: 195
E189	Room 1		LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual (entrance to the west megaron 45)	Dikaios 1969: 195
E190	Room 2	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E191	Room 2	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E192	Room 2	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E193	Room 2	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (working space)	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E194	Room 3	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E195	Room 3	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E196	Room 3	on floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E197	Room 3	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E197	Room 3	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E198	Room 3	in masonry of staircase	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E199	Room 5	in well	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (bathroom for east megaron 12)	Dikaios 1969: 199-200
E200	Room 6	on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E201	Room 6	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E202	Room 6	on floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E203	Room 6	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E204	Room 6	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E205	Room 6	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E206	Room 6	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E207	Room 6	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 192-193
E208	Room 7	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 191-194
E209	Room 7	in debris overlying floor III (2)	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 191-194
E210	Room 7	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 191-194
E211	Room 8	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 194
E212	Room 8	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 194
E213	Room 9	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E214	Room 9	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E215	Room 9	almost on floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E216	Room 9	under floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E217	Room 9	on the threshold of the west doorway	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E218	Room 9	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E219	Room 9	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E220	Room 10	in pit dug in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	Co	Activities	Comments
E221	Room 10	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E223	Room 10	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E224	Room 10	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E225	Room 10	floor III in (BR III)bowl dumps	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E226	Room 10	on masonry of east wall	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Dikaios 1969: 195-199
E227	Room 11	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual (associated with room 12)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E228	Room 11	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual (associated with room 12)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E229	Room 11	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual (associated with room 12)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E230	Room 11	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual (associated with room 12)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E231	Room 12	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E232	Room 12	in filling under floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E233	Room 12	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E234	Room 12	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E235	Room 12	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E236	Room 12A	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (eastern megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 200
E237	Room 13	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E238	Room 13	in pit in floor IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E239	Room 13	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E240	Room 13	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E241	Room 13	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E242	Room 13	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E243	Room 13	floor IV, pit 4	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E244	Room 13	on east wall	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E245	Room 13	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (associated with room 10)	Dikaios 1969: 200-201
E246	Room 14	on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble,ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 201-201
E247	Room 14	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 201-201
E248	Room 14	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 201-201
E249	Room 14	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 201-201
E250	Room 14	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 201-201
E251	Room 15	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 202
E252	Room 15	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 202
E253	Room 21	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (corridor to room 14)	Dikaios 1969: 202
E254	Room 21	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (corridor to room 14)	Dikaios 1969: 202
E255	Room 22	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 205
E256	Room 23	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 205
E257	Room 24	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 205
E258	Room 24	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 205
E260	Room 25	inlayer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E261	Room 26	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 206
E262	Room 26	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 206

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E263	Room 26	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 206
E264	Room 26	floors II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 206
E267	Room 3	almost on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 191-193
E268	Room 26	in debris on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 206
E269	Room 27	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 202
E270	Room 28	in layer overlying II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (eastern sector)	Dikaios 1969: 192
E271	Room 29	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Dikaios 1969: 202
E272	Room 31	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 203
E273	Room 35	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 206
E274	Room 35	floor V	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 206
E275	Room 35	floors V-IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (open court)	Dikaios 1969: 206
E276	Room 35A	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear (associated with open court 35)	Dikaios 1969: 206
E277	Room 36	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 206
E278	Room 36	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 206
E279	Room 36	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 206
E280	Room 36	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 206
E281	Room 36	on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 206
E282	Room 37	floors V-IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 207
E283	Room 37	in layer overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 207
E284	Room 37	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 207
E285	Room 37	in debris overlying floor II-I	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 207
E287	Room 39	in layer overlying floor IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with bathroom 39C)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E288	Room 39	floor V	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (associated with bathroom 39C)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E289	Room 39B	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E290	Room 39B	floor V	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E291	Room 39C	in material of floor V	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (associated with bathroom 39B)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E292	Room 40	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E293	Room 40	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Dikaios 1969: 205
E294	Room 41	among jars on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E295	Room 41	in debris overlying floor III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E296	Room 41	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E297	Room 41	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E298	Room 42	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E299	Room 42	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E300	Room 42	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E301	Room 42	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E302	Room 42	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E303	Room 42	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 204
E304	Room 43	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 203
E305	Room 43	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 203
E306	Room 43	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 203
E307	Room 43A	in debris	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	(passage for dumping debris)	Dikaios 1969: 203
E308	Room 43A		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	(passage for dumping debris)	Dikaios 1969: 203
E309	Room 44	floor V	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E310	Room 44	floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E311	Room 44	floors V-IV	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E312	Room 44	on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E313	Room 44	floors IV-III,IIIA	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E314	Room 44	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E315	Room 44	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic (court)	Dikaios 1969: 208
E316	Room 45	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 194-195
E317	Room 45	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 194-195
E318	Room 45	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 194-195

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
E319	Room 45	almost on floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 194-195
E320	Room 45	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual (megaron)	Dikaios 1969: 194-195
E321	Room 46	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E322	Room 46	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 209
E323	Room 47	floors IV-III	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 209
E324	Room 47	on floor IV	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 209
E325	Room 47	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 209
E326	Room 57	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 205
E327	Room 57	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Dikaios 1969: 209
E328	Court	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E329	Court	in layer overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E330	Court	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E331	Court		LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E332	Court	floor II	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E333	Court	pit in floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E334	Court	in debris overlying floor II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 208
E455	Room 43	floor III	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Dikaios 1969: 203

Enkomi, Area III, Level IA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1606	E366	sherd	pottery	Painted Wheelmade[1]	LP	C			See footnote 1
e1659	E371	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e1809	E381	tankard	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1882/1	E384	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1882/2	E384	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1882/21	E384	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e1882/22	E384	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e1882/3	E384	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1889	E349	bead	glass[2]		I	SR/E			See footnote 2
e2295	E336	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 232
e2295/1	E337	jug	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2295/1a	E337	jug	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCIII	neck	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2295/2	E337	tankard	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2295/3	E337	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2299	E336	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 232
e2300/7	E335	sherd	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 228
e2303	E336	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 232
e2303/4	E336	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaois 1969: 225
e2305	E336	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 232
e2367/15	E363	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2371/1	E342	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2372/4	E381	tankard	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2377/3	E400	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2377/7	E400	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2389/16	E381	handle	terracotta		LP				Dikaios 1969: 232
e2389/2	E381	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2391/2	E381	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 228
e2392/1	E383	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2933/20	E367	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2933/21	E367	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2933/24	E367	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2933/25	E367	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 224
e2933/26	E367	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 224
e2933/27	E367	sherd	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 224
e2933/33	E367	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2940/19	E371	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e2940/21	E371	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2940/29	E371	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e3526/3	E350	sherd	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e3781/1	E343	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e4078/1	E390	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 228
e4107/6	E371	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e4107/7	E369	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 228
e4107/8	E369	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e4107/9	E369	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e4108/4	E370	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 228
e4109/4	E370	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 228
e4109/5	E370	sherd	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 224
e4170/11	E386	juglet	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 225

[1] Dikaios (1969: 226), following Sjöqvist (1940), defined the Painted Wheelmade ware, found in Rooms 111, 113 and 118, as imported from Syro-Palestine on the basis that the ware is wheelmade. As such arguments have been refuted by current research (see Artzy 1973 on Bichrome ware or Eriksson 1993 on Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware) and, moreover, similarities of this ware with WSI had already been recognised by Dikaios (1969: 226), its Levantine manufacture or origin as a style is questioned in this study. Therefore Painted Wheelmade ware is identified as local product.

[2] In absence of proof that glass was manufactured in Cyprus and of composition analysis, glass beads are considered here as objects whose place of manufacture is not certain. However, early examples dated to LCI-IIB periods are possibly imports. Most likely the source was either Egypt or the Levant. For imported glass see Jacobsson 1994 and Peltenburg 1986a.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4321/1	E371	sherd	pottery	Red Polished	LP	C	MCIII	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e4321/22	E371	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e4325/1	E371	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 229
e4345/1	E371	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e4574/1	E351	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e4574/12	E351	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	handle	Dikaios 1969: 224
e4574/13	E351	jug	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 226
e4574/15	E351	bowl	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e4574/2	E351	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 231
e4574/3	E351	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 229

Enkomi, Area I, Level IA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1054/1	E2	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1058/2	E5	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 224
e1058/3	E5	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2022/3	E3	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2074/1	E31	tankard	pottery	Black Lustrous Wheelmade[3]	LP	C		neck	See footnote 3
e2096	E1	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e2183/1	E17	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2184	E17	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2185/2	E6	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2185/3	E6	sherd	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2186/1	E10	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2187/1	E11	sherd	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2190/1	E12	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2247/1	E24	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C	MCIII/ LCI	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2265/3	E14	vessel	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e2265/6	E14	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2265/8	E14	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2265/9	E14	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2283/1	E29	sherd	pottery	Tell el Yahudiyeh[4]	I	E/SR			See footnote 4
e2283/9	E29	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2288/1	E9	sherd	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 225
e5830/1	E4	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225

[3] The arguments which stand for Painted Wheelmade ware stand also for Black Lustrous Wheelmade, Red Lustrous Wheelmade (Eriksson 1993) and Red Slip Wheelmade wares.
[4] Kaplan M *et al.* 1984: 227-241

Enkomi, Area III, Level IB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1256/1	E396	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 226
e1555	E379	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1557	E378	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e1592	E374	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 233
e1616	E373	jar	pottery	Bichrome[5]	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1637	E359	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 233
e1654	E389	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 233
e1673	E355	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1674	E356	amphora	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	See footnote 1
e1675	E360	wide mouthed jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1677	E355	perforated disc	stone	limestone	LP				Bear 1969: 893
e1678/1	E358	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e1678/6	E358	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e1783	E368	wide mouthed jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		rim	See footnote 5
e1787	E380	bowl	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1790	E388	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1793/1	E393	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	Ssee footnote 1
e1793/2	E393	cup	pottery	Mycenaean I, Late Minoan	I	MG/C R	LHI/ LMIA	rim	Dikaios 1969: 230
e1795	E398	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1796	E398	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 229
e1799	E361	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e1800	E394	bowl	stone	limestone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1804/20	E397	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1804/22	E397	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e1804/28	E397	rim	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C			See footnote 5
e1805/1	E399	cup	pottery	Mycenaean I, Late Minoan	I	MG,C R	LHI, LMIA	rim	Dikaios 1969: 230
e1806	E395	vessel	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		handle	See footnote 5
e1885	E347	tablet	baked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 882
e1886	E353	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1887/6	E356	rattle	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e1887/8	E356	mould for copper	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e1888	E356	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2302/2	E338	sherd	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 229
e2302/4	E338	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e2312	E338	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2313	E338	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2313/1	E338	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2314/1	E339	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See Footnote 5
e2318/1	E340	sherd	pottery	Red on Red	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2324/1	E341	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2328/3	E344	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2336/1	E345	jug	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C	MCIII	fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2336/10	E222	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2336/23	E345	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2336/4	E345	tankard	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2346/8	E348	grinder	stone		LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e2356/1	E353	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2358/1	E353	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2369/2	E362	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 226
e2380/5	E401	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2380/8	E401	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2380/9	E401	sherd	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224

[5] Artzy 1973: 9-16, Artzy, Asaro and Perlman 1978: 99-111

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2396/3	E382	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2400/9	E379	jug	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		neck	See footnote 5
e2500/1	E354	hammer	stone	Limestone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e2500/2	E354	crucible	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e2504/5	E357	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2507/13	E357	jug	pottery	Black Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 3
e2510/12	E357	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2510/14	E357	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2511/1	E359	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2511/11	E359	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2511/12	E359	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2647/3	E346	jug	pottery	Red Slip Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	See footnote 3
e2932/7	E374	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 228
e2934/3	E372	sherd	pottery	Red Polished	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2937/19	E374	wide mouthed jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		rim	See footnote 5
e2937/2	E374	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 231
e3532/1	E352	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e3786/2	E344	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 226
e3812/1	E375	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	See footnote 1
e3813/1	E376	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e3813/17	E377	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e4083/1	E387	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e4101/1	E385	tankard	pottery	Black Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		neck	See footnote 3
e4102/1	E391	alabastron	pottery	Mycenaean Ia	I	MG	LHI	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 230
e4105/1	E392	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e4111/4	E375	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	See footnote 1
e4231/23	E364	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e4234/2	E365	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e4239/20	E365	sherd	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCIII-LCI		Dikaios 1969: 224
e4239/4	E365	sherd	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C			See footnote 5
e4246/1	E403	sherd	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e4247/10	E402	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231

Enkomi, Area I, Level IB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2038/1	E259	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2101	E266	perforated pebble	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 441
e2105	E8	bead	faience		I	E			Dikaios 1969: 504
e2121	E30	bead	faience	blue	I	E			Dikaios 1969: 504
e2131	E187	cylinder seal	stone	grey steatite	LP	C		unfinished	Porada 1971: 799
e2133/1	E20	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e2133/2	E20	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 231
e2134/1	E21	sherd	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 226
e2134/4	E21	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2135	E7	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e2137/1-2	E20	2 beads	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e2138	E30	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 230
e2142/1	E21	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LC	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2142/3	E21	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2156/2	E15	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2156/5	E15	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2156/6	E15	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2157/1	E16	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2157/2	E16	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 224
e2175/1	E19	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2176/1	E18	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2205/1	E13	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 226
e2221	E23	bead	faience		I	E			Dikaios 1969: 504
e2234	E22	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e2258	E28	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 230
e2259	E28	spindle whorl	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 230
e2266/1	E26	amphora	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2266/2	E26	bowl	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 224
e2266/4	E26	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 224
e2274/1	E27	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 225
e2286/4	E25	disc	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e2294	E26	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 231
e769/2	E25	tankard	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1211	E435	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 240
e1535	E457	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 239
e1543	E459	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 233
e1608	E459	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 234
e1628/1-5	E415	5 sling bullets	unbaked clay[6]		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1628/6	E415	loomweight	baked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e1631/1-4	E452	4 weights	stone	haematite[7]	I	SR			See footnote 7
e1631/5-7	E452	3 weights	stone	pebble	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 241
e1634	E421	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2[8]	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e1639	E416	pin	ivory[9]		I	SR/E		head	See footnote 9
e1648/ 23-26	E414	4 spindle whorls	unbaked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 239
e1648/1-22	E414	22 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1648/27-28	E414	2 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e1650	E418	astragali	bone	sheep	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 241
e1653	E452	tray	stone	andesite	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1661	E439	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e1692	E441	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 236
e1709	E459	bead	faience[10]		I	E			See footnote 10
e1757	E405	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 240
e1758	E408	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 240
e1760	E410	cylinder seal	grey stone	Cypriot Common style	LP	C	LCIIA-B		Porada 1971: 796
e1761	E408	jug	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 236
e1763/1	E406	pestle	stone	basalt[11]	I	SR			See footnote 11
e1763/2	E406	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e1765	E406	comb	ivory		I	SR/E			See footnote 9
e1772	E406	bead	faience	yellow	I	E/SR			See footnote 10
e1774	E406	cooking pot	pottery	coarse ware	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 239
e1786	E413	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 240
e1795/25	E440	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e1797/1	E440	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 239
e1797/2	E440	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e1797/26	E440	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e1797/27	E440	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240

[6] Although Dikaios does not mention anything regarding sling bullets in the relevant section for finds from Level IIA these are considered as local products because they were made of unbaked clay.

[7] Haematite weights are considered as imports from Mesopotamia to Cyprus via Syria, or directly from Syria (Courtois 1984: 114-115; see Elliott 1985: 315 for Kition haematite weights).

[8] Mycenaean IIIA and IIIB pottery have been characterised as imports (following the excavators and also later studies such as Kling 1989; Mountjoy 1993). For any other Mycenaean-type pottery, which has been identified by the excavators of the 7 sites examined here as Late Mycenaean IIIB, Mycenaean IIIC:1, Mycenaean IIIC:1b, Decorated Late Cypriot III and Rude Style, the author has followed Kling (1989:68), who regarded all these types of pottery as indistringuishable class from Mycenaean IIIC:1 class in fabric, and has considered as Mycenaean-type pottery manufactured in Cyprus classified here as 'Local Imitation'.

[9] Ivory in LCI-II contexts is considered as imported either as raw material or as finished products. No analysis has been published regarding the identification of ivory either as elephant ivory or hippopotamus ivory from the Enkomi settlement contexts examined here. Keswani (1989a: 518) mentions that bone objects seem to have preceded the appearance of similar items made out of ivoy, which become common in LCII. For imported ivory items see L. Åström 1972: 608, Barnett 1982: 38; De Hoff 1988; Holmes 1975; Keswani 1989a; Poursat 1996: 1285 Vermuele and Wolsky 1990: 333, 346-7. From LCIIC period onwards, ivory was imported in Cyprus as raw material and there is evidence for ivory-working. During the LCIIIA period Dikaios identified in Area III a stone and ivory workshop. Karageorghis (1985: 337) argued for the existence of an ivory-carving industry at Kition. Reese (1985: 402) pointed out that the source of ivory found in Cyprus was probably Syrian.

[10] Faience beads/necklaces are considered here as objects of imported material whose place of manufacture is not certain. Early examples dated to LCI-IIB are possibly imports. For imported faience objects see Jacobsson 1994; Peltenburg 1985, 1986a. Most likely the source for faience was most probably Egypt or the Levant.

[11] Following Xenophontos, C., Elliott, C. and Malpas, J.G. 1988 basalt and vesicular lava tools are considered here as imports from the Syro-Palestine area.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1797/29	E440	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	handle	Dikaios 1969: 234
e1807	E459	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e1816	E432	armlet	metal	silver[12]	I	SR			See footnote 12
e1818	E425	female figure	terracotta		LP	C		torso	Dikaios 1969: 240
e1819	E426	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e1821	E431	cooking pot	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 237
e1823/1	E424	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 239
e1826/1	E423	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 239
e2384/2	E447	bowl	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 234
e2394/1	E457	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e2413/9	E459	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e2581/4	E419	quern	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 241
e2596/4-5	E420	2 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e2597/10-11	E420	2 sling bullets	baked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e2597/12	E420	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e2598/4-5	E417	2 sling bullets	baked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e2598/7	E417	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e2603/7	E414	sling bullet	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e2603/8	E414	weight	stone	chalcedony	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e2640	E459	ingot	metal	copper	LP	C		4 fragments	Dikaios 1969:
e2797/6	E409	polished pebble	stone	haematite	M	C			Dikaios 1969: 624
e2798/10	E410	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e2798/2	E410	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e2798/3	E410	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e2798/9	E410	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 240
e2799/2	E407	jar	pottery	Canaanite[13]	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e2799/4	E406	bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	See footnote 3
e2805/1	E406	bowl	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e2811/1	E404	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e2811/2	E404	bowl	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e2811/3	E404	bowl	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e2878/10	E412	jug	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e2878/5	E412	bowl	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 234
e2951/1	E422	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e2978/1	E433	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 234
e2988/2	E427	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e2988/3	E427	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e2988/8	E428	bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		base	See footnote 3
e2990/1	E430	amphoroid bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		base	Dikaios 1969: 236
e3490/2	E448	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e3491/1	E449	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	See footnote 8
e3493	E414	2 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e3494	E414	lump	metal	lead[14]	I/UM				See footnote 14

[12] No sources of silver in Cyprus are known to have been worked in antiquity (Gale and Stos Gale 1984: 97). Therefore during the LCI-IIA/B silver must have been imported and potential sources existed in the Aegean, Anatolia and Egypt.

[13] As Karageorghis mentions (1985a: 7) the name Canaanite designates jars of Syro-Palestinian origin. Dikaios following Taylor 1957: 53, considers these jars as imported to Cyprus and called then Syro-Palestinian jars. The term Canaanite is adopted here for either jars or amphoras (for later studies on Canaanite jars see Hadjicosti 1988 and Jones and Vaughan 1988).

[14] Recent studies regarding lead (Knapp and Cherry 1994: 162) have shown that lead items from various LC sites are fairly consistent with possible Sardinian or Anatolian ore sources. However, the place of manufacture of these items remains unidentified. Therefore lead items are considered as objects of imported material whose place of manufacture is not certain (see see section 2.6.1).

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3495	E417	bead	glass		I	SR?			See footnote 2
e3498/3	E429	jug	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e3498/6	E429	sherd	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 234
e3544/2	E434	mould for copper weapons	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 241
e3648/2	E404	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e3649/1	E411	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean II	I	MG	LHII	sherd	See footnote 8
e3649/3	E411	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean II	I	MG	LHII	sherd	See footnote 8
e3649/5	E408	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e3649/6	E411	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 235
e3649/7	E411	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 234
e3865/1	E437	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 236
e3896/2	E438	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e3957/5	E439	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e3957/7	E439	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 234
e3966/2	E439	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e3966/3	E439	tankard	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e4082/1	E453	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4157/1	E459	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4168/1	E459	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4168/3	E459	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4181/10	E460	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 234
e4181/2	E460	tray	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e4181/9	E460	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4241/1	E442	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		rim	See footnote 5
e4241/31	E441	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 240
e4241/32	E441	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 240
e4241/34	E441	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 241
e4242/2	E442	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e4242/3	E442	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 236
e4253/16	E433	bowl	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 234
e4253/4	E443	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e4260/1	E444	sherd	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 234
e4260/3	E444	base	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 234
e4260/5	E444	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C	LCI	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4278/1	E441	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e4281/1	E445	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	See footnote 8
e4298/1	E446	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e4298/11	E446	sherd	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCII		Dikaios 1969: 234
e4298/3	E446	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e4311/6	E458	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 240
e4506/1	E450	bowl	pottery	Proto White Slip	LP	C	LCI	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 235
e4509/1	E448	figure	terracotta		LP	C		torso	Dikaios 1969: 240
e4509/3	E450	tray	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 237
e4528/1	E450	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 236
e4598/6	E417	perforated disc	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragment	Bear 1969: 893
e4667/4	E436	grinder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e4669/1	E435	grinder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893
e4669/2	E435	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Bear 1969: 893

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1985/1	E33	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1985/2	E33	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1985/3	E33	flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1985/4	E33	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1986/1	E34	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	rim	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1986/2	E34	three-handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1986/3	E34	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1986/4	E34	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1987/1	E36	chariot amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1987/2	E36	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e1988/1	E35	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean	I	MG	LHIIIA		Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/13	E32	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragmenrt	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/14	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2000/1	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	base	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2000/2	E32	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2000/3	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/1	E32	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/2	E32	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/3	E32	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/4	E32	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/5	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8 Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/6	E32	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	sherd	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/8	E32	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	handle	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/9	E32	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA1	base	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2001/10	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	base	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2002/1	E32	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA		Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2064/1	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2064/2	E32	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2064/3	E32	juglet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	neck	Dikaios 1969: 237-8
e2064/4	E32	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 235
e2281/1	E35	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	rim	Dikaios 1969: 237-8

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1154	E569	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				See footnote
e1157	E490	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e1158	E578	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e1230	E505	cylinder seal	stone, black serpentine	Mittanian style?	LP/E	C		worn	Porada 1971: 794
e1232	E503	ball	clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1237a	E503	spindle whorl	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1249	E570	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e1285	E488	2 discs	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1287	E468	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e1288	E488	ball	clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1394	E579	conical object	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1401	E568	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1418	E568	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1510	E568	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1512	E568	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1513	E507	adze	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1517	E560	bead	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1518	E560	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1519	E560	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 256
e1528	E546	bead	faience		I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e1529	E547	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1530	E547	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1532	E547	weight	stone	limonite	I	SR			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1536	E554	cylinder seal	serpentine		LP	C		unfinished	Porada 1971: 799
e1537	E551	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1538	E551	astragaloi	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1539/1	E550	2 sherds	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 244
e1540	E544	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 244
e1541	E555	astragaloi	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1542	E544	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1547	E544	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1552	E561	weight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1570	E540	pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1574/3	E559	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				
e1578	E544	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1591	E498	cylinder seal	stone	black serpentine	LP/E	C			Porada 1971: 792
e1594	E533	bead	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
e1595	E533	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e1596	E528	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e1599	E533	3 beads	faience	blue	I/UM			hoard	See footnote 10
e1600	E526	wire	metal	bronze	LP	C		2 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 256
e1609	E495	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 257
e1610	E474	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1611	E495	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 257
e1613	E495	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 257
e1614	E495	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 257
e1615	E495	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 257
e1617	E476	tuyère	baked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1618	E493	bead	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1619	E532	bull shaped vase	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 253
e1624	E497	cylinder seal	serpentine	Common style	LP	C			Porada 1971: 797
e1627	E471	sling bullet	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1630	E548	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1638	E525	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e1640	E496	crucible	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1646	E528	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1655	E562	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1667	E478	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1668	E478	stemmed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragmentary	See footnote 8
e1669	E478	stemmed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1670	E478	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e1671	E478	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e1672a	E478	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1672/1	E478	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 243
e1672/4	E478	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 242
e1672/8	E478	bowl	faience/paste		I	E?		fragment	See footnote 10
e1679	E478	bead	unbaked clay		LP	C			See footnote 8
e1681	E472	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1693	E547	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1694	E570	cylinder seal	black serpentine	Common style	LP	C		worn	Porada 1971: 791
e1695	E573	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1696/1	E571	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e1696/2	E571	bowl	pottery	Monochrome, Apliki ware	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 242
e1696/3	E573	tweezers	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1697	E469	bull figure	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1698/1	E463	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 243
e1699	E463	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969:254
e1701	E470	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1708/1	E539	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 243
e1712	E479	bead	stone		M	?			
e1714	E480	cylinder seal	black serpentine	Mittanian Style	LP/E	C			Porada 1971: 791
e1715	E480	ring	metal	silver	I	SR?			See footnote 12
e1716	E479	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC		See footnote 8
e1717	E479	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1718	E481	bead	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
e1719	E480	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1726a	E521	pin	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1727	E522	bird	terracotta	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1728	E523	bowl	faience		I	E?			See footnote 10
e1732	E510	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1733	E486	astragaloi	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1733	E553	astragaloi	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1736	E537	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1736	E538	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1739	E513	hammer	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1740	E513	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1741	E516	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e1742	E516	7 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1743	E516	disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1744	E516	4 astragaloi	bone	sheep	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e1746/1	E511	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1746/2	E511	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1746/3	E511	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1750	E512	hammer	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1753	E509	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e1754	E517	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1755	E509	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e1756	E482	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1759	E519	hammer	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969:254
e1770	E489	cylinder seal	black serpentine	Mittanian style	LP/E	C			Porada 1971: 788
e1771	E520	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1779	E534	bead	stone	carnelian[15]	I	E			See footnote 15
e1781	E527	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e1785	E565	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1812	E506	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e1822	E501	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1823/2	E499	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1825	E502	necklace	stone, glass, terracotta		V	C		beads	
e1830/9	E595	rod	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 11
e1831	E593	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e1838	E594	pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1845/10	E594	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e1848	E594	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	handle	See footnote 8
e1853/13	E595	female figurine	terracotta		LP	C		torso	Dikaios 1969: 253
e1890	E530	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e1903	E594	bull shaped vase	terracotta	Base Ring	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2411/2	E552	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e2425/4	E552	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2425/5	E472	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e2430/4	E555	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2478/4	E545	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2479/3	E544	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2479/4	E544	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 244
e2513/1	E477	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e2513/26	E477	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e2513/4	E477	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2514/2	E477	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e2528/7	E471	jar	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2530/12	E473	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2530/13	E473	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2552/1	E475	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2575/3	E492	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	See footnote 8
e2583/1	E493	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2584/1	E493	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2600/3	E491	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e2608/2	E496	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2610/4	E491	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e2628/1	E478	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2642/1	E479	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e2667/1	E493	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e2692	E462	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2699/22-23	E462	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		2 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 253
e2707/1	E461	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2707/12	E461	amphora	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e2707/7	E461	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2710/3	E461	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2715/1	E461	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2715/14	E461	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 247

[15] Carnelian is considered as imported finished product (Jacobsson 1994: 1-3; Peltenburg 1986a: 163-4) and Egypt could be a possible source of import.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2715/20	E461	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 242
e2715/21	E461	jug	pottery	Monochrome, Apliki ware	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 242
e2715/22	E461	laddle	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 245
e2715/23	E461	jar	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 245
e2715/25	E461	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2715/39-40	E461	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		2 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 253
e2715/42	E461	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2715/51	E461	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2715/53	E461	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2733/3	E464	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2745/6	E470	figurine	ceramic	Mycenaean Psi type	I	MG		lower part	Dikaios 1971: 658
e2747/11	E461	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2747/12	E461	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2753/1	E465	tray	stone	Coarse ware	LP	C		rim with handle	Dikaios 1969: 245
e2754/35	E461	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2754/8	E461	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e2761/10	E464	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2762/17	E466	bowl	stone	alabaster[16]	I	E		fragment	See footnote 16
e2762/3	E466	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2762/5	E466	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2772/2	E467	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2772/6	E462	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2794/18	E487	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 242
e2803/1	E489	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e2807/12	E483	spindle bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		neck	See footnote 3
e2807/6	E483	lamp	ceramic	drab ware	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 659
e2818/3	E485	bird shaped vase	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		leg	Dikaios 1979: 253
e2889/2	E488	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2950/1	E500	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3062	E586	weight (bead)	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e3083	E589	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e3084	E589	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e3085	E585	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3087/1	E590	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3087/2	E590	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3087/3	E590	sheet	metal	bronze	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 256
e3098	E590	plaque	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3099	E588	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e3104/5	E584	plaque	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3107/20	E585	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3116	E586	weight	stone	meladiabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3116	E590	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3119/10	E590	mould	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM			fragment	Dikaios 1969: 255
e3119/11	E590	chisel	bronze		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3119/9	E590	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3125	E589	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e3152/4	E584	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e3173	E589	20 astragaloi	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3174	E589	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e3175	E589	sling bullet	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3199	E580	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e3200	E587	plaque	metal	bronze	LP	C		2 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 256
e3204/6	E581	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253

[16] Alabaster vessels are generally regarded to have originated in Egypt (Peltenburg 1986a: 161-163).

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3227/1	E494	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e3234/7	E583	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e3236/1	E579	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		rim	See footnote 5
e3240	E591	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3263/2	E579	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3263/3	E579	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3263/4	E579	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3263/5	E579	basin	stone	limestone	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 254
e3263/6	E579	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e3489	E592	tuyère	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3503/2	E503	rhyton	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e3507/5	E504	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 244
e3534/10	E509	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3534/11	E509	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 242
e3534/5	E509	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e3534/5a	E509	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e3537/6	E510	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 256
e3580/1-13	E514	13 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3580/14	E514	spindle whorl	unbaked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e3651/22	E518	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e3651/3	E518	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3683/1	E524	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e3689/1	E524	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		upper part	Dikaios 1969: 244
e3733/5	E529	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3734/1	E531	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e3734/8	E531	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		base	Dikaios 1969: 242
e3735/6	E531	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3738/8	E532	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 243
e3738/9	E531	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3799/2	E535	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e3801/1	E536	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	sherd	See footnote 8
e3801/10	E536	lamp	ceramic	coarse ware	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3801/5	E536	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3801/6	E536	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3801/7	E536	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3801/8	E536	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3801/9	E536	disc	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e3814/1	E556	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e3814/10	E556	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3814/4	E556	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e3835/1	E541	mortar	stone	basalt	I	SR		fragment	See footnote 11
e3837/1	E541	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3840/1	E542	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e3940/17	E543	fitting	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e4085/1	E549	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	See footnote 1
e4092/1	E557	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Dikaios1969: 244
e4116/11-12	E559	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4116/8	E559	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4125/1	E559	spindle whorl	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e4125/11	E558	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4125/2	E559	weight	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e4133/2	E559	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e4133/3	E559	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4142/4	E559	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4163/11	E564	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 242
e4163/3	E564	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e4168/10	E560	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e4186/1	E560	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e4189/10	E560	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIB	I	MG	LHIIB	sherd	See footnote 8
e4189/24	E560	disc	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e4191/1	E560	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e4191/2	E560	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e4192/2	E560	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 244
e4202/2	E560	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4202/7	E560	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e4229/1	E563	disk	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e4235/4	E566	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4255/1	E567	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e4255/1	E567	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e4286/1	E508	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 244
e4287/16	E484	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e4301	E573	stopper	unbaked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 668
e4303/1	E571	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e4305	E574	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e4305/1	E572	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4305/12	E572	cooking pot	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 245
e4305/13	E572	cooking pot	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 254
e4305/8	E572	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 244
e4310/1	E572	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 244
e4313/1	E575	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4315/3	E576	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4343/1	E577	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4403/3	E595	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e4406/5	E595	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 253
e4663/6	E515	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4698/4	E568	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4784/9	E560	spindle whorl	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e4842/3	E568	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
e4853/1	E568	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
ee2950/2	E502	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4	E48	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e625	E88	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e639/1	E76	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e696/1	E74	stemmed cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e696/2	E74	handle	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA 1		See footnote 8
e712/1	E77	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	base	See footnote 8
e716/1	E78	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e726/1	E71	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e726/2	E73	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e726/21	E71	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 242
e807	E63	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e808	E63	apmhoriskos	stone	alabaster	I	E	XVIII Dynasty		Jacobsson 1994: 15
e814	E63	weight	stone	microgabbro	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e816	E43	disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e826	E89	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e981	E37	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan	I	CR	LMIII B	base and handle	Dikaios 1969: 247
e1015/1	E66	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e1016/1	E68	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1022	E67	circular earing	metal	gold[17]	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e1032	E65	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1938	E42	female figure	terracotta		LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 253
e1940/2	E42	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1940/3	E42	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1941/2	E42	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 244
e1950/1	E49	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA		See footnote 8
e1956/1	E42	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	stem	See footnote 8
e1972	E45	handle	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 244
e1978/1	E85	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e1978/2	E85	juglet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	sherd	See footnote 8
e1978/3	E85	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1978/5	E85	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	neck	See footnote 8
e1978/6	E85	deep bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1978/9	E85	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1979	E42	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e1980/1	E84	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	rim	See footnote 8
e1980/2	E84	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1981	E82	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252

[17] Although Cyprus reputadly has some modest gold reserves on its own (Holmes 1973: 95), there is no evidence that Cypriot sources were exploited during the Bronze Age. Gold was almost certainly imported but many, if not all, of the jewellery items produced may have been made on the island (Keswani 1989a: 525). Therefore most gold items are considered here as objects of imported material but of Cypriot manufacture ('I/CM') unless it stated otherwise.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1982/2	E83	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e1982/4	E83	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	neck	See footnote 8
e1982/5	E83	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	sherd	See footnote 8
e1997	E92	ring	metal	silver	I	SR?			See footnote 12
e1998	E69	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e2003	E39	bead	faience	yellow	I/UM				See footnote 10
e2003	E51	bead/cylinder	metal	gold	I/CM	C		cap	Goring 1983
e2013	E39	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e2015/1	E39	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 252
e2018/1	E41	jug	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 242
e2018/2	E41	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2040	E40	handle	pottery	Red Slip	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 652
e2040/1	E53	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2046/2	E53	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2049/2	E54	jar	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 5
e2056/2	E70	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2060/2	E50	bowl	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	rim	Dikaios 1969: 241
e2065/1	E41	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2065/1	E55	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2065/3	E41	bowl	pottery	Red on Black	LP	C	MCIII	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 242
e2069	E55	pounder	stone	serpentine	LP	C			Dikais 1969: 254
e2071/2	E66	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e2080	E56	cylinder seal	grey stone		LP	C		worn	Porada 1971: 800
e2084/1	E53	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e2090	E90	female statuette	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e2098	E60	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e2104	E61	disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e2126/2	E53	spindle bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		neck	See footnote 3
e2128A	E60	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e2129	E52	hammer	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e2130	E52	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2136	E61	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 252
e2148	E62	bowl	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 254
e2151/1	E59	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e2165	E58	pin	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e2196	E78	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e2202/2	E78	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2204/1	E81	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA 1	sherd	See footnote 8
e2204/2	E81	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	See footnote 8
e2210/1	E78	jar	pottery	Painted Wheelamde	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 1
e2211/1	E78	juglet	pottery	Myc IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	sherd	See footnote 8
e2213/1	E80	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA 1	sherd	See footnote 8
e2213/2	E80	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e2213/3	E80	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2240/5	E72	juglet	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2241/1	E91	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 247
e2241/2	E91	bull shaped vase	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		leg	Dikaios 1969: 253
e2241/3	E91	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 243
e2250/8	E63	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 244
e2253	E44	dagger	metal	bronze	LP/E	C		hilt	Dikaios 1969: 256
e2262	E42	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e2270	E46	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e4943/7	E75	sherd	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII		Dikaios 1969: 242
e5156/3	E79	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 243

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e5170/1	E74	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	sherd	See footnote 8
e5207/1	E74	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e5315/5	E47	arrow head	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e5327/4	E89	mould for tools	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM			fragment	Dikaios 1969: 255
e5327/5	E89	weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e5327/6	E89	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252
e5374/1	E52	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e5374/2	E52	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e5375/6	E52	bowl	pottery	White Painted	LP	C	MCIII	rim	Dikaios 1969: 242
e5487/5	E49	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 256
e5487/6	E49	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e5510/2	E42	bowl	stone	alabaster	I	E		fragment	See footnote 16
e5516/8	E38	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 253
e5563/1	E69	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5653/1	E64	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e5653/2	E64	bowl	pottery	White Slip	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 243
e5897/3	E87	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 242
e5897/4	E87	pithos	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 244
e5902/1	E86	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5902/2	E86	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 247
e5902/4	E86	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragment	See footnote 13
e5903/1	E82	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e5903/4	E86	handle	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIII B		Dikaios 1969: 247
e6158a/1	E57	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 252

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIIA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e314	E749	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e991	E704	grinder	stone	limonite[18]	I	SR			See footnote 18
e1096	E597	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1104	E618	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1113	E624	ribbon	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 677
e1115	E605	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e1116	E615	spindle whorl	shell		LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 677
e1119	E604	earring	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1122	E627	stamp seal	serpentine		LP/E	C			Porada 1971: 805
e1124	E624	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1126	E626	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1130	E621	bull figure	terracotta	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1139	E663	ball	clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e1143	E690	cylindrical object	stone		LP	C			
e1145	E672	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1146	E672	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1147	E684	bead	crystal		M	?			
e1153	E672	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1161	E672	female figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	I	MG		headless	Dikaios 1969: 274
e1164	E725	female figure	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 274
e1165	E652	animal figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1166	E664	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e1202	E653	sheep figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e1203	E671	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1204	E722	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1207	E665	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1208	E653	twisted earring	metal	gold	I/CM	C	LCIIB-C		See footnote 17
e1212	E687	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1213	E650	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1214	E627	stamp seal	serpentine		LP	C			Porada 1971: 807
e1216	E637	fishing net weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1217	E646	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1218	E693	cylinder seal	metal, bronze	Common Mittanian Style	LP/E, I?	C			Porada 1971: 795
e1220	E597	sheet	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e1221	E603	bead	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1224	E650	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1225	E703	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1227	E672	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1233/1	E617	rim	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e1242	E603	animal figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e1248/2	E701	sling bullet	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1248/26	E701	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1252	E622	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273

[18] Limonte was imported to Cyprus (Elliott 1985: 312-314)and limonite weights are possibly imports.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	C	Condition	Comments
e1253	E599	eight-shaped fittling	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1262	E605	steemed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See ffotnote 8
e1263	E600	rod	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1265	E640	cylinder seal	baked clay		LP/E	C		unfinished	Porada 1971: 798
e1267	E601	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1276/1	E600	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/10	E600	javelin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/11	E600	casting of bronze bowl	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1276/12	E600	table	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/13	E600	spearheads/ knives	metal	bronze	LP	C		21 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/2	E600	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/3	E600	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/4	E600	butt-spike	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/5	E600	butt-spike	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/6	E600	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/7	E600	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/8	E600	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 278
e1276/9	E600	javelin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1277	E597	sprearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1278	E597	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1279	E597	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP/E,I	C,M G			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1280	E597	double axe	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1281	E748	ball	caly		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1282	E748	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1283	E748	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1284	E749	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1979: 273
e1300	E663	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1301	E663	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1302	E663	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1303	E680	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1311/1-2	E654	2 arrowheads	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1311/3	E654	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1311/4	E654	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1334	E811	pommel of dagger	ivory		I/CM	C		upper part	See footnote 9
e1335	E611	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1343/1	E807	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e1343/3	E807	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e1343/5	E807	carinated bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e1343/8	E807	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			See footnote 8
e1361/3	E677	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1365	E616	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e1379	E722	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1395	E722	disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1403	E722	fitting (handle)	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e1410	E765	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1416a	E723	mace-head	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1436	E729	handle	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 278
e1474	E696	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1477	E697	female figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1478	E699	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1482	E703	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1483	E710	pin	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 277

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1489	E698	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1490	E711	ring	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1492	E720	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1494	E706	weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1496	E703	pin	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1497	E703	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1511	E722	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1545	E696	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1548	E721	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1549	E715	shallow bowl	metal	lead	I	SR?			See footnote 14
e1550	E715	bull rhyton	ceramic	Base Ring	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 275
e1551	E705	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1553	E712	spindle whorl	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1556	E716	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaiso 1969: 273
e1558	E733	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1562	E685	spindle whorl	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1563/1	E686	spindle whorl	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1563/2-3	E685	cylinder seal	stone		LP	C		unfinished	Porada 1971
e1563/4	E686	weight	stone		LP	C		unfinished	Dikaios 1969: 276
e1563/5	E686	disc	ivory		I/CM	C		polished	See footnote 9
e1563/6	E686	rectangular plaque	ivory		I/CM	C		coarse	See footnote 9
e1563/7	E686	rectangular plaque	ivory		I/CM	C		coarse	See footnote 9
e1563/8	E686	plaque	ivory	rectangular	I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1563/9	E686	perforated rod	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1566	E716	female figure	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 274
e1567	E685	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1568	E685	cylinder seal	stone	Common Cypriot style	LP	C	LCIIC		Porada 1971: 796
e1581	E638	chisel	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1583	E679	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1585/5	E678	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e1587	E679	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1589	E676	stamp seal	stone	black serpentine	LP	C			Porada 1971: 807
e1590/2	E673	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC		See footnote 8
e1597	E697	bead	stone	picrolite	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1598	E697	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1601	E717	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 173
e1603	E606	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1604	E748	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1605,e1607	E746	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1620	E750	rhyton	Mycenaean type		LP/E	C		head	Dikaois 1969: 275
e1621	E679	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 2276
e1635	E670	bowl	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1684	E731	squat jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	part	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1690	E597	jug	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C	handle	handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1691/1	E726	bowl	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1704	E731	mace head	marble[19]		I/UM			unfinished	See footnote 19
e1705	E730	lamp	metal	lead	I/UM				See foornote 14
e1710	E611	tray	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e1722, e1132/1	E665	squat jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1724	E666	cylinder seal	faience		I/CM	C		unfinished	Porada 1971: 80
e1725	E666	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1729	E645	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1730	E643	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e1731	E680	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e1739	E722	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e1767	E618	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e1792	E713	animal figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e1810	E641	button-shaped object	metal	bronze, gold, faience	V	C			
e1817	E639	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 259
e1872	E813	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1880/4	E814	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e1894	E813	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e1898	E813	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2443/18	E710	female figure	terracotta	Psi type	I	MG			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2480/1	E710	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 273
e2487/15	E709	figurine	ceramic		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2516/1	E607	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2516/7	E607	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e2517/5	E607	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e2521/5	E608	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e2523/4	E609	juglet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	part	See footnote 8
e2531/15	E602	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2531/6	E602	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2544/2	E607	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2547/24	E603	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2579/12	E751	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2579/13	E751	whetstone	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e2585/3	E746	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2589/8	E747	carinated bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2590/19	E747	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e2601/12	E613	base	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MB			See footnote 8
e2652/1	E613	stemmed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	part	See footnote 8
e2658/21	E612	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2660/1	E615	jug	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259

[19] Marble is imported to Cyprus as a raw material.

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2661/11	E613	base	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e2661/14	E613	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2663/2	E614	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2711/2	E596	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2716/2	E596	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e2724/4	E597	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e2725/11	E597	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2732/12	E597	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 259
e2737/5	E597	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e2737/7	E598	amphora	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e2739/2	E597	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e2756/2	E599	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	sherd	See footnote 8
e2756/21	E598	juglet	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 259
e2756/29	E598	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2778/8	E619	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2793/1	E617	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2817/28-30	E624	3 wall brackets	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2817/31	E624	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2819/2	E624	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e2820/12	E624	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2822/11	E624	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2822/13	E624	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2822/6	E624	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e2822/8	E624	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e2823/15	E625	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e2824/1	E624	bull rhyton	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	head	See footnote 8
e2824/13	E624	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2824/16	E624	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2829/8	E621	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2829/9	E621	lamp	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2834/14	E624	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e2834/23	E623	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2834/24	E623	lamp	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2834/27	E624	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2837/20	E628	larnax	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 581
e2837/24	E628	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2839/37	E629	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 259
e2840/3	E629	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e2857/2	E628	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C	rim		See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2874/13	E746	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2874/15	E746	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		neck	See footnote 8
e2874/16	E746	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2874/26	E752	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2874/27	E752	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2892/8	E630	bowl	pottery	Grey Minyan	I	A		rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2896/2	E631	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e2907/16	E812	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2907/17	E812	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2957/1	E636	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e2961/3	E637	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 259
e2983/3	E642	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3000	E657	animal figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e3002/1	E656	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	see footnote 8
e3002/10	E656	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3002/5	E656	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3014/8	E774	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3014/9	E774	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3023	E765	pendant	metal	gold, silver	V	C			
e3024	E765	bead	stone	chalcedony	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3025	E765	piece	metal	copper	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 696
e3026/1	E772	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3028	E766	plaque	bone	engraved	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e3035	E743	amulet	faience	Thoth	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 55
e3040/14	E769	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3041/4	E766	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e3043/23	E773	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3048/2	E773	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3048/4	E773	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3048/5	E773	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3048/6	E773	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3048/7	E773	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3056	E756	female figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3064	E768	jar (with infant burial)	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			See footnote 13
e3066	E768	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 276
e3068/2	E753	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3071/5	E747	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e3071/6	E747	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3073	E757	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3075	E758	bead	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3089/12	E747	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3095/5	E766	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3097	E770	bead	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e3104/1	E762	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3105/31	E778	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3106/7	E778	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3108/1	E778	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3110/11	E807	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3110/4	E807	cup	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3111/11	E778	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3114/1	E776	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3118/4	E754	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e3121/1	E759	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	
e3122/6	E808	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3129/1	E747	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3129/9	E747	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3130	E736	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e3138/5	E778	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3139/4	E914	stemmed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3154/12	E737	flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	part	See footnote 8
e3154/13	E737	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3154/9	E737	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e3170/1	E763	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e3170/2	E763	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIb, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e3170/3	E763	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e3184/1	E771	tweezers	metal	bronze	LP	C		2 fragments	Dikaios 1969: 277
e3185	E780	pithos	pottery	Plain	LP	C		sherd	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3187	E760	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3195/1	E736	pin	metal	bronze	LI	C			Dikaios 1969: 2277
e3203/1	E658	stemmed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3208	E779	bead	faience, gold		I/UM				See footnote 10
e3218/1	E776	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3221	E777	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e3236/1	E781	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e3239/1	E776	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e3284/16	E793	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e3290	E744	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e3291	E741	spindle whorl	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3292	E785	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e3293	E786	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e3296	E742	cylinder seal	faience	Common Mittanian style	I	SR			Porada 1971: 784
e3297	E775	sling bullet	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1967: 276

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3304/5	E801	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e3309	E795	head of ox	terracotta	drab clay	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e3310	E788	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e3311	E785	sling bullet	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3313/1	E787	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3313/9	E787	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3317/7	E802	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	rim with handle	See footnote 8
e3319/1	E738	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e3325/1	E793	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e3344/1	E784	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3344/2	E784	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3344/3	E784	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3351/1	E792	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3352/1	E799	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e3355/13	E796	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3365/2	E800	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	sherd	See footnote 8
e3372	E742	pestle	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e3387/1	E739	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e3390/1	E789	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3390/2	E790	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 174
e3397	E797	animal figurine	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e3398	E795	plaque	ivory	engraved circles	I/CM	C		fragmentary	See footnote 9
e3430/1	E791	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e3430/2	E791	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3430/7	E791	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		spout	See footnote 9
e3440	E797	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3441/3	E794	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragmentary	See footnote 8
e3442	E798	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 701
e3443/3	E793	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3445	E795	jug	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3474	E740	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e3486	E745	lamp	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3540/3	E643	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3540/4	E643	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3548/1	E649	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969 : 274
e3550/6	E646	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e3550/8	E646	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969 : 274
e3553/2	E647	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 258
e3557/13	E647	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3557/4	E647	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3563/4	E648	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3570/13	E651	vessel	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3573/11	E650	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3580/1-13	E655	13 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C		hoard	Dikaios 1969: 276
e3580/14	E655	spindle whorl	unbaked clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3584/15	E766	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3593/3	E656	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3597/2	E808	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3600/3	E809	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3609/1	E810	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	base	See footnote 8
e3609/32-33	E810	flask-stand	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	See footnote 3
e3615/1	E782	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3624	E663	gaming piece	stone	limonite	I				See footnote 18
e3626/3	E660	juglet	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 258
e3627/5	E660	jug	pottery	M/Apliki ware	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969 : 258
e3628/20	E661	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3628/21	E661	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3628/23	E661	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3628/26	E661	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3628/30	E661	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	neck	See footnote 8
e3629/18	E662	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3632/1	E660	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3636	E662	40 sling bullets	clay		LP	C		hoard	Dikaios 1969: 276
e3637	E656	cow figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 275
e3646/2	E700	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3653/1	E666	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e3653/10	E666	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	part	See footnote 8
e3653/11	E666	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	part	See footnote 8
e3653/15	E666	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3653/9	E666	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e3662/2	E664	krater	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	neck	Dikaios 1969: 267
e3662/3	E664	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e3663/13	E664	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3668/1	E667	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footbnote 8
e3668/20	E664	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3668/4	E667	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	base	See footnote 8
e3671/1	E668	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	complete	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3674/20	E664	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3674/32	E664	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8
e3697/28	E669	bowl	stone	calcite	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 276
e3697/29	E669	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3732/1	E674	rhyton	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	spout	See footnote 8
e3737/2	E679	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3737/8	E679	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3737/9	E679	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3737/10	E679	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3737/11	E679	weight	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 276
e3739/6	E681	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3740/4	E672	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3741/25	E672	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3741/28	E672	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3742/24	E672	wheel of chariot	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3745/4	E671	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3747/20	E675	steemed bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3747/37	E675	jar	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3747/9	E675	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3752/11	E675	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3752/12	E675	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaois 1969: 273
e3756/10	E681	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3762/27	E671	bull shaped vase	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 258
e3762/7	E671	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3767/3	E678	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3767/14	E678	jar	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3768/1	E672	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA -B		See footnote 8
e3769/4	E672	juglet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3769/5	E672	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C	fragment		See footnote 8
e3769/28	E671	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e3769/29	E671	animal	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e3785/3	E682	lamp	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3793/1	E672	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA	rim	See footnote 8
e3806/3	E683	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3806/4	E683	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3806/9	E683	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3820/3	E689	grinder	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e3820/4	E689	whetstone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3820/5	E689	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e3821	E684	jug	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e3821/5	E684	ram	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 275

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3825/3	E684	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3828/7	E689	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e3842/1	E691	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3845/4	E692	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e3878/1	E637	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA	handle	See footnote 8
e3879/1	E694	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e3879/2	E694	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e3897/21	E669	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3902/2	E695	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3929/43	E662	jug	faience		I	E?		neck	See footnote 10
e3954/8	E700	object	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e4063/2	E702	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		neck	Dikaios 1969: 258
e4073/1	E707	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e4087/1	E703	flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e4093/1	E701	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C	LCI	rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e4118/16	E718	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4129/6	E714	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4129/7	E714	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 258
e4132/9	E719	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Diakios 1969: 274
e4178/9	E720	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e4205/8	E720	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e4222/4	E708	mortar	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e4277/1	E724	animal	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e4307/1	E727	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	rim	See footnote 8
e4307/3	E727	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 258
e4308/13	E728	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 258
e4328/2	E732	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4359/4	E597	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4363/1	E624	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e4363/7	E621	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 274
e4364/3	E624	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4367/1	E650	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4368/1	E662	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e4371/8	E610	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e4438/6	E767	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4457/1	E764	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragmentary	See footnote 8
e4457/2	E764	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4457/3	E764	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e4458/7	E779	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e4503/2	E755	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e4570/5	E782	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4586/8	E603	vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4600/10	E620	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e4600/9	E620	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 276
e4609/4	E620	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e4639	E751	bull figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 275
e4640/1	E633	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e4640/9	E634	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4650/1	E644	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e4650/3	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4651/2	E644	stirrup jar	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR	LMIII B	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 267
e4651/6	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4654/5	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	rim	See footnote 8
e4657/1	E644	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e4659/1	E644	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e4659/21	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4659/24	E644	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4659/29	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4660/1	E644	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4660/6	E644	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e4661	E644	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 277
e4679	E653	animal figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 275
e4775/4	E632	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e4775/5	E632	grinder	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e4903/1	E783	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e6056/5	E761	bead	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e6068A	E635	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 259

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AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e105	E113	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e132	E137	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e138	E140	head of bronze pin	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e153	E134	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e161	E135	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e185	E105	bead	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
e186	E118	cylinder-seal	grey stone		LP	C		re-used	Porada 1971: 796
e187	E118	plaque	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e205	E125	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e206	E142	model of chariot	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e207	E142	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e208	E142	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e209	E131	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e210	E131	painted foot	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e212	E131	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e215	E128	handle	bone	deer's antlers	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e227	E118	mace-head	marble		I/UM				See footnote 19
e254	E111	amulet	faience	God Bes	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 55
e255	E109	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e271a	E108	sheet	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 278
e273	E108	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e277	E170	weight	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e279	E174	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e446	E104	cylinder seal	haematite	Mittanian style	I/CM I?	C			Porada 1971: 793
e456	E103	mould for gold ornamnets	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 276
e461	E100	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA-B		See footnote 8
e475/1	E142	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e532	E129	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e555	E145	weight	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e626	E96	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e631	E95	chisel	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e635/1	E106	vase	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 276
e649	E107	ring shaped bead	metal	gold	I/CM	C			Goring 1983
e650	E107	bead	faience	yellow	I/UM				See footnote 10
e651	E107	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1976: 277
e656	E141	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e659	E160	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e678	E119	mould for bronze sickles	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e679/1	E139	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e679/3	E139	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e686	E146	box	ivory		LI	C			See footnote 9
e691/1	E142	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e692/1	E171	three-handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e692/2	E171	three-handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e692/3	E171	three-handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	neck	See footnote 8
e694	E160	crescent	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e703a	E119	flat fitting	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e703b	E119	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 278
e713	E101	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e725/2	E106	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e727/13	E104	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e727/3	E104	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e727/5	E104	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e765/1	E109	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e765/2	E109	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e765/3	E109	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e765/4	E109	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e765/5	E109	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e769/2	E110	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e769/3	E110	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e769/4	E110	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e772/1	E143	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e789/4	E110	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e790/3	E110	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e792/1	E110	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e795	E111	quern	stone	conglomerate	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e797/1	E110	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e800/1	E110	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e810/5	E112	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e810/8	E112	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e818A/1	E173	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e818B/1	E173	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e818B/2	E173	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e822	E116	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e823/1	E115	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e827/3	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e827/4	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e827/5	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		hand	See footnote 8
e831/1	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e831/2	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e832/1	E102	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e832/2	E102	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e832/3	E102	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e832/4	E102	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e862	E154	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e924/1	E152	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e925	E179	bead	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
e930	E177	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e932	E149	bead	stone	crystal	M	SR?			
e947/7	E168	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e949	E166	bull figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	I	MG			Dikaios 1969: 275
e950	E177	ball	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e951	E159	painted tool	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e953	E185	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e955	E169	mace-head	stone	limestone	LP	C			See footnote
e965	E186	steatite scarab	stone	Mummiform Ptah	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 51
e967	E159	bowl	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM			fragment	Dikaios 1969: 276
e970/1	E157	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIIIB	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 263
e970/6	E157	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIIIB	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 263
e970/7	E157	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e974/2	E168	fragment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e974/3	E168	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e978	E156	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e979	E164	weight	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e1014	E132	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e1071/1	E153	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e1687	E167	tablet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 885
e1905/8	E127	bowl	faience	Egyptianising	I	E	XVIII Dynasty		Jacobsson 1994: 42
e1905/9	E127	clay sealing of cylinder seal	clay	Mittanian	LP/E	C			Webb 2002
e1906	E127	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e1907/1	E127	base	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1907/10	E127	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e1907/12	E127	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8
e1907/9	E127	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1908/2	E128	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e1908/4	E128	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e1918/1	E158	flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e1918/4	E158	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e1918/5	E158	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1918/7	E158	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1918/10	E158	bowl	pottery	White Slip III	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e1924/3	E175	sherd	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC		See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1925/1	E126	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1931/2	E175	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1931/3	E175	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e1937	E119	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969:
e1942/1	E116	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e1943/1	E116	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1943/2	E116	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e1944	E120	jug	pottery	Plain/Canaanite	I?	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e1953	E180	rod	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e1954/1	E123	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e1993/2	E175	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 258
e1994/1	E176	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1995	E176	miniature ingot	metal	copper	LP	C			Dikaios 1971: 691
e2005/3	E181	bowl	pottery	Base Ring I	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2091/1	E155	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2123/2	E150	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e2158/2	E162	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2158/3	E162	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e2159	E162	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e2195	E100	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2238/2	E98	kylix	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		base, stem	See footnote 8
e2239	E97	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e2254	E165	comb	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e2260/1	E113	krater	potetry	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2260/5	E113	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4916/5	E93	shallow bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e4916/7	E94	female figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e4923/4	E99	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5209/2	E108	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5226/3	E109	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5226/4	E109	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e5226/5	E109	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5226/9	E109	shallow bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5226/17	E109	shallow bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5226/29	E109	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5226/33	E109	grinder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e5226/36	E109	astragali	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e5226/35	E109	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277
e5273/1	E114	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5276/2	E110	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5276/3	E110	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e5297/1	E110	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5313/3	E112	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5349/3	E136	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5377/1	E117	bead	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e5423/6	E122	grinder	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e5440/3	E172	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC		See footnote 8
e5445/3	E142	tankard	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		fragment	See footnote 5
e5445/6	E142	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e5445/8	E142	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		neck	See footnote 8
e5445/15	E142	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	base	See footnote 8
e5445/16	E142	dish	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	rim	See footnote 8
e5455/9	E142	9 beads	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e5463/3	E124	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5481/3	E125	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5487/1	E125	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5494/12	E129	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5494/9	E129	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5504/1	E130	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5519/5	E130	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969:
e5549/1	E136	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e5550/6	E136	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5557/1	E136	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5564/4	E133	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e5570/6	E135	bowl	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e5570/7	E135	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5580/1	E136	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5586/5	E138	bull figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	LP/E	C			See footnote 8
e5590/43	E137	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e5607/6	E137	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5625/1	E140	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5625/4	E140	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5625/5	E140	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5654/1	E144	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e5654/2	E144	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5654/3	E144	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5654/4	E144	bowl	pottery	Composite	LP	C	MCIII	rim	Dikaios 1969: 258
e5709/2	E147	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 259
e5711	E148	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e5713/1	E151	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e5713/2	E151	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2	fragment	See footnote 8
e5713/3	E151	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA 2		See footnote 8
e5810/2	E177	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5818/1	E159	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e5832/1	E175	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5833/1	E176	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e5834/1	E175	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e5834/2	E175	rim	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC		See footnote 8
e5835/2	E182	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 274
e5836/4	E178	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5836/5	E178	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e5836/7	E178	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5836/8	E178	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5836/9	E178	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5865/23	E183	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969 : 273
e5906/1	E158	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5908/5	E159	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e5908/6	E159	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 273
e5908/7	E159	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e5974/2	E161	cup	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e5982/4	E163	whetstone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 273
e5987/3	E161	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e6081/1	E121	mace-head	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e6081/2	E121	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e6081/3	E121	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e6081/4	E121	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969 : 276
e6081/5	E121	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 276
e6098e	E184	handle	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 277

Enkomi, Area III, Level IIIB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e123	E885	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e912	E886	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP?	C?		unfinished	Porada 1971: 799
e1097	E815	plaque	metal	lead	I/UM			part	See footnote 14
e1098	E820	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1099	E819	spindle whorl	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1100	E928	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1101	E821	mould	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e1102	E824	female figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1106	E928	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1107	E825	handle	bone		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 293
e1108	E930	weight	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1109	E843	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1111	E839	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1112	E928	chisel	stone	andesite	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1114	E931	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e1121	E823	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1123	E928	animal	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e1125	E928	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1126	E928	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1127	E842	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e1128	E868	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1138	E829	hook	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1141	E928	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1144	E928	dagger	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 294
e1148	E868	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1149	E830	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1150	E826	bead	faience	blue	I/UM				See footnote 10
e1151	E865	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e1155	E928	bead	terracotta	grey ware	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1160	E928	animal figure	terracotta		LP	C		headless	Dikaios 1969: 291
e1172	E828	female figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1173	E823	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1181	E858	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1182	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1183	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1184	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1185	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1186	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1187	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1188	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1189	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1190	E928	mace head	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1191	E928	spindle whorl	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e1192	E928	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1193	E928	tablet	clay		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 296
e1194	E928	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade II	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e1196	E928	juglet	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e1198	E928	disc	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 291
e1199	E861	tripodic mortar	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1200	E883	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1201	E859	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1205	E850	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1209	E836	animal figure	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 291
e1210	E930	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1215	E862	bead	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e1219	E821	tweezers	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1222	E932	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e1223	E884	whetstone	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1229	E883	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1251	E845	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1254	E933	animal figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e1273	E928	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade II	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e1286	E928	female figurine	terracotta		LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 290
e1290	E836	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
e1294	E866	mortar	stone	vesicular basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e1296	E866	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e1318	E915	cylindrical box	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1319/6	E929	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1352	E837	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1355	E930	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1359	E842	vessel	pottery	Plain	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e1360	E818	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e1371	E940	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1374	E892	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1388	E878	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1393	E903	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1401	E903	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1409	E896	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1412	E942	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1423	E878	mace head	stone	diabase	LP	C		unfinished	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1437	E932	cylinder seal	haematite	Elaborate Mittanian Style	I, I/CM	C	LCIIB-C		Porada 1971: 789
e1438	E934	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1441	E930	bead	glass		I/UM			handle	See footnote 2
e1443	E903	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1444	E874	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 294
e1445	E912	bull rhyton	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e1446	E880	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1447	E875	celt	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1449	E880	perforated disc	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1450	E872	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e1453	E887	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1453	E928	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1454	E919	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e1456	E931	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1458	E873	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e1459	E928	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1460	E928	lamp	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 290
e1461/3	E928	polisher	stone		LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1465	E880	bull figure	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 291
e1466/7	E880	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1466a	E877	jug	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e1469	E885	tripodic mortar	stone	soapstone	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 292
e1481	E928	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e1488/1	E848	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:1	I	MG	LHIIIA 1		See footnote 8
e1499	E890	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1500	E874	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e1502	E878	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e1561	E869	perforated disc	metal	lead	I/UM				Se footnote 14
e1622	E930	tubular tool	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e1791	E928	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e1849	E894	cylinder seal	black stone		LP?	C?			Porada 1971: 799
e1860/8	E916	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e1991/3	E876	bead	stone		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e2475/1	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2481/4	E930	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e2532/1	E822	fishing hook	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e2549/5	E818	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2556/39	E819	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2556/4	E819	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2558/20	E819	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2560/10	E819	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2569/6	E819	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e2637/21	E823	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e2659/8	E823	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2675/32	E843	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2675/33	E843	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e2675/34	E843	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e2675/4	E842	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2725/16	E815	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	See footnote 1
e2726/4	E815	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e2740/10	E817	bowl	alabaster		I	E?		fragmentary	See footnote 16
e2743/1 +4	E816	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e2850/3	E828	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2875/3	E838	bell shaped krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2875/4	E838	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e2887/11	E831	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2888/5	E831	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2903/13	E832	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2904/16	E833	larnax	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 280
e2913/1	E833	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8
e2913/11	E831	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 290
e2915/7	E831	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2918/6	E841	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2921	E840	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2923/12	E843	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2930/11	E844	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2931/8	E842	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e2958/1	E851	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2958/2	E851	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e2960/1	E849	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2960/2	E849	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2965/4	E851	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e2971/9	E852	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			See footnote 8
e3001	E899	stamp seal	stone	black serpentine	LP/E	C			Porada 1971: 809
e3013	E897	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e3014/19	E896	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3014/2	E895	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3014/4	E895	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		spout	See footnote 8
e3018	E909	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I?	SR			See footnote 13
e3022/2	E907	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3022/8	E907	female figure	terracotta	Base Ring	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 290
e3029/4	E913	pestle	stone	dolerite	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e3031/3	E907	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e3031/4	E907	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3033/1	E910	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8
e3034/1	E908	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e3046/4	E900	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3052/3	E855	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3053	E904	handle of tool?	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e3054	E904	bead	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e3070/15	E856	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3070/8	E856	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3086	E900	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e3094/1	E901	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3112/1	E902	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3181/2	E864	bird	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 291
e3277/5	E920	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e3279/7	E921	bull rhyton	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3281/13	E924	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3288	E923	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP?	C?		unfinished	Porada 1971: 799
e3289	E911	bead	glass		I/UM			fragment	See footnote 2
e3316/13	E939	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		base	See footnote 8
e3316/8	E939	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3316/9	E939	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3323/17	E922	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3341/4	E940	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3348/1	E941	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3360/25	E936	wall bracket	clay		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e3360/30	E936	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e3360/7	E936	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3361/1	E937	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	complete	See footnote 8
e3361/3	E937	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3378/16	E940	ball	clay		LP	C			See footnote 6
e3378/3	E940	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3379/6	E936	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3392/24	E940	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e3393/11	E936	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3393/13	E936	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3395/1	E925	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C	LCI-II	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 279
e3399	E943	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e3425/3	E938	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3468	E905	figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3474	E909	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e3492	E917	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e3502/2	E853	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3515/9	E853	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e3516/8	E854	dish	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969. 292
e3525/10	E846	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e3561/4	E860	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e3594/11	E863	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3599/27	E933	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e3599/8	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
e3599/8	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3620/20	E934	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e3630/14	E930	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 279
e3630/19	E930	grinder	stone	vesicular basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e3630/6	E930	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3641/11	E930	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e3642/1	E933	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3642/4	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3676/3	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3698/18	E929	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e3698/25	E935	gaming piece	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3699/21	E934	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3699/23	E934	tripodic mortar	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e3699/5	E934	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3699/6	E934	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e3704/12	E935	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e3704/13	E935	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3704/15	E935	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		frim	See footnote 8
e3704/38	E935	bell shaped krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3704/51	E935	3 sling bullets	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3704/52	E935	cylindrical object	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3704/53	E935	disc	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e3705/18	E935	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3705/23	E935	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3705/29	E935	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e3706/50	E930	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969:
e3708/17	E928	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			
e3729/1	E930	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3729/9	E930	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 280
e3743/10	E933	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3750/1	E933	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3760/2	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3762/5	E933	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e3776/1	E933	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e3776/17	E933	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3776/18	E933	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3777/15	E928	loomweight	stone	limestone	LP	C			
e3823/1	E867	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e3823/2	E867	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB, Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e3843/1	E823	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e3844/3	E870	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3880/4	E871	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e3944/7	E878	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 279
e3955/10	E879	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 279
e3955/9	E879	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C	LCI-II		Dikaios 1969: 279
e3961/1	E879	bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	See footnote 3
e3988/5	E881	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4071/1	E882	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
e4071/5	E882	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4096/1	E883	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4161/1	E888	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		rim	
e4193/22	E889	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e4193/6	E889	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e4211/10	E891	wall bracket	clay		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e4218/8	E882	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e4218/9	E882	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e4359/4	E815	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e4365/7	E928	disc	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e4366/8	E833	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4420/5	E927	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e4432/4	E896	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4442/4	E898	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4443/15	E906	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 291
e4590/2	E819	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4591/35	E819	stopper	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e4591/36	E819	stopper	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e4594/3	E820	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e4594/6	E819	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4608/11	E827	vessel	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C	handle		See footnote 8
e4632/13	E833	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		spout	See footnote 8
e4636	E831	disc (amulet)	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e4643	E847	eave	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaiso 1969: 292
e4655/7	E928	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Diakios 1969: 290
e4665/15	E933	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e4666/4	E857	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C			See footnote 8
e4667/3	E933	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e4730/2	E918	vessel	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e4774/5	E835	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e4779/6	E883	animal figure	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 291
e4782/13	E889	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4900/5	E819	stirrup jar	pottery	Late Minoan	I	CR	LMIIIB	fragment	Dikaios 1969: 283
e6180/7	E944	sherd	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e6199/6	E944	sherd	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e6220/3	E944	sherd	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279

Enkomi, Area I, Level IIIB, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e2	E326	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e7	E237	knife	metal	iron	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 296
e9	E271	bead	faience	grey	I/UM				See footnote 10
e10	E229	ring	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e11	E228	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e16	E307	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e19	E220	statue of the Horned God	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e27	E221	strip	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e28	E233	needle	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e32	E233	ring	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e37	E239	cylindrical box	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e40	E272	bead	stone	limonite	I	SR			See footnote 18
e42	E255	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e44	E260	cup	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e46	E256	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e54	E247	cylindrical box	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e57	E318	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e58	E251	cup	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e59	E269	cylindrical box	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 294
e60	E319	figure of ox	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e61	E207	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e62	E218	neck with spout	pottery	Base Ring III	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 279
e63	E320	bowl	faience	white	I	E		part	See footnote 10
e65	E320	lid	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e66	E320	miniature spearhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e67	E219	object	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e68	E320	sheet	metal	gold	I/CM	C?		part	See footnote 17
e71	E300	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e73	E261	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e87	E251	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e88	E251	14 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e91	E237	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e96	E197	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e99	E212	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e101	E233	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e102	E234	rod	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e104	E235	handle of tool	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e108	E233	ring	shell		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1971: 717
e110	E233	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e111	E233	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e114	E237	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e116	E211	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 289
e117	E211	polished pebble (weight)	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e118	E211	bead	faience	yellowish	I/UM				See footnote 10
e119	E211	polished pebble (weight)	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e123	E223	sheets	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragments	Dikaios 1969: 295
e125	E224	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e134	E213	11-petalled rosette	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e135	E213	fitting	metal	bronze	LP	C		part	Dikaios 1969: 294
e142/1	E237	ladle	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e145	E245	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e146	E240	fishing hook	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e147	E214	nail	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e155	E248	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e156	E213	sheet	metal	gold	I/CM	E		part	See footnote 17
e158	E249	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e159	E215	horn	metal	gold	I/CM	E		sheet	See footnote 17
e160	E215	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e166	E248	needle	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 293
e168	E248	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e169	E318	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e170	E320	leaf	metal	gold	I/CM	C?		horn	See footnote 17
e171	E214	piriform pendant	metal	gold	I/CM	C		bead	See footnote 17
e174	E214	piriform pendant	metal	gold	I/CM	C		a pair of beads	See footnote 17
e175	E214	piriform pendant	metal	gold	I/CM	C		bead	See footnote 17
e176	E258	scarab	faience	Amun	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 49
e178	E300	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e179	E250	quern	stone	basalt	I	C		fragment	See footnote 11
e180	E246	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 279
e182	E216	scarab	faience	Thoutmosis III	I	E	XIX Dynasty		Jacobsson 1994: 47
e184	E216	stamp seal	stone	black serpentine	LP	C			Porada 1971: 801
e213	E241	bead	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e214	E241	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e216	E189	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e224	E316	bead	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e225	E242	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e229	E231	amphora	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e230	E231	hydria/jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e232	E231	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e233	E231	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e234	E231	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 280
e235	E231	amphora	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e239	E231	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e243	E235	quern	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e244	E231	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e250	E235	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e251	E235	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e253	E235	cross-shaped figurine	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e258	E242	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e259	E243	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e261	E242	sheet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e262	E242	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e265	E242	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e266	E242	crucible	clay		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e267	E238	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e268	E238	amphora	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		complete	See footnote 13
e271	E230	double female statuette	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e272/1	E230	bead	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
e272/2	E230	sheet	metal	gold	I/CM	E			See footnote 17
e273	E230	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e274	E230	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 294

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e275	E230	various objects	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e276	E195	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e281	E210	mounting	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e287	E210	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e288	E225	jug	alabster		I	E	XVIII-XIX Dynasty		Jacobsson 1994: 17
e346	E195	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1994: 290
e347	E196	amphoroid krater	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e349	E204	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e350	E207	head of pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e351	E207	top of pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e352	E203	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e353	E267	stamp seal	grey stone		LP/E	C	1190-1150		Porada 1971: 808
e407	E332	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e408	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e443	E191	angular pipe	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e444	E194	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e447/1	E200	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e447/1	E328	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e447/2	E200	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e450	E203	quern	stone	vesicular basalt	I	SR		fragment	See footnote 11
e458	E236	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e465	E332	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e466	E332	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e469	E332	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e470	E332	grinder	stone	vesicular basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e471	E332	grinder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e472	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e587/1	E306	wall barcket	clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 290
e621	E221	bead	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e622	E221	knife	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e633	E211	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e634	E211	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e639	E211	handle of a tool	bone	deer's antlers	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e641	E211	grinder	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e645	E211	pointed tool	bone	deer's antlers	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e646	E211	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e647	E211	sickle	metal	iron	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 296
e652	E213	sheet	metal	gold	LP/E	E		part	See footnote 17
e665	E244	mould for bronze tools	stone	diorite	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e670	E258	amphoriskos	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e671	E258	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e689	E332	bracelet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e695	E217	sickle	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragments	Dikaios 1969: 295
e715	E279	top of pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e715/6	E194	wall bracket	clay		LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 290
e717/6	E194	bell-krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e717/8	E194	vessel	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e717/9	E194	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e718/7	E196	amphora	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		complete	See footnote 13
e720/14	E194	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e720/15	E194	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e729/12	E201	shallow bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e729/15	E201	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e729/16	E201	figurine	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 290
e729/6	E201	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e730/1	E201	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e731/6	E202	amphoroid krater	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e732/2	E207	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e732/5	E207	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C	LCIIIA 1		See footnote 8
e732/7	E207	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e734/29	E205	vessel	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e734/31	E205	pestle	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 292
e734/32	E205	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e734/7	E205	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC: 1c	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e742a	E226	scale pan	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742b	E226	cup	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 295
e742c	E226	tripod stand	metal	bronze	LP	C		leg	Dikaios 1969: 295
e742d	E226	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 295
e742e	E226	pointed tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742f	E226	miniature spearhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742g	E226	miniature spear	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742h	E226	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742i	E226	small tube	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e742j	E226	ribbon	metal	silver	I	SR?		fragmentary	See footnote 12
e742k	E226	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
e760/11	E237	mortar	stone	basalt	I	SR		fragment	See footnote 11
e760/12	E237	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e763	E231	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e766/1	E231	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e766/2	E231	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e766/3	E231	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e766/4	E231	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e767/1	E197	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e767/1	E197	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e773/1	E208	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e778	E281	stamp seal	stone		LP?	C?			Porada 1971: 808
e781	E279	sheet	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
e784	E278	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e788/1	E231	amphora	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C			See footnote 8
e829	E317	seated lion	faience	light blue	I	E			See footnote 10
e830/1	E317	pendant	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e830/2	E317	fitting	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e830/3	E317	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Diakios 1969: 294
e830/4	E317	stud	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e836	E277	handless bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e837	E317	mould for jewellery	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e845	E232	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e858/5	E276	loomweight	terracotta		LC	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e859	E276	spindle whorl	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e860	E279	pestle	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 292

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e864	E301	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e874	E287	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e877	E455	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e878/1	E287	necklace of 8 lotus beads	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
e878/2	E287	bead	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e878/3	E287	bead	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e878/4-5	E287	2 beads	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e883	E304	fishing net weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e884	E296	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e885	E313	miniature ingot	copper		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e886	E305	handle of tool	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e887	E313	bead	stone	chlorite rock	I/UM				Dikaios 1969: 290
e888	E314	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e889	E313	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e892	E320	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			See footnote 7
e893	E313	knife	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e894	E322	weight	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e896	E322	perforated disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e897	E323	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e899	E274	mounting	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e901	E275	sling bullet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e902	E275	stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e903	E302	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e904	E301	pipe	teracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e905	E301	bull-statuette	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e906	E301	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e907	E301	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e908	E301	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e914	E312	juglet	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e915	E312	juglet	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 280
e917/3	E312	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 280
e919	E303	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e928	E282	bead	stone	soapstone	LC	C			Dikaios 1960: 280
e931	E310	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e936	E309	mace-head	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e944	E297	lid	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e946	E289	rod	glass	yellow	I	SR			See footnote 2
e947	E324	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e948	E288	plaque	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e961/1	E328	juglet	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e963	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e972	E333	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e973	E328	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 280
e976	E312	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		complete	Dikaios 1969: 279
e976	E328	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 280
e987	E315	bird shaped rhyton	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 291
e1020/3	E250	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e1020/4	E250	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I?	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e1021/1-2	E250	2 stylus	bone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 293
e1070/4	E290	bar	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e1085	E298	vessel	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e1095/1	E188	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e1095/2	E188	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e2229/1	E198	handless cup	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e4012	E199	7 miniature figures of oxen	terracotta		LP	C		hoard	Dikaios 1969: 291

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e4013	E199	miniature figure of ox	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e4927/3	E192	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e4928/13	E192	necklace of 26 faience beads	faience	blue	I/CM	C			See footnote 10
e4929/5	E192	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e4931/7	E192	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e4932/2	E193	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e4933/7	E190	plaque	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
e4933/8	E190	fitting	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 295
e5129/7	E206	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5132/4	E201	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5151/5	E205	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5159/5	E209	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		lower part	Dikaios 1969: 279
e5180/5	E219	stemmed goblet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5183/5	E213	vessel	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e5190/1	E219	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5218/7	E227	bell-shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5219/7	E227	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8
e5223/1	E227	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e5236/4	E233	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e5240/1	E234	vessel	pottery	Plain Whelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e5243/8	E233	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5256/11	E233	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5298/1	E233	jug	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e5298/3	E233	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios: 291
e5299/5	E233	bell shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5299/6	E233	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5299/7	E233	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5335/2	E237	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5347/2	E237	mace-head	stone		LP	C		unfinished	Dikaios 1969: 292
e5425/4	E252	jar	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		upper part	See footnote 8
e5425/5	E252	grinder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5425/5	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5425/6	E252	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5425/7	E252	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5427/6	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5427/7	E332	grinder	stone	leucodiabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5427/8	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5427/9	E332	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5427/10	E332	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5428/8	E330	fragment	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5447/7	E331	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5447/10	E331	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5447/15	E331	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e5447/17	E331	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5452/1	E329	three handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5457/4	E328	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5460/6	E322	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e5465/2	E253	perforated disc	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5477/5	E254	mace-head	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5500/1	E257	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		handle	See footnote 8
e5534/11	E260	mace-head	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5534/9-10	E260	2 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5543/2	E262	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5544/1	E263	shallow bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5546/2	E264	bowl	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Dikaios 1969: 280
e5561/6	E263	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5570/7	E262	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5571/3	E268	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5573/2	E262	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 291
e5616/4	E270	chariot wheel	ceramic	white ware	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e5661/2	E330	krater	pottery	Rude Style	LI	C	LCIIC	fragment	See footnote 8
e5661/6	E330	sherd	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C			See footnote 8
e5684/7	E273	pithos	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		rim	Dikaios 1969: 280
e5727/1	E278	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
e5730/2	E280	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5734/1	E277	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
e5749/1	E284	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8
e5749/3	E284	bell-shaped bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5749/4	E284	handless bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
e5749/6	E284	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5754/1	E284	hydria	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
e5757/2	E283	stopper	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
e5769/26	E287	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5814/4	E292	ring vase	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5816/3	E293	animal-shaped vase	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5818/1	E291	carinated bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5819/1	E294	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1c	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5819/5	E297	vessel	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
e5819/6	E297	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragment	See footnote 13
e5824/3	E295	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 279
e5837/1	E298	three-handled jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	base	See footnote 8
e5837/2	E298	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5837/4	E298	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5837/18	E298	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e5837/21	E298	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 280
e5838/1	E299	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
e5838/2	E299	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		rim	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
e5841b	E301	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			See footnote 11
e5911/3	E313	pithos	pottery	Plain Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Dikaios 1969: 280
e5912/5	E313	bull rhyton	terracotta		LP	C		head	Dikaios 1969: 291
e5912/6	E313	pestle	stone	dolerite	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5912/7	E313	7 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e5912/8	E313	whetstone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5916/3	E314	figurine	terracotta		LP	C		torso	Dikaios 1969: 290
e5926/4	E311	pithos	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Dikaios 1969: 280
e5926/5	E309	pestle	stone		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 292
e5935/1	E318	wall bracket	pottery	drab ware	LP	C			Diakios 1969: 290
e6011/5	E322	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Dikaios 1969:292
e6022/3	E321	cylindrical bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
e6032/1	E325	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e6098c	E308	bull figure	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e6098f	E308	lid	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 291
e6115/2	E334	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e6144/4	E334	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289
e6163/1	E285	bowl	pottery	composite	LP	C	MCIII/ LCI	rim	Dikaios 1969: 279
e6169/1	E327	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 280
e6169/2	E327	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 294
e6173/2	E326	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 290
e8895	E322	spindle whorl	stone	soapstone	LP	C			Dikaios 1969: 289

APPENDIX 2

KITION: DATABASE

Kition, Area I, Floor IV, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K1	Room 30E	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	unclear (associated with bathroom 30D)	Demas 1985: 9
K2	Room 30F	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	unclear (enclosed court)	Demas 1985: 9
K3	Room 39	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 7
K4	Room 40	in the material of floor	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 6
K5	Room 40	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 6
K6	Room 40A	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial (storage)	Demas 1985: 7
K7	Room 41	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 8
K9	Room 42	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	unclear (open space)	Demas 1985: 8
K10	Room 43	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1985: 8
K11	Room 43A	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1985: 8
K13	Room 44	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 8
K15	Room 30D	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic (bathroom)	Demas 1985: 9
K16	Room 30E	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 9
K17	Room 30F	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 9
K19	Room 39	floors IV-IIIA, Furnace C	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 7
K20	Room 40	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 6
K21	Room 40	floors IV-IIIA, Furnace B	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 6
K22	Room 40A	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 7
K24	Room 42	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 8
K25	Room 43	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic? (storage)	Demas 1985: 8
K79	Room 44	floor IV, Well 12	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 8

Kition, Area II, Floor IV, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K84	Temple 2	Room 24	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	ritual (main hall)	Demas 1985: 27
K85	Temple 2	Room 24A	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	ritual (storeroom)	Demas 1985: 28
K86	Temple 2	Room 24B	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	ritual (entrance hall)	Demas 1985: 27
K87		Room 127B	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	working space?	Demas 1985: 33
K92		Room 127	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	working space?	Demas 1985: 32
K93		Room 127B	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	working space?	Demas 1985: 33
K94		Courtyard D	floors IV-IIIA	LCIIC	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 33

Kition, Area I, Floor IIIA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K27	Room 33C	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K28	Room 35B	on floor , pit	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K29	Room 34	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 11
K30	Room 37	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K31	Courtyard H	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 11
K43	Room 30A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K44	Room 30B	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K45	Room 30C	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K46	Room 32B	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 11
K47	Room 34	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 11
K48	Room 35A-C	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K49	Room 36	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 11
K50	Rooms 37, 37 A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K51	Room 38	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 11
K52	Courtyard G	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12
K53	Courtyard H	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 11
K83	Room 30B	floor IIIA, Well 18	LCIIC-IIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 12

Kition, Area II, Floor IIIA, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K106	Temple 4	Room 38C	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble, ashlar	ritual (storeroom)	Demas 1985: 70
K107	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	ritual (main hall)	Demas 1985: 74
K109	Temple 5	Room 58A	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 76
K110	Temple 5	Room 58B	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	ritual (secondary storeroom)	Demas 1985: 77
K111	Temenos A		on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 62
K112		Room 12	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 81
K113		Room 14	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 84
K116		Room 6	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (working space)	Demas 1985: 80
K117		Room 7	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear (working space)	Demas 1985: 81
K118		Room 8A	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	working space (entrance hall)	Demas 1985: 80
K119		Courtyard E	on floor, pit in bedrock	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 80
K120		Courtyard D	on floor, near well 4	LCIIIA1	P		unclear	Demas 1985: 79
K122		Room 123	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	working space?	Demas 1985: 79
K123		Room 125	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	working space?	Demas 1985: 78
K124		Courtyard C	on floor	LCIIIA1	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 48
K125		Courtyard C	on floor, pit	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 48
K160	Temple 2	Room 24	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 52
K161	Temple 2	Room 24A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 51
K162	Temple 2	Room 24B	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 51
K163		Courtyard B	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 55

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K164	Temple 4	Room 38	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 65
K165	Temple 4	Room 38A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 70
K166	Temple 4	Room 38C	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 70
K169	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor, pit A	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 74
K171	Temple 5	Room 58A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 75
K172	Temenos A		floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 61-65
K173	Temenos A	Room 21	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 63
K174	Temenos B		floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 55-60
K175		Room 12	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 81
K177		Room 15	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 84
K178		Room 16	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 81
K180		Room 5A	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 80
K182		Room 8	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 80
K183		Courtyard D	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 80
K185		Room 126	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 77
K186		Courtyard C	floors IIIA-III	LCIIIA1	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 48

Kition, Area I, Floor III, context

CN	Structure	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K54	Room 28	in the material of floor	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar,rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 17
K55	Room 28	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	ashlar,rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 17
K56	Room 30	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 14
K57	Room 31	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 14
K58	Room 32	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K59	Room 32A	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K60	Room 33	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K61	Room 33B	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K63	Passage for rooms 30, 32 and 33	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K65	Room 35B	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K69	Room 28	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar,rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 17
K70	Room 29	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 17
K71	Room 30	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 14
K72	Room 31	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 14
K73	Room 32	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K74	Room 32A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K75	Room 35B	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K76	Courtyard E	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar, rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 18
K77	Courtyard F	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 15
K283	Room 33	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K284	Room 33A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K285	Room 33B	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15
K286	Room 35	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1985: 15

Kition, Area II, Floor III, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K187	Temple 1	passage A	in fill of floor III	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 103
K188	Temple 1	Room 20A	in the fill floor	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar	ritual (storeroom)	Demas 1985: 103
K189	Temple 2	Room 23	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	ashlar,rubble	ritual (storeroom)	Demas 1985: 106
K190	Temple 2	Room 24	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	ashlar	ritual (main hall)	Demas 1985: 105
K191	Temple 2	Room 24	on floor, in ashes of hearth-altar	LCIIIA2	P	ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 105
K192	Temple 2	Room 24B	on floor	LCIIIA;2	P	ashlar	ritual (entrance hall)	Demas 1985: 104
K193	Temple 2	Room 24B	of floor III, pit	LCIIIA2	S	ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 104
K194	Temple 4	Room 38	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	ashlar	ritual (main hall)	Demas 1985: 108
K195	Temple 4	Room 38A	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble,ashlar	ritual (vestibule)	Demas 1985: 109
K196	Temple 4	Room 38A	on floor, pit	LCIIIA2	S	rubble,ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 109
K197	Temple 4	Room 38B	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 109
K199	Temple 4	Room 38C	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble,ashlar	ritual (storeroom)	Demas 1985: 109
K200	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual (main hall)	Demas 1985: 110
K201	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor, pit A	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K202	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor, pit D	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K203	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor, pit N	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K204	Temple 5	Room 58A	on floor,	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 111
K205	Temple 5	Room 58B	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual (secondary storeroom)	Demas 1985: 112
K206	Temple 5	Room 58	on floor, south entrance	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K207	Temenos A		on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 107
K210		Room 12	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 115
K213		Room 13	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 117
K214		Room 14	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 117
K215		Room 16	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 117
K217		Room 5A	on floor, pit	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K219		Room 8	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K220		Room 118	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space (weaving)	Demas 1985: 113
K221		Room 119	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	(corridor for working space)	Demas 1985: 114
K222		Room 120	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K223		Room 121	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 113
K224		Room 121A	on floor, pit	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 112
K225		Room 121A	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 112
K226		Room 122	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K227		Courtyard A	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 109
K229		Courtyard C	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 103
K230		Courtyard D	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 114

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
K232		Room 39	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	ritual (courtyard for Temple 4)	Demas 1985: 109
K233		Tower C	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	defensive	Demas 1985: 120
K234		Tower D	on floor	LCIIIA2	P	rubble	defensive	Demas 1985: 120
K235	Temple 2	Room 23	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 106
K236	Temple 2	Room 24	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 105
K237	Temple 2	Room 24A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 104
K238	Temple 4	Room 38	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble, ashlar	ritual	Demas 1985: 108
K239	Temple 4	Room 38C	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 109
K240	Temple 5	Room 58	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K241	Temple 5	Room 58A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K242	Temple 5	Room 58C	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 112
K243	Temple 5		floors III-II, south entrance	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 110
K244	Temenos A		floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 106
K245	Temenos B		floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	ritual	Demas 1985: 106
K246		Courtyard E	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 115
K248		Room 13	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 117
K250		Room 16	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	industrial	Demas 1985: 117
K253		Room 119	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K254		Room 120	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K255		Room 121	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 113
K256		Room 121A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 112
K257		Room 122	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K258		Room 124	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1985: 114
K259	Temple 4	Courtyard A	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 109
K261		Courtyard C	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1985: 103
K263		Tower D	floors III-II	LCIIIA2	S	rubble	defensive	Demas 1985: 120

Kition, Area I, Floor IV, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k129	K25	ampohoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG	LHIIIA-B	neck	See footnote 8
k129/1	K25	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k129/2	K25	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k129/3	K25	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k130	K25	dish	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG	LHIIIA-B	fragment	See footnote 8
k153/1	K25	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 7, 17
k153/2	K25	octopus pithos	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR		shoulder	Karageorghis 1985: 17
k153/3	K25	amphoroid krater	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 17
k156/1	K25	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 17
k158/1	K25	shovel	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 17
k161/1	K11	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 7
k161/2	K11	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 7
k223/1	K13	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP	C			Porada 1985: 251
k230/1	K79	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 85
k230/2	K79	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 85
k230/3	K79	basin	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 85
k231	K79	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragemnt	Karageorghis 1985: 85
k233/1	K79	lenticular flask	pottery	Syro-Palestinian	I	SR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 85
k234/1	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k234/2	K79	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k235/1	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k236	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k237/1	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k237/2	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k237/3	K79	amphoriskos	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fargment	See footnote 8
k237/4	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k237/5	K79	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k281/1a	K25	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k287/1	K25	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985:
k287/2	K25	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k288/1	K25	pictorial krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA		See footnote 8
k288/2	K25	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k288/3	K25	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	shoulder	See footnote 8
k288/4	K25	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k291/1	K25	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k311/1	K11	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k311/2	K11	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 7
k311/3	K11	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k312	K11	female figure, Astarte	terracota	Base Ring II	LP	C		part	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k344A	K7	slag	metal	copper	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 3
k363	K7	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C		complete	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k365	K13	female figure	terracotta	Base Ring II	LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k366	K13	figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	I	MG		part	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k368/1	K7	platter	coarse clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k369/1	K13	amphoroid krater	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIIIB	fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k369/2	K13	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 7
k369/3	K13	chariot amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA2	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k52	K9	point	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 8
k528	K3	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k529	K3	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C		complete	Karageorghis 1985: 1
k53/1	K24	basin	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k53/2	K24	loomweight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k53/3	K24	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	C		handle	See footnote 13
k552	K20	figurine	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k570/1	K4	shell	tortoise		I?	SR			Karageorghis 1985: 8
k570/2	K4	juglet	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	complete	See footnote 8
k624/1	K10	amphora	stone	alabaster	I	E	XVIII-IX Dynasty	handle	Jacobsson 1994: 15
k654/1	K19	weight	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k667/1	K19	whetstone	stone	mica schist	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k667A	K19	bowl	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k668/1	K19	chip	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 18
k668/2	K19	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k668/3	K19	plaque	ivory		I/CM	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 337
k669/1	K19	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 17
k669/2	K19	juglet	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 17
k671/1	K3	bull rhyton	terracotta	Base Ring II	LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k671/2	K3	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k682/1	K21	bull krater	pottery	Pastoral style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k693	K5	sling bullet	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 2
k694/1	K21	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k694/2	K21	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k694/3	K21	open bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k694/4	K21	krater	pottery		?	C?			
k717	K21	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k792/1	K22	figure	terracotta	Mycenaean	I	MG		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k792/2	K22	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	C		stem	See footnote 8
k792/3	K22	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	C		stem	See footnote 8
k792/4	K22	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 14
k792A/1	K22	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k792A/2	K22	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k792A/3	K22	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k844	K22	chariot model wheel	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k845	K22	amulet	faience	Egyptian	I	E			See footnote 10
k899/1	K15	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k899/2	K15	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k899/3	K15	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 311-315
k899/4,k842/1	K15	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k903/1	K15	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k903/2	K15	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k905	K15	disc	ivory		I/CM	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 337
k905/1	K15	bead	faience		I/UM	C			See footnote 10
k905/2	K15	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 18
k905/3	K15	bottle	glass	variegated	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1986a: 153
k910/1a	K15	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k910/1b	K15	jug	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 17
k910/2	K15	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k910A	K15	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG			See footnote 8
k919/1	K16	weight	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k919/2	K16	bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 17
k921/1	K16	looomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 18
k922	K16	attachment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k924	K16	amphoriskos	stone	alabaster	I	E	XVIII-IX Dynasty	fragmentary	Jacobsson 1994: 13
k925	K16	bead	glass		I/UM			fragmentary	See footnote 2
k958/1	K17	torch	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 11
k961	K17	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k962	K17	strap	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k962/1	K17	fishing-net weight	metal	lead	I/UM			fragmentary	See footnote 14
k963A	K17	pithos	pottery		LP	C		neck	Karageorghis 1985: 11
k964	K17	shallow bowl		blue composition	I	E/SR		fragment	
k966	K17	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k982/1	K17	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 11
k1097	K24	bracelet	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 19
k1098	K24	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 19
k1099	K24	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1100	K16	weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k1104	K13	pendant	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 8
k1106	K13	bottle	pottery	Glazed ware	I	SR/E			Peltenburg 1985: 274
k1109	K1	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1110	K21	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1111	K13	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1113	K13	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E	XVIII Dynasty		Peltenburg 1985: 262
k1114	K2	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E	Dynasty XVIII-XX	fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 263
k1115	K2	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k1120	K6	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 263
k1120A-C	K6	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 3
k1121	K17	anchor/weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1123	K10	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k1130	K10	object	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 337
k1131	K5	animal rhyton	faience	North Levantine style	I	SR		head	Peltenburg 1985: 258
k1132A-C	K6	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k1132D	K6	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k1135	K13	bell krater	pottery	Pastoral style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k1136	K5	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 7

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k1137	K5	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 263
k1138	K5	steemed bowl	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1139	K5	kylix	pottery	Anatolian Grey Polished	I	A		stem	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k1140	K13	bell krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k1141	K5	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 7
k1145	K5	shallow bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 261
k1147	K5	disc	glass	light bluish	I	SR			See footnote 2
kss1	K15	conical rhyton	faience	Levanto-Egyptian	I	E/SR			Peltenburg 1974: 116-135

Kition, Area II, Floor IV, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k2407	K85	ring	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
k2408	K85	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2409	K85	votive "kidney"	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 93
k2410	K85	toggle	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2411	K85	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2412	K85	knife	metal	bronze	LP			fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2414	K85	2 beads	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
k2415	K85	4 beads	faience	white	I/UM				See footnote 10
k2416	K85	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2417	K85	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2418	K85	deep bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragments of a bowl	See footnote 8
k2419	K85	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 93
k2422	K85	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 93
k2432	K85	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2506	K85	scrap	metal	lead,bronze	V				Karageorghis 1985: 90
k2507	K85	3 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2508	K85	5 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2509	K85	6 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2510	K85	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2511	K85	bead	faience		I/CM	C			See footnote 10
k2512	K85	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHIIIA2	fragment	See footnote 8
k2536	K84	chalice	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2561	K84	ring	metal	gold	I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 93
k2575	K84	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2577	K84	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k2578	K84	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 88
k2579	K84	arrow head	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2581	K84	3 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2583	K84	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2593	K84	shallow bowl	pottery	White Slip II	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k2594	K84	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2595	K84	chalice	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3041	K84	deep bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k3045	K86	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k3046	K86	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3047	K86	bowl	pottery	Base Ring II	LP	C		fargmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k3167	K84	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k3175	K84	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k3367	K84	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k3369	K84	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k3442	K84	conical rhyton	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k3456	K84	jar	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 89
k3457	K84	jar	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 89
k4812	K84	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k4813	K84	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k4821	K86	pin	metal, glass	bronze	V	C			Karageorghis 1985: 92
k4822	K86	jug	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1985: 92
k4824	K86	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5309	K87	pyxis	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5347	K93	jar	faience	Monochrome	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 266
k5350	K87	rubber	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5351	K87	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5353	K93	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 96
k5354	K93	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 96
k5355	K93	bead	glass	pale blue	I/UM				See footnote 2

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k5356	K93	rubber	stone	conglomerate	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5357	K92	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k5358	K92	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 96
k5359	K92	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 94
k5361	K94	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	complete	See footnote 8
k5362	K94	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		lower part	See footnote 13
k5362A	K94	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
k5363	K94	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
k5364	K94	quern	stone	conglomerate	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-351
k5371	K93	basin	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1985: 95

Kition, Area I, Floor IIIA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	C	P	D	Condition	Comments
k51	K48	krater	pottery	Levantine	LI	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k58/1	K48	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 23
k58/2	K48	krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k59	K48	rod	ivory		I/CM	C		fragmentary	See footnote 9
k61/1	K28	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 20
k125/1	K50	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k135	K30	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k147/1	K50	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k148/1	K50	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k150/1	K50	jug	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		restored	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k151	K50	weight/ hammerstone	stone	harzburgite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k152	K50	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k154/1	K50	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k190/1	K48	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k214/1	K49	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k216/1	K49	deep bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	MG		complete	See footnote 8
k216/2	K49	loomweight	pottery	terracotta	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k128A	K50	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k276, k1105	K30	vessel	faience	Levanto-Egyptian	I	SR,E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 268
k323	K48	bead	glass	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 2
k359	K47	figurine	terracotta	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		Karageorghis 1985: 28
k374/1	K47	egg shell	ostrich		I	E/SR		fragment	Reese 1985: 377
k376	K27	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k419/1	K53	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k420	K53	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k421/1	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k421/2	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k421/3	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k421/4	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 21
k421/5	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 21
k421/6	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k422	K31	3 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 22
k422/1	K31	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 21
k423	K31	22 loomweights	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k423/1	K31	2 loomweights	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k423/1b	K31	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 21
k423/2	K31	spindle whorl	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k423/3	K31	sling bullet	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 22
k423/4	K31	weight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 21
k531/4	K48	slag	metal	copper	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 24
k531/3	K48	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k531/2	K48	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k531/1	K48	weight/hammerstone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	C	P	D	Condition	Comments
k523/1	K48	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		shoulder	See footnote 8
k569/1	K53	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 27
k570	K53	cooking pot	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 27
k663/1a, b	K48	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k681A/1	K46	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 23
k681A/2	K46	bowl	pottery	Anatolian Grey Polished	I	A		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k739A/1	K50	open krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k762/1	K52	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k763/1	K52	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k764/1	K52	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k764/2	K52	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k843	K51	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 28
k874	K52	plaque	ivory	Mycenaean ising	I/CM	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 336
k898	K43	closed vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k956	K45	sheet	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k957	K45	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 28
k970B	K43	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k1096	K48	bead	glass	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 2
k1107	K29	bell krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1b	LI	MG		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k1108	K30	weight	stone	serpentinsed harzbugite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1116	K83	basin	pottery	Plain White	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 87
k1122	K47	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 27
k1152	K43	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 27
k1148	K83	fish bone			LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 87
k1148/1	K83	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	torus foot	See footnote 8
k1148/2	K83	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k1155	K44	kalathos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

Kition, Area II, Floor IIIA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k378	K112	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 112
k583	K112	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k614/1	K116	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k632/1	K180	lid	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 123
k682	K113	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E		fragments	Peltenburg 1985: 265
k915	K113	jug	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 107
k939	K175	crucible	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 121
k980	K113	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 112
k1791	K178	burnisher/weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1794	K178	plaque	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k2042	K180	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k2210	K183	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k2211	K118	bowl	faience		I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 262
k2212	K118	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 110
k2213	K118	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 110
k2214	K118	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheemade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 110
k2217	K178	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2343	K173	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	MG		shoulder	See footnote 8
k2344A	K173	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k2344B	K173	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	C		fragments	See footnote 8
k2420	K160	shell	cone		LP	C			Reese 1985: 352
k2428	K160	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2436A, k2436C	K160	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2436B	K160	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2528	K160	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k2535	K160	goblet	faience		I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragments	Peltenburg 1985: 264
k2540	K160	tool	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2541	K160	2 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2584	K160	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2585	K160	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2586A	K160	bead	faience		I/UM			fragmentary	See footnote 10
k2586B	K160	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2631	K178	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle, shoulder	See footnote 13
k2632	K178	bowl	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 131
k2633	K178	open krater	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 131
k2634	K178	bowl	pottery	Red Polished	LP	C	MC	fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 131
k2635	K178	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k2642	K173	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k2643	K173	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2645	K173	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k3007	K161	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3048	K162	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k3269	K160	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3317	K111	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragments	Peltenburg 1985: 263
k3318	K111	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k3321	K111	bowl	pottery	White Painted IV	LP	C	MC	fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k3322	K111	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 105
k3323	K111	female figurine	terracotta	Mycenaean Psi type	I	MG		torso	Karageorghis 1985: 105
k3326	K111	bowl	faience	International W. Asiatic	I	SR		fragments	Peltenburg 1985: 260

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k3328	K111	crucible	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis 1985: 105
k3328B	K111	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 110
k3328C	K111	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	Se footnote 13
k3330	K111	plaque	ivory		I/CM	C		chip	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k3331	K111	bottle	glass		I	E		fragment	Jacobsson 1994: 90
k3332	K111	8 beads	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k3333,k 3336	K111	sling bullet	chalk		LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 311-315
k3337	K111	bottle	glass		I	E		fragment	Jacobsson 1994: 90
k3338	K111	bowl	faience	undefined	I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 269
k3342	K160	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k3441	K160	krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3661	K166	handle	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 334
k3662	K165	button	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 116
k3669	K165	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k3671	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k3672	K164	bead	faience		I/UM			fragments	See footnote 10
k3675	K164	casting	metal	bronze	LP	C		unfinished	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k3676	K164	casting	metal	bronze	LP	C		unfinished	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k3677	K164	peg	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k3687	K164	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k3806	K107	krater	pottery	Levantine	LI?	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 110
k4207	K171	amphora	pottery	Base Ring II (Bucchero)	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4215	K107	ball	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k4219	K107	cylindrical vase	pottery		LP?	C			Karageorghis 1985: 11
k4224	K107	ostrich eggs			I	SR			Reese 1985: 377
k4226	K169	platter	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4227	K169	bowl	pottery	Decoratd Late Cypriot III	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4231	K107	2 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4232	K107	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote
k4234	K107	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k4235	K107	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k4237A	K107	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k4237B	K107	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k4238	K107	button	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 112
k4239	K107	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k4247,k 4248	K166	flying gallop plaque	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 331
k4250	K166	rod	ivory		I/CM	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 335
k4251	K166	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4251A	K166	lid	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4252	K166	plaque	ivory	God Bes	I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 329
k4253,k 4254	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4255	K166	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4256	K166	peg	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 116
k4257	K164	bead-spacer	faience		I/UM			fragmentary	See footnote 10
k4258	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4259	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4260	K166	spindle whorl	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4261	K166	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4262	K164	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		part	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k4264	K166	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4266	K166	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k4267	K166	pipe	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 333
k4268	K166	weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k4269	K166	dagger	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4270	K166	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4271	K166	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4272	K166	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4273	K166	disc,scales?	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4274A	K166	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4274B	K166	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4275	K164	mortar	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4276	K164	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k4278	K166	bowl	metal	bronze	LP	C		rim	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4279	K166	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4280	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4281	K166	bowl	pottery	Decorated Late Cypriote III	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4282	K166	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4283	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4284	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4285	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4286	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4293	K166	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k4297	K109	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 104
k4668	K110	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4920	K116	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 110
k4949	K117	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 110
k4950	K180	krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		upper part	See footnote 8
k4966	K180	krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k4967	K107	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k4990	K163	cone	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k4994	K117	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4994A	K117	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k4995	K163	ball	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k4996	K163	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k4998	K163	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k4999	K163	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5007	K119	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E		fragmentary	See footnote 15
k5008	K119	closed vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG		fragment	See footnote 8
k5009	K183	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5017	K183	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k5019	K107	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5021	K180	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 124
k5021A	K180	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 124
k5120	K106	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		handle	See footnote 8
k5141	K185	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5143	K123	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 11
k5144	K123	bowl/kernos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB		See footnote 8
k5145	K185	bead	stone	serpentine	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5145	K185	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k5148	K185	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5149	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5149A	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5149B	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5150	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5150A	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5150B	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5151	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5151A	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5151B	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5152	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5152A	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5153	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5153A	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5154	K185	fragment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k5155	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5156	K185	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5163	K122	spindle whorl	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 108
k5164	K122	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5165	K123	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5175	K122	blade	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k5177	K122	toy?	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5180	K123	lump,weigh t?	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k5184	K123	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5184	K123	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5185	K122	loomweight	unbaked caly		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5186	K122	comb	ivory		I/CM	C			Karageorghis 1985: 336
k5187	K122	pounder/we ight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5190	K185	closed vessel	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Kargaeorghis 1985: 126
k5191	K185	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5192	K185	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 126
k5193	K185	rubbing stone	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5251	K185	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5253	K124	closed vessel	faience		I	E		fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 265
k5263	K185	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5264	K124	boat-shaped earing	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k5266	K124	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5267	K124	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5268	K124	rod	ivory		I/CM	C		top	Karageorghis 1985: 112
k5269	K125	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 110
k5271	K120	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5272	K120	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k5276	K120	jug	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 111
k5277	K124	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP/E	C			Porada 1985: 252
k5278	K185	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5279	K123	grinder/pounder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5288	K112	strap	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 106
k5311	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5315	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5316	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5318	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5319	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5320	K186	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5322	K186	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5323	K186	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5324	K186	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5325	K186	scarab stamp seal	stone	steatite	I/CM	C			Porada 1985: 253
k5326	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5327	K186	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5329	K186	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5330	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5331	K186	spindle whorl	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 127
k5332	K186	pyxis	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 134
k5333	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5334	K186	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5335	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5336	K186	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5340	K186	earring	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
k5341	K186	bowl	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985 311-315
k5342	K186	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 133
k5343	K186	quern	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5348	K186	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5349	K186	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5365	K186	wheel	terracotta	model of vehicle	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 132
k5366	K186	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 128
k5368	K185	krater	pottery	Pastoral style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k5369	K182	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 124
k5370	K111	closed vessel	pottery	Late Minoan IIIIB	I	CR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k5370A-D	K111	pithos	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR	LMIIIB	fragments	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k5373	K177	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k5374	K178	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k5375	K185	jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	handle	See footnote 8
k5376	K111	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		part	See footnote 8
k5377	K172	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k5378	K186	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k5379,k5379A	K174	krater	pottery	Levantine	LI	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 132
k5380	K186	bull	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 128
k5381	K186	vessel	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		base	Karageorghis 1985: 128
k5382	K186	jar	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 129
k5383	K186	notched scapula			LP	C		fragment	Webb 1985: 327
k5385	K172	vessel	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 119
k5386	K180	grinder/weight	stone	harzburgite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 311-315

Kition, Area I, Floor III, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k49/1	K77	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/2	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/3	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/4	K77	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k49/5	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/6	K77	krater	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/7	K77	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k49/8	K77	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		lower part	See footnote 8
k50/1	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k50/2	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k50/3	K77	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k116	K61	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k117	K285	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k117/1	K285	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k118/1	K285	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k118/2	K285	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k121	K61	quern	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k145/1	K61	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 35
k309/1	K284	bowl	faience		I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 262
k320/1	K283	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k338A	K58	basin	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis 1985: 31
k355/1	K73	channel	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 311-315
k355/2	K73	bowl	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1985: 311-3315
k385/1	K74	closed vessel	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		shoulder	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k386/1	K74	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k386/2	K74	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k414/1	K74	basin	stone	chalk	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k414/2	K74	bowl	pottery	Anatolian Grey Polished	I	A		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k414/3	K74	mortar	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k416	K59	bowl	faience	Monochrome	I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 262
k416/1	K59	bowl	faience	undefined	I	E	XVIII Dynasty	fragment	Peltenburg 1985: 269
k417	K59	bead	faience	bluish	I/CM	C			See footnote 10
k418/1	K59	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k418/2	K59	krater	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 34
k418/3	K59	shallow bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k429	K74	2 tuyères	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k435	K74	2 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k436	K74	2 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k437	K74	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k438	K74	3 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k439	K74	tube	stone	steatite	I	SR		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k474	K60	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k493	K60	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k494	K60	stopper?	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k517	K73	amphoriskos	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 39

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k518	K73	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 39
k582	K59	open krater	pottery	Levantine	LI	C			Karageorghis 1985: 34
k586	K59	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k621/1	K70	amphora	pottery	Syro-Palestinian ware	I	SR		shoulder	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k632/1	K70	krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k632/2	K70	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragment	See footnote 8
k632/3	K70	lump	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k632/4	K70	pithos	pottery		LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k681/1a	K286	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k681/1b	K286	amphoriskos	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 42
k681/2	K286	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k681/3	K286	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k691	K286	earring	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
k692	K286	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k712	K75	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k713/1	K75	hammerstone	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k713/2	K75	pounder/ weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k715	K65	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 34
k716	K65	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k716A	K65	astragali	bone	ovicaprid	LP	C		burned	Reese 1985: 389
k718	K75	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 43
k747/1	K55	pin/needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k747A	K55	bottle	glass		I	E		fragmentary	Jacobsson 1994: 22
k747B	K55	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k749	K54	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageoghis 1985: 59
k750/1	K55	bowl	faience		I	E?		fragmentary	Peltenburg 1985: 268
k788/1	K69	stirrup jar	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985:
k788/2	K69	feeding bottle	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k842	K286	shallow bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See foornote 8
k842/1	K286	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See foornote 8
k895A/1	K71	bowl/ kalathos?	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 37
k895A/2	K71	deep bowl	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 37
k895A/3a	K71	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		base	Karageorghis 1985: 37
k895A/3b	K71	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		base	Karageorghis 1985: 37
k895A/3c	K71	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		base	Karageorghis 1985: 37
k896/1	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k896/2	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k896/3	K56	closed vessel	pottery	Canaanite?	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k896C/1	K56	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k896C/2	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k906/1	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k906/2	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k912/1	K56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k913/1	K56	bathtub	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 30
k914/1	K56	open krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k931	K72	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k931/1	K57	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragemnt	See footnote 8
k931/2	K57	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k931B/1	K72	cup	pottery	Late Minoan IIIB	I	CR		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 44
k931B/2	K72	stirrup jar	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghsi 1985: 37
k931B/3	K72	krater	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 38
k978	K72	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
k979	K72	anchor/weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k980/1	K72	kalathos	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 38
k1069	K72	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1070	K72	pin	ivory		I/CM	C		fragment	See footnote 9
k1072	K286	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1073	K77	fishing hook	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1075	K56	mortar	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1076	K286	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 42
k1077	K286	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1078	K286	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghsi 1985: 45
k1079	K72	bead	faience	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 10
k1082	K57	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1083	K57	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM			fragment	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1086	K55	spindle whorl	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
k1087	K57	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1088	K74	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k1089	K57	pestle	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1090	K74	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1091	K57	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1092	K61	pounder/ weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1093	K59	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1094	K59	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 32
k1095	K76	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1101	K59	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1102	K59	saw	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1102/1	K59	fishing hook	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1102/2	K59	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 35
k1119	K63	basin	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 36
k115/1	K285	amphora	pottery	Anatolian Grey Polished	I	A		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 41
k115/2	K285	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k115/3	K285	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k1157	K74	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 45
k1158	K76	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		shoulder	Karageorghis 1985: 43

Kition, Area II, Floor III, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k295/1	K244	kylix	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 156
k295/2	K244	kylix	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 157
k588	K215	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k936	K213	5 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k937	K213	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 144
k964	K248	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 158
k981	K214	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 144
k982	K214	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 144
k1098	K210	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k1099	K210	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k1350	K217	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2237	K187	bead	faience		I/UM			fragmentary	See footnote 10
k2262	K244	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k2305	K207	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k2324	K207	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k2346	K190	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k2347	K190	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2348	K190	jar	faience	Polychrome	I	E			Peltenburg 1985: 267
k2352	K190	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	MG		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2391	K190	weight	stone	amphibolite schist	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2393	K189	finial	ivory		I/CM	C		fragmentary	See footnote 9
k2395	K192	bead	stone	anhydrite	I	E			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2396	K192	3 shells	cone		LP	C			Reese 1985: 340
k2397	K191	disc	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
k2398	K190	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2399	K191	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2400	K190	pounder/ weight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2401	K191	fragment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k2402	K191	piece	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k2403	K190	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2404	K191	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2405	K191	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2406	K190	bottle	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 136
k2421	K190	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2427	K235	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k2433	K207	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 142
k2434	K230	16 shells	arcularia		LP	C		holed	Reese 1985: 347
k2525	K190	amulet	faience	Uraeus	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 55
k2526	K190	lid	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 333
k2527	K190	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2529	K190	3 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2530	K190	3 shells	cowrie		LP	C			Reese 1985: 340
k2531	K190	13 shells	sea		LP	C			Reese 1985: 340
k2534	K190	scrap	metal		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 136
k2537	K190	folded sheet	metal	silver	I/CM	C			See footnote 12
k2538	K190	mortar	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2539	K190	17 shells	cone		LP	C			Reese 1985: 340
k2542	K190	grinder, pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k2543	K190	grinder, pounder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k2544	K190	deep bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k2560	K190	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k2580	K190	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 137
k2587	K190	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 154
k2588	K190	3 scrap	metal		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 137
k2589	K191	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		stem and foot	See footnote 8
k2590	K191	kylix	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		stem and foot	Karageorghis 1985: 138
k2641	K244	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 157
k3004A	K227	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 150
k3004B	K227	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k3005	K227	bowl	stone	greenstone	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k3006	K245	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 157
k3177	K207	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 142
k3202	K207	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3203	K207	bell krater	pottery	Pastoral Style	LI	C		fragments	See footnote 8
k3206A	K207	vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3206B	K207	closed vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3230	K207	attachment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k3231	K207	fibula	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 154
k3259	K250	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k3274	K193	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHII IB	fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3289	K207	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3315	K207	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3319	K207	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k3324	K207	bowl	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k3339	K207	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3343	K245	vessel	pottery		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 157
k3368	K190	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 154
k3393	K227	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k3438	K190	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3439	K190	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3440	K190	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3443	K190	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 137
k3454	K190	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3455	K190	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
k3625	K197	potter's wheel	stone	gabbro	LP	C		part	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k3659	K194	bead	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k3663	K197	ring	metal	gold	I/CM	C			See footnote 17
k3665	K194	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 139
k3665A	K194	amphoriskos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8
k3668	K197	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis 1985: 139
k3673	K194	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k3674	K238	rubber/quern	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k3678	K195	strap	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 139
k3679	K195	bead	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k3680	K195	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k3766	K240	crucible	terracotta	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 156
k3818	K259	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k3824	K240	bowl	pottery	Decorated Late Cypriote III	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k3825	K200	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4186	K241	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		shaft	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k4191,k4193	K200	bottle	glass		I	E		fragment	Jacobsson 1994: 22
k4202	K205	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k4205	K242	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4206	K242	jug	pottery	Plain Whte Wheelmade	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 156
k4208	K204	strap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 141
k4210	K205	bead	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k4211	K200	strap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 141
k4212	K200	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 141
k4213	K200	bottle	glass		I	E		fragment	Jacobsson 1994: 22
k4214	K204	bead	glass		I/UM			fragment	See footnote 2
k4217,k4174	K200	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k4218	K200	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k4220	K201	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C			See footnote 8
k4221	K240	wire	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 156
k4222	K202	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 141
k4223	K202	weight?	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4244	K203	2 beads	glass	bluish	I/UM				See footnote 2
k4245	K196	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4245A	K196	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8
k4246	K199	burnisher/ polisher	stone	aphanitic basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4249	K239	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k4265	K199	3 beads	glass		I/UM				See footnote 2
k4290	K194	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 139
k4292	K194	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4325	K204	bowl	pottery	Decorated LCIII	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k4511	K233	5 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4513,k4744,k4748	K232	73 beads	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4675	K205	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k4678	K259	juglet	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade /White Shaved	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 162
k4809	K237	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 155
k4810	K245	bull figurine	terracotta		LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1985: 157
k4811	K245	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 157
k4816	K245	ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 157
k4853	K236	plaque	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k4932	K217	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 145
k4933	K234	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k4951	K217	lamp	terracotta	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 152
k4954	K219	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k4955,k 4955A	K246	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1/ Levantine	LI	C		fragments	See footnote 8
k4962	K234	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5011	K243	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 156
k5012	K243	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 156
k5013	K200	deer's antlers	bone		LP	C		worked	Karageorghis 1985: 141
k5014	K200	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5022	K246	spindle whorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5036	K229	notched scapula			LP	C		fragmentary	Webb 1985: 323-324
k5039	K206	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5040	K206	bowl	ivory		I/CM	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 336
k5042	K229	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5045	K256	bowl	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5046	K256	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5047	K256	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5048	K256	molar	bone	elephant	I	SR			Reese 1985: 403
k5049	K224	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5050	K257	bead	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5051	K225	trough	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5053	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5054	K220	pithos	pottery		LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1985: 146
k5055	K220	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5055A	K220	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5056	K220	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliot 1985: 295-315
k5057	K220	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliot 1985: 295-315
k5058	K220	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliot 1985: 295-315
k5059	K220	quern	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliot 1985: 295-315
k5060	K220	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5060A	K220	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5061A	K220	8 loomweights	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5062	K220	cupped stone	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5063	K226	weight	stone	chalk	LP	C		unfinished	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5064	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5065	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5065A	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5066	K223	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5067	K220	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5068	K225	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		shoulder	See footnote 8
k5068A	K256	bowl	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5069	K253	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5070	K253	amphoriskos	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5071	K253	vessel	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5072	K256	stylus	bone		LP	C		fragmnetary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5073	K256	object	stone	sandstone	LP	C		unworked	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5074	K225	trough	stone	chalk	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5075	K221	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k5076	K256	grinder/ pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5077	K256	spindle whorl	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5078	K256	disc	stone	gypsum	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5079	K253	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5080	K256	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5081	K256	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5082	K256	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5083	K256	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5084	K256	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5085	K258	finial	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 13
k5086	K256	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5087	K221	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5088	K225	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5089	K254	bowl	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5089A	K254	crucible	terracotta	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1985: 159
k5090	K254	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5091	K221	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 148
k5092	K226	piece	metal	lead	I/UM			molten	See footnote 14
k5093	K226	bead	stone	serpenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5094	K223	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 154
k5095	K256	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5096	K220	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1985: 146
k5097	K225	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5098	K225	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5099	K225	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5100	K223	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5100A	K223	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5100B	K223	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5100C	K223	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5101	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5102	K225	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5103	K256	cup	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5104	K256	bowl	pottery	Proto-White Painted	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5105	K220	spindle whorl	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5106	K220	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5107	K225	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5107A	K225	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5108	K220	pin	metal, ivory	bronze	V	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5109	K220	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5110	K220	bead	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
k5110A	K220	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C		haft	Karageorghis 1985: 147
k5111	K221	amulet	faience		I	E			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5112	K220	loomweight	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 153

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
k5113	K221	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 148
k5114	K255	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 160
k5116	K221	spindle whorl	stone	melagabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5117	K221	quern	stone	vesicular basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5119	K222	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 148
k5142	K220	bottle	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		part	See footnote 8
k5157	K225	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5158	K220	bowl	stone	gabbro	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5162	K188	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
k5183	K220	anvil	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5201	K200	jar	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1985: 141
k5247	K221	pounder/ hammerstone	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5248	K225	finial	bone		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 150
k5249	K225	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 150
k5250	K225	slab	stone	gypsum	LP	C			Elliott 198: 295-315
k5261	K229	rod	ivory		I/CM	C		fragmentary	See footnote 9
k5274	K223	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 149
k5275	K229	stylus	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5285	K233	whestone	stone	mica sandstone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5286	K233	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5287	K233	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5313	K229	bull	terracotta		LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1985: 152
k5314	K261	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5321	K261	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5344	K225	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5466	K210	bowl	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
k5467	K210	shovel	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 152
k5468	K210	crucible	terracotta		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis 1985: 144
k5469	K250	34 sling bullets	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1985: 166
k5470	K217	figurine	terracotta	quadruped	LP	C			Karageorghis 1985: 153
k5471	K219	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5472	K256	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
k5473	K256	rubber	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1985: 295-315
k5474	K229	astragali	bone	cattle	LP	C		filled with lead	Reese 1985: 387

APPENDIX 3

MAA: DATABASE

Maa, Area I, Floor II, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M1	Rooms 1 and 2	in the debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear (storage)	Demas 1988: 7
M2	Rooms 1 and 2	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear (storage)	Demas 1988: 7
M3	Room 6	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 8-9
M4	Room 18	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 8-9

Maa, Area II, Floor II, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M5	Building I	Room 19	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M6	Building I	Room 19	on floor II, pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M7	Building I	Room 20	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar,rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M8	Building I	Room 22	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	Domestic (service room)	Demas 1988: 55
M9	Building I	Room 23	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M10	Building I	Room 23	above the partition wall	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M11	Building I	Room 25	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 55
M12	Building I	Room 42	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashar,rubble	domestic (entrance)	Demas 1988: 55
M13	Building I	Room 42	pit f	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	ashlar,rubble	domestic (entrance)	Demas 1988: 55
M14	Building I	Room 43	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic? (service room)	Demas 1988: 55
M15		area 44	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 15
M16		Room 45	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	unclear (tower?)	Demas 1988: 54
M17		Room 46	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	ashlar	unclear (tower?)	Demas 1988: 54

Maa, Area III, Floor II, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M18	Building II	Room 61	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 61
M19	Building II	Room 61	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 61
M20	Building II	Room 61	pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 61
M21	Building II	Room 61	pit b	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 61
M22	Building II	Room 64	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (storage?)	Demas 1988: 59
M23	Building II	Room 65	in the ashy debris above Floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (storage?)	Demas 1988: 59
M24	Building II	Room 65	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (storage?)	Demas 1988: 59
M25	Building II	Room 68	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (storage)	Demas 1988: 61
M26	Building II	Room 68	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (storage)	Demas 1988: 61
M27		Room 55	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M28		Room 55	in the east wall	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demaa 1988: 58
M29		Room 60	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M30		Room 60	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M31		Room 60	pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M32		Room 60	pit b	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M33		Room 60	pit c	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (working space)	Demas 1988: 58
M34		area 100	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		working space	Demas 1988: 58
M35		area 100	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		working space	Demas 1988: 58
M36		area 100	on floor , east of pit M	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P		working space	Demas 1988: 58
M37	Building III	Room 79	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 34
M38	Building III	Room 79D	in the ashy debris above Floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 34
M39	Building III	Room 79D	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 34
M40	Building III	Room 79E	in the ashy debris above Floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 34
M41	Building III	Room 79E	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 34
M42	Building III	Room 82	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	storage	Demas 1988: 33
M43	Building III	Room 82	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	storage	Demas 1988: 33
M44	Building III	Room 84	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	stairwell	Demas 1988: 62
M45	Building III	Room 84	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	stairwell	Demas 1988: 62
M46	Building III	Room 85	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	storage	Demas 1988: 33
M47	Building III	Room 85	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	storage	Demas 1988: 33

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M48		area 88	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 28
M49		area 98	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P		unclear	Demas 1988: 37
M50	Building IV	Room 75	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M51	Building IV	Room 75	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M52	Building IV	Room 75	pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M53	Building IV	Room 81	in the ashy debris above Floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 42
M54	Building IV	Room 81	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 42
M55		area 99	in the ashly debris abobe floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M56		area 99	on floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P		domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M57		area 102	on the layer of red soil	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 45
M58		area 102	pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 45
M59		area 102	on the south wall	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 45
M60		Room 73	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M61		Room 76	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 58
M62		Room 76	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble, ashlar	domestic?	Demas 1988: 58
M63		Room 77	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M64		Room 77	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M65		Room 77	pit a	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M66		area 96	in the ashy debris above floor II	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M67		area 96	on floor	LCIIC-LCIIIA	P		domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58
M68		area 96	on the south wall	LCIIC-LCIIIA	S		domestic (food preparation)	Demas 1988: 58

Maa, Area I, Floor I, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M69	area 5	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	Domestic (work area)	Demas 1988: 68
M70	Room 6A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M71	Room 7	in layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M72	Room 8	on floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M73	Room 9	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M74	area 10	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M76	area 15	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M77	Room 17	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M79	area 29	in the layer of debris above the level of floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 69
M85	area 38	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M86	area 39	in the layer above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M87	area 39	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M88	Room 41	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M89	Courtyard A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P		domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M90	Courtyard B	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S		domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M91	Courtyard B	on floor I	LCIIIA	P		domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M92	Courtyard C	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S		domestic	Demas 1988: 69
M93	Courtyard D	in the layer of debris above the level of floor I	LCIIIA	S		domestic	Demas 1988: 69

Maa, Area II, Floor I, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M94	Building I	Room 19A	built into the hearth in floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble, ashlar	domestic (cooking)	Demas 1988: 72
M95	Building I	area 24	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 70
M96	Building I	area 24	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 70
M97		area 47	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic (kitchen)	Demas 1988: 72
M98		area 47	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic (kitchen)	Demas 1988: 72
M99		area 47A	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 72
M100		Room 49	in the south wall	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 74
M101		Room 54	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 74
M102		Room 54	on floor, in the entrance	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 74
M103		Room 54A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 74
M104		area 103	on floor	LCIIIA	P		unclear	Demas 1988: 73
M105		area 103	pit 19	LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 73

Maa, Area III, Floor I, context

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M106	Building II	Room 65A	pit 16	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear (domestic?)	Demas 1988: 77
M107	Building II	Room 67	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear (domestic?)	Demas 1988: 77
M108	Building II	Room 69	pit 14	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear (domestic?)	Demas 1988: 77
M109		Room 56	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 78-79
M110		Room 57	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1988: 79
M111		Room 57	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1988: 79
M112		Room 58	pit 21	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 78-79
M113		Room 58	in the layer of debris above Floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 78-79
M114		Room 58	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 78-79
M116		Room 62	in the layer of debris above Floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	working space	Demas 1988: 79
M117		Room 62	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	working space	Demas 1988: 79
M118		area 100A	above the level of Floor I	LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 78-79
M119	Buidling III	Room 72	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 80
M120	Building III	Room 78A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79
M121	Building III	Room 79A	pit 1	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79
M122	Building III	Room 79B	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79
M123	Building III	Room 79B	pit 3	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79
M124	Building III	Room 82A	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 80
M125	Building III	Room 83A	pit 5	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 80
M126	Building III	Room 85A	in the layer of debris above the level of floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 80
M127	Buidling III	Room 85A and east	pit 4	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 80
M128		area 87A	above the level of floor I	LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 82
M129		area 87A	on floor	LCIIIA	P		unclear	Demas 1988: 82
M130		area 88A	pit 1 A	LCIIIA	S		unclear	Demas 1988: 82
M131		Room 97	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Demas 1988: 82
M132		area 98A	above the level of floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82
M133	Building IV	Room 75A	in the layer of debris above Floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M134	Building IV	Room 75A	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M135	Building IV	Room 75B	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M136	Buidling IV	Room 81A	above the debris of floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M137	Building IV	Room 81A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M138	Buidling IV	area 86A	on floor I	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M139	Buidling IV	area 86A	fill of floor IA ?, above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M140		Room 80/area 99A	pit 8	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M143		area 101A	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M144		Room 70	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M145		Room 74	pit 9	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M146		Room 74	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M147		Room 74	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M148		area 77A	in the layer of debris above floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M149		Room 89	above the level of Floor I	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85
M150		area 95	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 82-85

CN	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M151	Building III	Room 79C	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79
M152	Building III	Room 79C	pit 2	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 79

Maa, Area I, Floor IA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M75	Room 13	in the layer of debris above the level of floor IA	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87
M78	area 27	above the layer of compact oil	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87
M80	Room 30	above the layer of compact soil	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87
M81	area 32	above the layer of compact soil	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87
M82	Room 33	on floor IA	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic?	Demas 1988: 87
M83	area 35	above the layer ofcompact soil	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87
M84	area 37	above the layer of compact soil	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unidentifiable	Demas 1988: 87

Maa, Area III, Floor IA, context

CN	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
M115	Room 59	fill of soil and debris	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 89
M141	Room 80	above the level of floor IA	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 88
M142	Room 80	in the fill of floor IA	LCIIIA	S	rubble	unclear	Demas 1988: 88

Maa, Area I, Floor II, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Cat.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m14	M2	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 218
m17	M1	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 218
m32	M4	jug	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware	LP	C		fragmentary	See footnote 3
m83	M3	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m102	M2	quern	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m103	M2	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m104	M3	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m118	M3	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m120	M4	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425

Maa, Area II, Floor II, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m72	M5	pounder/ weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m75	M15	loomweight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m76	M6	miniature juglet	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 219
m77	M5	pounder/ grinder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m89	M8	quern	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m90	M9	closed vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m91	M17	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m93	M12	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m94	M5	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m98	M14	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m99	M14	pithos	pottery	Plain White ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988:219
m100	M15	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m101	M15	quern	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m106	M16	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m107	M10	closed vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m108	M8	rivet	metal	bronze	LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1988: 219
m112	M17	pounder/grind er	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m116	M12	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m121	M9	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m123	M11	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m125	M7	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C		fragmentary	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m129	M14	basin	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m131	M8	basin	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m148	M16	pithos	pottery		LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 219
m171	M13	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 219
m380	M11	bead	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425

Maa, Area III, Floor II, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m178	M48	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m180	M48	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m182	M48	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelamde	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m183	M24	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 109
m184	M24	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 109
m187	M24	bracelet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageoghis 1988: 222
m188	M22	stamp seal	stone	steatite	I	A	EB/MB		Porada 1988: 306
m189	M22	oxhide ingot	metal	copper	LP	C		2 fragments	Zwicker 1988: 429
m190	M22	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG	LHIIIB	fragments	See footnote 8
m192	M22	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C		head	Karageorghis 1988: 221
m193	M22	bead	glass		I	SR			See footnote: 2
m195	M22	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 221
m196	M22	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
m197	M22	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m198	M19	miniature weight	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 221
m199	M18	fragment	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m203	M19	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 221
m204	M19	bowl strainer	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 221
m205	M30	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 223
m206	M35	bottle	glazed pottery	North Levantine	I	SR		fragment	Peltenburg 1988: 316
m207	M19	reel	baked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 222
m208	M35	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 222
m208 A-D	M35	2 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C		4 fragments	Karageorghis 1988: 222
m209	M35	rubber	stone	basalt	I	SR		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 222
m218	M18	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 221
m219	M24	belt-buckle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 222
m220	M19	juglet	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m221	M20	dagger	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 221
m222	M21	scrap	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m223	M21	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 222
m223 A-C	M21	3 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis 1988: 22
m233	M18	bezel for ring	sea shell		LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 222
m234	M19	bezel for ring	sea shell		LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 222
m239	M23	mug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m240	M21	jug	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1988: 221
m254	M48	cup	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 227
m258	M48	reel	baked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m260	M48	reel	baked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m262	M29	sling bullet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 223
m270	M33	standard	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 224
m272	M30	scrap	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 224
m274	M30	pounder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m275	M32	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 225
m276	M30	grinder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m280	M60	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m281	M60	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m282	M60	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m283	M26	net-weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m285	M26	net-weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m286	M26	pair of scales	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 222
m287	M60	pilgrim flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA	I	MG	LHIIIA	fragmentary	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m290	M19	pestle	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m291	M18	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 221
m292	M18	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m293	M30	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m294	M30	pounder	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m295	M30	grinder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m297	M35	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		complete	See footnote 8
m298	M64	vessel	metal	bronze	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1988: 128
m301	M62	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m302, m695	M25	carinated bowl	faience	Western Asiatic	I	SR		3 fragments	Peltenburg 1988: 314
m303	M66	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m304	M51	flask	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 229
m305	M67	quern	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m306	M67	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m307	M51	mortar	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m310	M60	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			See footnote 13
m312	M66	pin	ivory		I/CM	C			See footnote 9
m314	M67	mortar	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m315	M62	rubber	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m317	M66	animal figure	clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 232
m318	M66	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m319	M62	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m320	M66	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m323	M67	spindle whorl	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m327	M62	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m329	M62	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
m330	M62	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m331	M62	lump	metal	copper	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 127
m335	M65	statuette	metal	bronze	LP	C		leg	Karageorghis 1988: 232
m336	M65	amphora	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Kargaeorghis 1988: 231
m344	M61	hair-ring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 127
m347	M60	krater	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 231
m349	M66	cup	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 231
m353	M66	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragments	See footnote 8
m354	M66	tankard	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m361	M59	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m362	M57	bead	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m363	M59	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m374	M60	amphoriskos	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 231
m375	M66	pithos	pottery		LP	C		sherd	Karageorghis 1988: 231
m377	M58	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 231
m391 A-D	M48	4 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m398	M42	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m401	M37	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m418	M50	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m419	M50	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m421	M50	anvil	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m425	M52	amphora	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 229
m430	M51	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m431	M51	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m432	M51	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 229
m434	M53	rubber	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m439	M42	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m440	M42	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m442	M44	pounder	stone	serpentine	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m443	M44	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m445	M44	weight	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m446 A-B	M44	2 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m450	M45	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m452	M45	sling bullet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m454	M42	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m456 A-C	M42	3 reels	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m459	M42	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m460	M45	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m461	M45	basin	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m462	M43	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m463	M40	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m464	M42	pestle	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m465	M42	pounder	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m468	M42	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m469	M43	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m472	M42	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m474	M37	pounder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m475	M40	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m482	M46	flask	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		complete	Karageorghis 1988: 225
m485 A-I	M45	9 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m486	M47	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m489	M37	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m493	M48	grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m494	M47	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m495	M47	amphora	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 225
m496	M50	spindle whorl	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m497	M51	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m501 A-B	M44	2 reels	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m502	M51	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		upper part	See footnote 8
m504	M62	whetstone	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m509	M63	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m511	M37	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m514	M50	pounder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m515	M67	bead	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m516	M67	grinder	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m517	M66	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m518	M66	disc	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m520	M50	chisel	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m523	M51	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 229
m526	M41	bead	glass		I	SR			See footnote 2
m529	M50	juglet	pottery	Handmade Burnished	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 228
m530	M51	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 228
m533	M61	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m534, m557	M42	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragments	Porada 1988: 301-304
m535	M61	weight	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m538	M41	3 beads	glass		I	SR			See footnote 2
m539	M41	mortar	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m544	M49	askos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m550	M49	jug	pottery	Plain White handmade	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1988: 227
m552 A-E	M51	5 loomweights	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 229

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m560	M55	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	I/CM	C			Porada 1988: 305
m561	M55	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 230
m562	M55	pin	bone		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 230
m563	M54	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		neck	Karageorghis 1988: 228
m570	M43	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m571	M42	impressed jar	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m572	M50	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m577	M39	dipper	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m578	M39	jar	pottery	Coarse Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 225
m579	M51	cup	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m583	M50	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m586	M43	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 226
m587	M43	pithos	pottety	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m588	M37	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 226
m589	M50	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 228
m593	M42	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m599	M66	basin	pottery	Plain White	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 232
m610	M42	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 225
m611	M50	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1988: 225
m612	M56	amphoriskos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m616	M56	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 230
m619, m620	M42	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragments	Porada 1988: 304
m629-m636	M26	8 net-weights	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m637	M24	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m642	M34	nail	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 113
m644	M36	pounder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m645	M36	pounder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m646	M27	sling bullet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 223
m649	M36	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 225
m651	M35	pounder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m652	M35	droplet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m653	M49	pounder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m654	M49	pounder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m655	M35	pounder	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m656	M27	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m657	M35	pithos	pottery		LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 223
m658	M35	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 225
m660	M48	sling bullet	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 228
m662	M41	fibula	metal	bronze	LP/E	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m664 A-D	M45	4 reels	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 227
m665	M41	bead	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
m666	M41	necklace	faience		I/UM				See footnote 10
m667	M56	pounder	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m679	M31	slab	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m680	M31	slab	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m681	M31	slab	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m682	M28	gaming stone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m685	M55	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 229
m691	M49	model of boat	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 228
m692	M38	amphora	pottery	Coarse ware	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 225
m707	M56	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8

Maa, Area I, Floor I, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m2	M87	fiddle-bow fibula	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m3	M85	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m4	M74	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m5	M88	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m8	M70	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 243
m9	M89	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m10B	M85	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m13	M89	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m16	M69	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m18	M92	figurine	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m19	M90	female figure	terracotta		LP	C		torso	Karageorghis 1988: 243
m20	M71	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m23	M70	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m24	M77	arrowhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
	M86	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m30	M79	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m36	M91	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m37	M93	axe	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m38	M76	rubber	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m41	M90	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m60	M69	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m84	M72	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m86	M90	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m141	M91	trough	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m325	M73	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243

Maa, Area II, Floor I, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m69	M95	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1988: 254
m73	M96	bead	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m79	M95	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m80	M95	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m81	M98	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m95	M94	quern	stone	basalt	I	SR			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m97	M98	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8
m110	M96	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m126	M94	pot lid	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m127	M94	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m130	M97	vase	stone	alabaster	I	E		fragment	Jacobsson 1994: 14
m137	M99	basin	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m143	M104	weight	stone/ metal	iron-stained oxidised sandstone	LP	C			Courtois 1988: 406
m146	M105	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m159	M100	mortar	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m160	M102	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m167	M105	cup	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		fragmentary	
m168A	M100	basin	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m168B	M100	block	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m170	M103	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m173	M105	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 176
m226	M103	pithos	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1988: 175
m243	M101	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 175

Maa, Area III, Floor I, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m163	M118	mortar	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m174	M111	axe	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m176	M112	jug	pottery	Bichrome	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 176
m177	M129	reel	baked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m179	M129	bead	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m181	M111	attachment	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 247
m185	M109	rubber	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m186	M109	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m211	M117	jug	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988 : 247
m212	M106	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m213	M118	spindle-whorl	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m214	M118	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 185
m216	M106	perforated stone	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m230	M113	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 247
m231	M110	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m232	M107	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m236	M107	hydria	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m244	M116	amphora	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 247
m245	M130	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m246	M145	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 200
m248	M128	reel	baked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m250	M150	skyphos	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m252	M130	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m253	M148	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 250
m255	M144	jar	pottery	Handmade Burnished	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m256	M144	below	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 250
m257	M144	jar	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m259	M130	juglet	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		lower part	See footnote 1
m261	M147	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m265, m500	M147	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m266	M147	pithos	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m267	M147	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m269	M121	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m273	M130	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	See footnote 13
m277	M121	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m278	M108	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m279	M130	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m284	M130	cupped stone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m289	M129	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m296	M134	pounder	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m311	M134	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m322	M121	jug	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C			See footnote 8
m338	M121	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 187
m339	M149	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m340	M119	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		fragmentary	See footnote 13
m346	M133	hydria	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m348	M147	hydria	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m350	M147	amphora	pottety	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 249
m351	M147	cup	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C			Karageorghis 1988: 249
m357	M136	miniature tripod	pottery	White Painted I	LP	C	CGI	fragmnet	Karageorghsi 1988: 197
m358	M143	amphora	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m359	M143	bowl	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m360	M143	skyphos	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragment	See footnote 8
m369	M127	gaming stone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m381	M151	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 247
m382	M151	hydria	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		lower half	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m384	M151	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m385	M122	skyphos	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m386	M120	quern	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m388	M151	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m392	M128	lid	pottery	pithos	LP	C		sherd	Karageorghis 1988: 249
m393	M152	bathtub	clay		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m394	M152	trough	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m395	M124	basin	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m396	M124	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m399	M132	weight	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m404	M135	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m408	M121	pithos	pottery		LP	C		sherd	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m413	M127	weight	stone	chert	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m420	M135	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	I	SR			Porada 1988: 305
m428	M135	bowl	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 247
m447	M152	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m455	M127	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m466	M123	rubber	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m467	M123	trough	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		fragment	Elliott 1988: 415-425
m470	M152	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 247
m476	M127	weight	stone	heamatite	I	SR			See footnote 7
m477	M152	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m478	M151	pounder	stone	microgabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m479	M125	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m480	M116	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m481	M125	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m484	M127	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m488	M127	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 248
m490	M151	adze	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m491	M152	quern	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m492	M127	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m499	M121	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m503	M137	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 249
m510	M134	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 248
m525	M139	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 252
m527	M127	lid	pottery	pithos	LP	C		sherd	Karageorghsi 1988: 252
m541	M127	impressed amphora	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m564	M140	droplets	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 16
m573	M152	bowl	pottery	Painted Wheelmade	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m574	M152	bowl	pottery	Myc IIIC	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m585	M138	amphora	pottery	Canaanite-type	LP/E	C			See footnote 13
m594	M127	reel	unbaked clay		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 251
m602	M133	amphora	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 248
m603	M127	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1988: 251
m605	M134	hydria	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m607	M127	impressed jar	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m609	M146	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		upper part	Karageorghis 1988: 251
m624	M126	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m625	M126	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m626	M126	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghsi 1988: 247
m627	M152	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 247
m638	M117	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 247
m639	M117	cylinder seal	stone	limonite	I/CM	C			Porada 1988: 304
m640	M117	bead	stone	serpentine	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 247
m641	M117	skyphos	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m643	M114	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 247

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m671	M131	skyphos	pottery	Myc IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m672	M131	quern	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m686	M130	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m689	M132	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304
m693	M116	impressed pithos	pottery		V	C		fragment	Porada 1988: 304

Maa, Area I, Floor IA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m15	M75	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C		handle	Karageorghis 1988: 158
m26	M81	sling bullet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
m31	M80	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m33	M82	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m34	M82	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 243
m35	M82	dipper	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 243
m39	M78	pestle	stone	chlorite	I/UM				Elliott 1988: 415-425
m42	M83	pounder	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m85	M75	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m111	M84	weight?	metal	lead	I/UM			sheet	See footnote 14
m113	M84	figurine	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 161
m117	M78	rubber	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425

Maa, Area III, Floor IA, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
m229	M115	reel	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghsi 1988: 183
m366	M141	axe	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m426	M141	basin	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1988: 415-425
m532	M142	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 199
m536	M142	earring	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 199
m540	M142	spindle whorl	terracotta		LP	C			Karageorghis 1988: 199
m584	M142	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIC:1	LI	C		fragmentary	See footnote 8
m601	M142	dipper	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis 1988: 199

APPENDIX 4

PYLA: DATABASE

Pyla, context

CN	Area	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
P1	Area II	Complex A	Room 2		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 9, 28
P2	Area II	Complex A	Room 3		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 8, 28
P3	Area II	Complex A	Room 4		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 8, 28
P4	Area II	Complex A	Room 6		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 9, 28
P5	Area II	Complex A	Room 7		LCIIC	S	rubble	internal courtyard	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 8, 28
P6	Area II	Complex B	Room 5	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 11, 8
P7	Area II	Complex B	Room 9	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 10, 28
P8	Area II	Comlpex B	Room 10	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 10, 28
P9	Area II	Complex B	Room 13	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	courtyard	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 10, 28
P10	Area II	Complex B	Room 14		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 10, 28
P11	Area II	Complex B	Room 15		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 11, 28
P12	Area II	Complex B	Room 16	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 11, 28
P13	Area II	Complex B	Room 22	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	external courtyard (industrial)	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 11, 28
P14	Area II	Complex B	Room 22	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	external courtyard (industrial)	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 11, 28
P15	Area II	Complex C	Room 12		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 14, 28
P16	Area II	Complex C	Room 17	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 12, 28
P17	Area II	Complex C	Room 19		LCIIC	S	rubble	internal courtyard	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 13, 28
P18	Area II	Complex C	Room 21	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 13, 28
P19	Area II	Complex C	Room 27		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 15, 28
P20	Area II	Complex C	Room 32		LCIIC	S	rubble	enclosed court	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 14, 28
P21	Area II	Complex C	Room 33	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 15, 28
P22	Area II	Complex D	Room 1		LCIIC	S	rubble	corridor	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 16, 28
P23	Area II	Complex D	Room 24	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	bathing area	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 17, 28
P24	Area II	Complex D	Room 23		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 17, 28
P25	Area II	Complex D	Room 25		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 17, 28
P26	Area II	Complex D	Room 26		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 17, 28
P27	Area II	Complex D	Room 28		LCIIC	S	rubble	external courtyard	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 16, 28
P28	Area II	Complex E	Room 29		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 19, 28
P29	Area II	Complex E	Room 30		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 19, 28
P30	Area II	Complex E	Room 31		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 18, 28
P31	Area I		Room 7	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 21, 28
P32	Area I		Room 6	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 22, 28
P33	Area I		Stoa		LCIIC	P	rubble	industrial?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 22
P34	Area I		Stoa	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	industrial?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 22
P35	Area I		Room 3		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 22, 28
P36	Area II	Complex A	Room 8		LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic?	Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 8, 28
P37	Area II	Complex A	Room 7	in the channel	LCIIC	S	rubble	internal courtyard	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 7

Pyla, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
p3	P7	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p4	P9	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p5	P9	trough	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p6	P6	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p7	P8	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		base	Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p8	P11	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p9	P9	knife	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p10	P9	hook	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p11	P25	loomweight	clay		LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 59
p12, p1952/25	P9	chariot krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 50
p13A-D	P9	bowl	stone	alabaster	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 10
p15	P10	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 34
p16	P9	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p16A	P9	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p18	P7	basin	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p18A	P7	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p20	P25	octopus amphora	pottery	LMIIIB	I	CR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 50
p21	P25	quern	stone	conglomerate	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p25	P10	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 35
p26	P11	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		sherds	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p28	P18	spear butt	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p29, p29A	P12	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 35
p30	P23	bathtub	clay	Plain White	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p30A	P23	bathtub	clay	Plain White	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p31	P12	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p32	P13	vase	stone	calcarenite	LP	C		top	Elliott 1984: 86-94
p33	P17	pounder	stone	sandstone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p34	P13	weight	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
p37	P27	trunnion axe	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p38	P27	weight	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p39	P27	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p41	P15	gaming stone	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p42	P13	jug	pottery	Plain White	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p44	P13	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p45	P23	jug	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p45A	P23	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p46	P16	quern	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p47	P16	object	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p48	P16	rubber	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p49	P16	weight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p50	P16	jug	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984:52
p51	P16	weight	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p52	P16	rubber	stone	vesicular lava	I	SR			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p53	P16	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p54	P16	pounder	stone	microgabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p55	P17	torch	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		complete	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p57	P17	pithos	pottery	PWHM	LP	C		lower part	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p58	P17	jug	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p59	P23	vase	stone	alabaster	I	E			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 53
p60	P14	weight	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 56
p61	P14	spearhead	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p62	P14	male figurine	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 55
p63	P14	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p64	P14	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p65	P14	oxhide ingot	metal	copper	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p66	P14	bowl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 57
p67	P14	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 57

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
p67A	P14	scale from a piece of armour	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 56
p68	P14	cymbals	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 56
p69	P14	tweezers	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 69
p70	P13	sheet	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
p71	P16	lump	pigment	red ochre	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 59
p72	P13	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		fragments	Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p73	P24	chalice	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG		fragmentary	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p74	P23	kylix	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB	I	MG			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 50
p75	P26	hammerstone	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p76	P26	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p77	P26	weight/ grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p78	P26	weight/ grinder	stone	microgabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p80	P26	jar	stone	alabaster	I	E			Jacobsson 1994: 15
p81	P26	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p82	P26	weight/ grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p83	P26	weight/ grinder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1986: 86-94
p84	P26	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1986: 86-94
p85	P26	weight	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1986: 86-94
p86	P26	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1986: 86-94
p86A	P17	torch	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p88	P17	pithos	potttery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p89	P17	pestle	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p90	P17	weight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p98	P13	juglet	pottery	White Shaved	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 40
p99	P18	saddle quern	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p100	P19	gaming stone	stone	calcarenite	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p101	P17	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p102	P25	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p103	P15	basin	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p104	P27	juglet	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p106	P28	tool	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p107	P28	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p108	P25	juglet	pottery	painted ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p109	P29	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p110	P30	55 sling bullets	stone	diadase, chert, sandstone, chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p115	P21	drill	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p116	P21	pithos	pottery	Plain White Wheelmade	LP	C		neck	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p121	P28	quern	stone	conglomerate	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p122	P28	weight	stone	haematite	I	SR			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p123	P28	weight	stone	gabbro	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p125	P27	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p126	P29	pithos	pottery	Plain White Handmade	LP	C		upper part	Kargaeorghis and Demas 1984: 52
p126A	P29	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p127	P10	weight	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p128A	P29	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p129	P20	quern	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p130	P20	rubber	stone	chalk	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p131	P29	scrap	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
p132	P29	tweezers	metal	bronze	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 58
p134	P30	pounder	stone	diabase	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p137	P29	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p138	P29	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR		handle	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 51
p141	P17	torch	pottery	Coarse	LP	C		fragmentary	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 52

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
p1952/1	P35	adze-axe	metal	bronze	LP	C			Catling 1964: 91
p1952/2	P35	juglet	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C		fragment	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/3	P35	vessel	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/4	P35	loomweight	clay		LP	C			
p1952/5	P35	grinder	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/6	P35	juglet	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/7	P35	jar	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/8	P35	pounder	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 84-94
p1952/9	P31	vessel	pottery		LP	C		sherds	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/10	P31	juglet	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/11	P32	tripod	metal	bronze	LP	C			Catling 1964: 192
p1952/12	P32	jar	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/13	P33	mortar	stone	steatite	I/UM				Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/14	P33	pebble	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/15	P33	pestle	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/16	P33	jar	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/17	P34	jar	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/18	P33	vessel	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/19	P33	cooking pot	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/20	P33	sinker	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/21	P22	jug	pottery	Late Mycenaean IIIB	LI	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 47
p1952/22	P3	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB:2	I	MG			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 47
p1952/23	P36	skyphos	pottery	Mycenaean IIIB:2	I	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 47
p1952/24	P6	mortar	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/24	P6	pestle	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/26	P22	amphora	pottery	Plain ware/ Canaanite jar	LP/E	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/26 A	P22	quern	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/27	P22	amphora	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/28	P22	weight/sinker	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 84-94
p1952/29	P1	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/30	P1	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/31	P1	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 9
p1952/31 A	P1	pounder	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/31 B	P1	flask	pottery	Plain	LP	C			
p1952/32	P1	mortar	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/33	P1	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/34	P1	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/35	P1	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/36	P1	weight	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/37	P1	pithos	pottery		LP	C		neck	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/38	P1	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/39	P1	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/40-41	P5	2 jars	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/42	P5	vessel	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/43	P5	jar	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/43	P5	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/44	P5	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/44-46	P4	3 jars	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/45	P5	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Kageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/46	P5	jar	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/47-49	P5	3 jars	pottery	Plain ware	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/49 A-50	P5	2 troughs	stone	limestone	LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/51-54	P5	4 troughs	stone		LP	C			Elliott 1984: 86-94
p1952/55	P37	jar	pottery	Canaanite	I	SR			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 48
p1952/56-57	P2	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/58	P36	pithos	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
p1952/59	P7	pithos	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/60	P7	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/61	P7	jug	pottery		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/62	P7	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/63	P6	pithos	pottery		LP	C		fragments	Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 46
p1952/64	P7	a pair of earrings	metal	bronze	LP	C			
p1952/66	P7	wall bracket	clay		LP	C			Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 48

APPENDIX 5

EPISKOPI: DATABASE

Episkopi, Area A, context

CN	Level	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
B1	Stratum C	House IV	Rooms 1 and 2	building material	LCIIB	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 8
B2	Stratum D	House IV	Room 1	on floor	LCIIC	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B3	Stratum C-D	House IV	Room 3/ Room 4 (D)	pit	LCIIB-LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B4	Stratum D	House V	Rooms 1 and 2	foundation trench	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B5	Stratum D	House VI a		deposit antedating construction of the house	LCIIC/ LCIIIA ?	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 15
B6	Stratum D	House VI		deposit antedating construction of the house	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 14
B7	Stratum D	House VII			LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 16-17
B8	Stratum D	House IV	Room 2	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B9	Stratum D	House IV	Room 2	accumulated debris above floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B10	Stratum D	House IV	Room 4	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B11	Stratum D	House IV			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 10
B12	Stratum D	House V	Room 2	pits 2 and 3	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B13	Stratum D	House V	Room 3	pit 1	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B14	Stratum D	House V	Room 3	pit 2	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B15	Stratum D	House V	Room 3	pit 3	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B16	Stratum D	House V	Room 4	pit 1	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B17	Stratum D	House V	Room 4	pit 2	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B18	Stratum D	House V			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B19	Stratum D	House VI	Room 2	debris from second floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B20	Stratum D	House VI	Room 3	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B21	Stratum D	House VI	Room 5	in the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B22	Stratum D	House VI	Room 6	pit	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B23	Stratum D	House VI	Room 6	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B24	Stratum D	House VI			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 13
B25	Stratum D	House VI a			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 15
B26	Stratum D	House VII		below the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 16
B27	Stratum D	House VII	Room 1	in the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B28	Stratum D	House VII	Room 3	debris from second floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B29	Stratum D	House VII	Room 3	bothros	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B30	Stratum D	House VII	Room 3	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B31	Stratum D	House VII	Room 4	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B32	Stratum D	House VII	Room 5	in the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B33	Stratum D	House VII	Room 5	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B34	Stratum D	House VII	Room 5	debris from second floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B35	Stratum D	House VII	Room 7	between floors	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B36	Stratum D	House VII	Room 8	pit	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B37	Stratum D	House VII	Room 8	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B38	Stratum D	House VII	Room 9		LCIIIA	S	rubble	cellar	Weinberg 1983: 17
B39	Stratum D	House VII	Room 10	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B40	Stratum D	House VII	Room 10	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B41	Stratum D	House VII	Room 11	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17

CN	Level	Structure	Comp.	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
B42	Stratum D	House VII	Room 12	accumulated debris over the floor	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B43	Stratum D	House VII	Room 12	on floor	LCIIIA	P	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 17
B44	Stratum D	House VII			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 15
B45	Stratum D	House IV		building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 15
B46	Stratum D	House V		building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 12
B47	Stratum D	House VI		building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 14
B48	Stratum D	House VI	Room 5	building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 14
B49	Stratum D	House VI	Room 6	building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 14
B50	Stratum D	House VI a		building debris of walls	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 15
B51	Stratum D	House VII			LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 16

Episkopi, Area E, context

CN	Level	Structure	Room	Floor	D	Q	C	Activities	Comments
B52	Stratum C	House II	Room 6	in a well	LCIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 39
B53	Stratum B	House III	Room 1	in floor	LCIIB	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 41
B54	Stratum C	House V	Room 5	pit	LCIIC	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 45
B55	Stratum D	House VI	Rooms 1,3,5	accumulated debris	LCIIIA	S	rubble	domestic	Weinberg 1983: 46

Episkopi, Area A, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
b60	B51	bowl	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C			Benson 1972: 66
b62	B44	jug	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C			Benson 1972: 66
b66	B44	vessel	pottery	Black Slip	LP	C			Benson 1972: 67
b92	B47	bowl	pottery	White Slip I	LP	C			Benson 1972: 68
b155	B2	bowl	pottery	White Slip	LP	C			Benson 1972: 69
b226	B44	bottle	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Benson 1972: 73
b286	B26	vessel	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 75
b316	B45	bowl	pottery	Monochrome	LP	C			Benson 1972: 76
b350	B4	bowl	pottery	Burnished Slip	LP	C			Benson 1972: 78
b358	B26	jug	pottery	Handmade Stroke Burnished	LP	C		fragment	Benson 1972: 78
b363	B51	jug	pottery	Wash ware	LP	C			Benson 1972: 78
b369	B51	jug	pottery	Intermediate Burnished	LP	C			Benson 1972: 78
b380	B45	jug	pottery	Wash ware	LP	C			Benson 1972: 79
b381	B45	jug	pottery	Wash ware	LP	C			Benson 1972: 79
b382	B45	jug	pottery	Wash ware	LP	C			Benson 1972: 79
b384	B44	jug	pottery	Wash ware	LP	C			Benson 1972: 79
b404	B37	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b405	B44	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b408	B19	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b409	B10	bowl	pottery	LC III Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b425	B15	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b426	B18	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b427	B44	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b428	B51	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b439	B19	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b440	B16	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b492	B15	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b493	B2	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b494	B2	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b495	B51	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b497	B20	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b508	B44	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b512	B11	bowl	pottery	LC III Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b513	B26	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b526	B36	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b550	B26	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b551	B36	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b553	B10	bowl	pottery	LC III Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b560	B18	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b562	B45	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b563	B45	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b567	B26	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b569	B41	krater	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b573	B36	amphoroid krater	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b576	B26	amphoroid crated	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b602	B34	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b604	B51	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b605	B44	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b611	B47	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b613	B45	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b614	B44	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b623	B48	bowl	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 88
b638	B45	bowl	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 89
b646	B48	bowl	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 89
b647	B24	bowl	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C			Benson 1972: 89
b658	B51	krater	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 90
b665	B51	amphoriskos	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 90

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
b691	B26	jug	pottery	Proto White Painted	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 91
b697	B38	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C			Benson 1972: 92
b700	B23	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C			Benson 1972: 92
b703	B46	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 92
b704	B51	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 92
b705	B51	jug	pottery	Bucchero	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 92
b751	B51	jug	pottery	Decorated	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 95
b753	B24	jug	pottery	Decorated	LP	C			Benson 1972: 95
b769	B27	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 96
b815	B9	amphoroid krater	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 96
b817	B45	krater	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 98
b829	B25	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 98
b846	B37	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b847	B28	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b848	B14	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b851	B21	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b852	B9	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b855	B12	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b861	B23	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b865	B28	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 99
b872	B41	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 100
b876	B30	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 100
b887	B44	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 100
b888	B44	jug	pottery	Plain Wheelmade	LP	C			Benson 1972: 100
b909	B51	bowl	pottery	Plain	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 101
b911	B16	bowl	pottery	Plain	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 101
b913	B12	bowl	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Benson 1972: 101
b915	B8	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Benson 1972: 101
b916	B9	amphora	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Benson 1972: 101
b924	B46	"candlestick"	pottery	Plain	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 101
b926	B38	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 101
b928	B38	pithos	pottery		LP	C		neck	Benson 1972: 102
b929	B39	pithos	pottery		LP	C		neck	Benson 1972: 102
b930	B13	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b932	B3	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b933	B39	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b934	B23	jar	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b940	B32	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b941	B22	amphora	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b942	B10	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b943	B49	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b946	B3	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b963	B39	vat	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b965	B33	vat	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b970	B11	pithos	pottery		LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b971	B18	amphoroid krater	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b975	B41	amphoroid krater	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b976	B3	jug	pottery	Coarse	LP	C			Benson 1972: 103
b989	B51	bottle	pottery	Red Lustrous Wheelmade	LP	C		sherd	See footnote 3
b1004	B28	amphoroid krater	pottery	Syro-Palestinian	I?	SR?			Benson 1972: 106
b1012	B44	bowl	pottery	Levanto-Helladic	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b1024	B45	bowl	pottery	Levanto-Helladic	LI	C			See footnote 8
b1025	B51	bowl	pottery	Levanto-Helladic	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b1026	B51	bowl	pottery	Levanto-Helladic	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b1029	B1	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG	LHII IA	sherd	See footnote 8
b1051	B46	bowl	pottery	Mycenaean	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b1065	B50	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1068	B45	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1069	B51	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1074	B45	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
b1075	B44	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1081	B51	krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1085	B51	krater	pottery	Mycenaean (inferior)	LI	C		sherd	See footnote 8
b1095	B45	pyxis	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1110	B51	piriform vessel	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1121	B1	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG	LHII IB	sherd	See footnote 8
b1125	B7	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG	LHII IA-B	sherd	See footnote 8
b1131	B46	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B?	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1147	B6	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG	LHII IA-B	sherd	See footnote 8
b1149	B50	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1163	B44	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1173	B45	stirrup jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1193	B50	jug	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1238	B2	jar	pottery		M	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 123
b1240	B45	closed vessel	pottery		M?	C			Benson 1972: 123
b1244	B29	vase	stone	alabaster	I	E		fragment	Benson 1972: 125
b1263	B18	dagger	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 126
b1274	B29	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 126
b1276	B45	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 126
b1277	B46	needle	metal	bronze	LP	C		sherd	Benson 1972: 126
b1282	B26	pin	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 126
b1303	B17	chisel	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 127
b1305	B17	awl	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 127
b1312	B5	fragment	metal	bronze	LP	C			Benson 1972: 128
b1313	B42	rod	metal	bronze	LP	C		fragment	Benson 1972: 128
b1386	B43	knife?	metal	iron	LP	C			Benson 1972: 130
b1391	B45	object	metal	copper,iron	LP	C			Benson 1972: 131
b1425	B45	earring	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
b1430	B45	earring	metal	lead	I/UM				See footnote 14
b1440	B44	bead	metal	silver	I	SR?			See footnote 12
b1444	B45	bead	stone	carnelian	I	E			See footnote 15
b1445	B31	bead	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 133
b1460	B51	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1462	B47	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1465	B47	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1466	B29	pestle	stone	granite	LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1467	B29	pestle	stone	grey stone	LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1468	B39	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1469	B51	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1472	B45	pestle	stone	grey stone	LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1478	B30	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1479	B34	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1482	B10	6 rubbers	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1483	B47	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1484	B47	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1485	B45	pestle	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1492	B10	3 pestles	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1494	B34	pithos cover	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1495	B22	pithos cover	stone	limestone	LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1497	B37	quern	stone	limestone	LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1498	B34	quern	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1499	B34	quern	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1500	B39	2 querns	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1501	B39	2 querns	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 134
b1504	B43	spindlewhorl	stone	steatite	I/UM				Benson 1972: 134
b1546	B37	whetstone	stone		LP	C			Benson 1972: 135
b1560	B35	male figurine	terracotta		LP	C		fragment	Benson 1972: 136
b1568	B39	animal rhyton	terracotta		LP	C		head	Benson 1972: 136

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
b1574	B28	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Benson 1972: 137
b1575	B9	wall bracket	terracotta		LP	C			Benson 1972: 137
b1579	B40	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Benson 1972: 137
b1592	B28	loomweight	terracotta		LP	C			Benson 1972: 137
b1620	B30	slag? (fragment)	metal	copper	LP	C			Benson 1972: 138
b1621	B30	slag? (fragment)	metal	copper	LP	C			Benson 1972: 138
b1627	B40	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP	C			Porada 1972: 143
b1630	B37	cylinder seal	stone	steatite	LP/E	C			Porada 1972: 144
b1633	B41	domed stamp seal	grey paste		LP?	C			Porada 1972: 145
b1634	B41	domed stamp seal	grey paste		LP?	C			Porada 1972: 145
b1640	B36	stamp seal	terracotta		LP	C			Porada 1972: 147

Episkopi, Area E, artefacts

AN	CN	Class	Ind.	ID	Ca.	P	D	Condition	Comments
b177	B54	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Benson 1972: 71
b178	B54	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Benson 1972: 71
b202	B54	jug	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Benson 1972: 72
b231	B54	bowl	pottery	Base Ring	LP	C			Benson 1972: 73
b434	B55	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b480	B55	bowl	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b618	B55	jug	pottery	LCIII Decorated	LI	C			See footnote 8
b945	B55	amphoroid krater	pottery	Plain	LP	C			Benson 1972: 102
b1071	B53	amphoroid krater	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1117	B52	piriform jar	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA:2	I	MG		sherd	See footnote 8
b1170	B54	piriform flask	pottery	Mycenaean IIIA-B	I	MG			See footnote 8